"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today and probably Sunday; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,259. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OUR CAVALRY HOT ON VILLA'S TRAIL SOUTH OF SATEVO

Fugitive Located Last Night at La Boquilla, Evidently Bound for Parral.

NEWS OF FIGHT EXPECTED

Bandit Is Likely to Flee by 20-Mile Ravine to an Outlaw-Infested District.

1,000 MEN FOR HIM THERE

Hard Battle in Prospect if Villa Succeeds in Uniting Benito Juarez Brigands.

EL PASO, Texas, April 7.—Francisco Villa was definitely located at La Boquilla tonight in a code message received here from Torreon, Mexico. La Boquilla is fifty-five mile southeast of Satevo, and about an equal distance north of Parral.

The message said that the bandit had been at Santa Rosalia a couple of days ago, and from there had turned west to La Boquilla. Santa Rosalia is on the Mexican Central Railroad eighty miles southeast of Chihuahua City. It was formerly one of the most important mining towns in Central Chihuahua. Some millions of American dollars are said to have been invested in the Santa Rosalia mines and smelter, but the place has been practically deserted since Mexico's present troubles began.

From Santa Rosalia a short spur on the Central Railroad runs west to La Boquilla, about twenty miles distant. The latter place is the site of the famous Galentine Hot Springs, a health resort, which rivaled the most celebrated spas of the continent in the days of Porfirio Diaz. It was run by Americans, who operated a magnificent hotel there, but like Santa Rosalia, it has been deserted for the last two years.

Renews Hopes of Success.

The message from Torreon has revived the drooping hopes of a successful termination of General Pershing's expedition. American troops are known to have reached Satevo, and are believed to have pushed south to that town. The chance that another dash like Dodd's ride to Guerrero may bring the troopers of the United States up with the fugitive bandit is being eagerly discussed here.

The news from Torreon, provided it proves correct, gives fresh support to the belief that Villa's immediate objective is Parral. From La Boquilla a great gulch or ravine, known as the Arroyo Alamo, runs directly south toward Parral for more than twenty miles. It is through this arroyo that the bandit is expected to strike toward Parral.

The region between Satevo and Parral is infested with bands of Villa brigands. American refugees from the Benito Juarez district say that if Villa should succeed in uniting these bands he would have a force of 1,000 or more men and would be in position to give the advance American troops a hard battle before reinforcements arrived.

It is believed that more frequent reports will now be obtained from Colonel Dodd inasmuch as it is now possible for him to relay his messages by courier to Chihuahua City and thence by Mexican telegraph lines to El Paso for retransmission to Major Gen. Funston at San Antonio.

Pablo Sianez, the "Boy General," whose murderous exploits made him one of the most feared of the Villa officers and who was arrested by the local police last night, today was turned over to the Texas Rangers. The latter took him out of town to an unknown destination, but it was supposed he had been sent across the border into Mexico.

More Arrests in Juarez.

By General Gavira's orders fifteen more men in Juarez suspected of being concerned in the Felix Diaz-Villista plot, have been arrested. The three men sentenced to be shot are still being held. Carranza Consul Gardia is urging General Gavira not to execute them at this time, because of the feeling which will be aroused among the Diaz followers in El Paso and the fear of further outbreaks by the followers of the Diaz and Villa on the border.

General Gavira and Colonel Garcia both denied today that General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the southern military zone, was coming to the border with 10,000 troops. Consul Garcia stated that if General Gonzales came it would be with his staff of ten men to confer with General Gavira regarding the further disposition of troops in the Villa hunt, and that no troops would be moved further north than Chihuahua City should any be sent from the southern zone to assist Gov. Gen. Luis Gutierrez in the hunt for Villa.

There is considerable interest here in persistent reports that General Gavira, the Carranza Commander at Juarez, is about to be superseded. One story, pub-

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Mexicans Are Co-operating and Cordial, Says Pershing

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD, NORTHERN MEXICO, April 3, (By Aeroplane and Motor Truck Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 7.)—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the forces of the United States punitive expedition in Mexico, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today the following statement on the reception accorded the American troops by the Mexican people:

"After having progressed 350 miles into the interior of Mexico, it is very gratifying to be able to state that our relations with the Mexican people, both military and civil, have been exceptionally cordial and friendly. From the military forces of the de facto Government we have received hearty co-operation."

70 Republicans, Including 20 Delegates to Convention, Urge Root for President

Thursday evening's Union League Club conference of Republicans who favor the nomination of Elihu Root for President resulted last night in the issuance of the following address to the party:

Elihu Root is the ablest living American.

The next four years will be critical in the life and influence of the people of the United States. New and vitally important problems confront the American people. Not only the domestic questions of national prosperity, of economic and industrial readjustment, of the social welfare, and of the best use of our national resources are pressing for solution, but the international policy of the nation is now to be defined in terms of present-day needs and relations. At this time the nation requires its best trained, most experienced, and most thoroughly tested leader in the highest executive office. After sixteen years of devoted public service, as Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator of the United States, Elihu Root stands pre-eminent among contemporary Americans as a constructive, far-sighted, and forward-facing statesman. While he has declined to become a candidate for even the highest political office, yet if nominated for the Presidency by the coming National Convention at Chicago his sense of public duty must compel his acceptance.

As Americans, believing in an American policy at home and abroad, in proper preparation to express and to defend such a policy, we favor the nomination of Elihu Root for the Presidency of the United States.

(Signed) Nicholas Murray Butler, Elon R. Brown, James A. Burden, Jr., Francis S. Bangs, Cornelius N. Bliss, Otto T. Bannard, Charles H. Betts, Lyons; Jesse Brayton, Utica; J. D. Bashford, Lyons; Samuel H. Beach, Rome; Edward C. Blum, Brooklyn; Charles E. Bush, Essex County; Joseph H. Choate, A. T. Clearwater, Kingston; R. Fulton Cutting, George Cromwell, J. C. Curtis, Albion; Henry P. Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Cyrus Durey, Fulton County; I. T. Deyo, Binghamton; James C. Egbert, L. W. Emerson, Warren County; Samuel W. Fairchild, William D. Guthrie, Right Rev. David H. Greer, S. W. Griffith, Palmyra; Job E. Hedges, Alexander J. Hemphill, John Henry Hammond, J. J. Knewitz, Bronx; Thomas A. Kirby, Albion; L. F. Loree, Gates W. McGarrah, Chester R. McLaughlin, Port Henry; John G. Milburn, H. C. Mandeville, Elmira; Arthur H. Masten, Louis M. Martin, Clinton; John H. Moffatt, Plattsburg; Eugene H. Outerbridge, John Parmenter, Geneva; Charles A. Peabody, Henry S. Pritchett, Edmund Platt, Poughkeepsie; W. A. Prendergast, Brooklyn; Charles B. Rogers, Utica; Rush Rhees, Rochester; Rev. Karl Reiland, R. B. Sanford, Henry L. Stimson, John A. Sleicher, Troy; George R. Sheldon, Charles H. Sabin, James R. Sheffield, Frederick Strauss, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry M. Sage, Albany; Sevryn B. Sharp, Kingston; F. G. Staley, Albany; Homer Snyder, Herkimer; Thomas Thacher, Ray Tomkins, Elmira; William H. Truesdale, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Beekman Winthrop, Nassau County, Bronson Winthrop, Albert H. Wiggin, Samuel Wallin, Amsterdam; William Watson, Warsaw; William Williams, G. W. Whitehead, Niagara Falls; Frank S. Witherbee, Essex County; E. Stagg Whitin.

Among the seventy signatories are a score of eighty-four delegates to the Republican National Convention. One of those who attended the conference said last night that the address was prompted by a desire to keep the name of former Senator Root before the public.

ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH G. O. P. LEADERS

"Like the Old Days," His Admirers Comment on Crowds at His City Office.

PENROSE MAY BE FOR HIM

Alex. P. Moore Tells Him This, and Sherrard Says West Virginia Is Not for Hughes.

Reports that Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania probably would fall into line and bring with him the delegates from the Keystone State, that the delegates from West Virginia would follow suit if the conditions at Chicago when the Republican National Convention meets on June 7 were ripe, and that William Barnes faced the danger of a total eclipse of his power in this State, were among the encouraging bits of news which reached the Roosevelt camp yesterday while the Colonel was busy receiving delegations at his office here and consulting with political leaders from all parts of the country.

The Colonel was never more taxed for time during the preconvention days of 1912, when he was staging his fight against Taft. The lobby was crowded with visitors from the time he arrived, about 10:30 o'clock in the morning, until he hurried away at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Many commented on the fact that the scene reminded them of "the old days."

For publication, at any rate, the Colonel refused to comment on the political situation, and would not even say what he thought of the selection of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as the Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention. He was told also of a reported meeting of the Barnes forces on Thursday night at the Union League Club, but he simply smiled and said nothing. But there was abundant evidence of the fact that he was in fine fettle and enjoying the excitement that had been stirred up by his appearance as a candidate for the Republican nomination.

See Harding as a Compromise.

Other political leaders who favor the nomination of Roosevelt, however, saw in the selection of Harding an effort at a compromise, which would not give cause for an open break at this stage of the battle for the nomination, for whatever the Colonel may say about not fighting for delegates, his followers undoubtedly consider the contest a battle. These leaders felt that Harding had been selected instead of Representative Mann, who had appeared as the favorite of the regulars because it was known that Roosevelt was opposed to Mann as a result of his support of the McLemore resolution, warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen.

Alexander P. Moore, former Progressive leader in Pennsylvania, who returned to the Republican Party, and who expects to go to the national convention as a delegate, brought the news about Penrose.

"What do I think about Penrose?" he said. "Penrose is a wiser man than William Barnes of New York. He has his ear to the ground and knows the way things are going. He won't oppose the nomination of Roosevelt.

"I think Governor Brumbaugh is out of the race as the favorite son candidate from Pennsylvania. If there is any favorite son he is Philander C. Knox, who was Attorney General in Roosevelt's Cabinet. I am sure that Roosevelt will get forty of the Pennsylvania delegates on the first ballot at Chicago, and if conditions are ripe he may get the entire delegation. There is no real sentiment among the leaders in Pennsylvania for Justice Hughes and he hasn't got a chance of being nominated."

"How does Mr. Knox feel about the Roosevelt boom?" he was asked.

"He hasn't told me," replied Moore, "but I feel sure that Mr. Knox will be in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt. I think that Roosevelt will appear at the convention practically as the only candidate of importance. There is not going to be any sentiment for a man like Justice Hughes, who hasn't told any one where he stands on the big problems of today."

Knox's Ambition the Senate.

In connection with the Pennsylvania situation it was said that Mr. Knox's real ambition was to be elected United States Senator, and that he had no thought that he would be nominated for the Presidency. It was said also that Pennsylvania was perhaps the strongest Roosevelt State in the country, and that with Roosevelt nominated, Mr. Knox would undoubtedly be elected to the

Continued on Page 4.

WADSWORTH LEADS IN FIGHT ON TANNER

Wicks of Oneida Chosen as Anti-Whitman Candidate for State Chairman.

BARNES BACK OF MOVEMENT

At Last Night's Conference 25 Republican Leaders Planned to Capture Today's Meeting.

A fight will be made to prevent the re-election of Frederick C. Tanner as Chairman of the Republican State Committee when the new members of that body, elected at the Spring primaries last Tuesday, meet at the Republican Club at noon today to effect organization. Charles W. Wicks, a wealthy farmer of Oneida County, who is serving his first term in the State Senate, will be placed in the field to oppose Mr. Tanner.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth has assumed the leadership in the fight on Mr. Tanner. The movement has the backing of William Barnes. A number of the powerful leaders up-State are identified with the movement, as are several prominent Republicans from this city.

Senator Wicks was selected for the place now held by Mr. Tanner at a conference held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Senator Wadsworth presided. The original choice of the conferees was M. Jesse Brayton, the new Republican leader of Oneida County. Mr. Brayton, however, declined and urged the selection of Senator Wicks.

Republicans who participated in the conference strenuously denied that their movement had any bearing whatsoever either on the somewhat tangled situation surrounding the prospective Presidential nomination or on the prospects of a second term for Governor Whitman. Friends of Governor Whitman, however, are aligned solidly with Mr. Tanner and do not deny that a victory for the anti-Tanner Republicans would involve a serious blow at the prestige of Governor Whitman.

May Make Wadsworth Leader.

Should the fight today result in the election of Senator Wicks, this beyond any question would mean that Senator Wadsworth, and not Governor Whitman, would be recognized henceforth as the Republican leader in this State.

"The conference here, and the change we propose to effect at the meeting of the State Committee, will have no bearing on any question of vital importance to Republicans in this State except the mechanics of the organization," said one of the prominent Republicans who attended the conference. "The friends of Mr. Tanner have sought to create an impression that this move is to checkmate the movement for the nomination of Justice Hughes for President. Governor Whitman's friends have sought to have it appear that it is a fight on the Governor as an aspirant for a second term. Neither construction is justified. The name of neither Governor Whitman nor Justice Hughes was mentioned while the conference was in progress."

The same leader who asked that his name be not used said that the fight on Mr. Tanner was made for the purpose of realizing a desire on the part of the up-State Republicans, who supply the bulk of the party vote, to have the affairs of the Republican organization in the hands of up-State Republicans.

Both sides claimed victory last night. Chairman Tanner said that he expected to be re-elected with at least 100 votes out of a possible 150 on the committee. Senator Wadsworth, when the question was put to him after the conference, said simply:

"We have the votes to elect Senator Wicks Chairman of the Republican State Committee."

Gleason Got Many Proxies.

About twenty-five Republicans of prominence attended the conference. All of them were members of the new State Committee, and together they were said to have held proxies which assured them of more than eighty votes, a majority of five. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has been busy getting the proxies together for some weeks, even before the result of the primaries had been announced.

The news that a fight would be made on Chairman Tanner came with the suddenness of a clap of thunder. So quietly had the opposition carried on its work of preparation that Mr. Tanner got his first word of the coming contest only on Thursday evening. Since then the Chairman has kept the wires hot with S. O. S. calls to friendly leaders throughout the State, only to find in many instances that they had already given their proxies to Colonel Gleason. Everywhere he

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

ATTACK HIGH PAY FOR GUARDSMEN IN ARMY BILL

$500 a Year to Officers for 72 Hours' Work, Opponents of Plan Point Out.

NEW ATTACK IS OPENED

Move to Defeat Federalization Clause by Raising Question of Its Constitutionality.

O'RYAN DEFENDS THE GUARD

Assails Volunteer Army as Being Impracticable—More Charges of Lobbying at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A determined fight to eliminate the National Guard pay feature of the Chamberlain Army bill as well as the Hay bill, recently passed by the House, is to be made on the Senate floor by a strong faction led by Senator Borah of Idaho. Allegations have been made on the floor of the Senate that the National Guard organizations are maintaining a lobby here, and are applying unusual methods to force the Senate to accept the so-called federalized militia provisions of the Hay bill.

Under the provisions of the Chamberlain bill, Senator Borah estimates, the Federal appropriation to the National Guard would be approximately $75,000,000 annually. It receives about $6,000,000 a year now. On the contention that history from the Revolutionary war down to the present time has demonstrated the folly of depending upon the National Guard as a first line of defense, Senator Borah will argue that the money can be better spent in adding more battleships to the naval program.

The effort to strike out the National Guard pay provision will bring a line-up in the Senate similar to that displayed when the Senate yesterday voted 36 to 34 to retain the Federal Volunteer Army section of the Chamberlain bill. However, some of the Senators who voted for the Federal Volunteer Army will also vote for the National Guard pay feature.

High Pay for Militiamen.

Regular army officers are making no secret of their displeasure over the proposed Federal pay to the National Guard. Under the provisions of the Hay bill, the minimum annual pay for second lieutenants is $500 a year. The maximum work required would be forty-eight evenings of one and one-half hours each. In other words, a National Guard second lieutenant would receive $500 for seventy-two hours' work. The pay to higher officers would be in the same proportion, while the compensation to National Guard enlisted men for seventy-two hours a year would be equivalent to one quarter the wage of a regular army private, for the entire year.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, believes that since the National Guard exists it should be improved as far as possible, and will advocate the National Guard pay feature on this ground, he says.

In making his fight against the National Guard efforts to kill the Federal Volunteer Army plan, Senator Chamberlain did not mince words in speaking his opinion of the National Guard. He gave a detailed account of its record in action since the Revolutionary war, but said he believed it had greatly improved in training and discipline since then.

In addition to the opposition to the proposal for the Federal Government to spend approximately $75,000,000 on the National Guard, there is a strong feeling in the Senate that the proposed Federalization of the Guard would be in direct violation of the Constitution. This feeling was reflected today in the unanimous adoption of Senator Brandegee's resolution asking the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate any opinion the Judge Advocate General of the army may have on the question. On both sides of the Senate and even in the Military Affairs Committee, which brought out the Chamberlain bill, there is serious doubt as to whether the Constitution would permit the proposed Federalization plan.

If an opinion comes from the War Department to the effect that the plan violated the Constitution, there will be no difficulty in killing it when it comes to a vote early next week, Republicans here believe.

Counter Charges of Lobbying.

Lobby charges flew thick and fast yesterday and today in the struggle between the National Guard's friends and the supporters of the Federal volunteer army. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, a civil war veteran, declared he had never seen in his whole public career such a piece of "bald lobbying" as that conducted by the National Guard in its efforts to defeat the Federal volunteer army plan. Then the National Guard countered with assertions that hundreds of telegrams which have been pouring into the Senate from all parts of the country pleading for retention of the Federal volunteer army plan have been inspired and in some cases written from the same source.

The hand of organized labor has also been seen in the opposition to the federalization of the National Guard. The use of the National Guard against organized labor in strikes, it is contended, has inspired a feeling of distrust against all things military among the mass of workingmen, and has done more to injure the cause of preparedness throughout the country than any of the efforts of the ultra-pacifists.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has taken the position throughout the preparedness fight in the Senate that there will be no enthusiastic response to the movement for military training in the big industrial centres as long as the National Guard is considered the reserve of the national military establishment.

On the other hand, it is contended that the Federal volunteer army, under no obligation to be called out by the State Governors for strike duty, would draw thousands of workingmen into its ranks after it became plain to them that its only purpose was the national defense.

All these points are to be thrashed out when the conference committee meets. Senator Borah, when he makes his final assault upon the National Guard, will charge that its support in the Senate has been fostered by the prospect of machine building, with the National Guardsmen as the nucleus.

"The passage of this section of the bill would mean the addition of 300,000 persons to the Federal payroll without helping the cause of preparedness one

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BRITAIN SPURNS BERLIN PEACE TERMS; GERMAN PARTIES BACK CHANCELLOR; WILSON WANTS ANSWER FROM BERLIN

CABINET DELAYS ACTION

Merely Giving Germany Time to Make Some Form of Explanation.

CASE CONSIDERED COMPLETE

Sussex Disaster Believed to Comprise a Clear-Cut Issue.

NOT TO ACCEPT EXCUSES

Belief Now That Berlin Must Stop Attacks on Merchantmen to Avoid a Break.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A significant development of the serious situation confronting the United States in its relations with Germany was found in statements of some officials after the regular meeting of the Cabinet today that the evidence of German violation of the pledges given to this Government with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare was complete and action need not long be deferred.

Other officials having equal opportunity to know the inner mind of the Administration indicated that the decision of the Government as to the manner in which it should deal with the situation would not be determined until next week at the earliest. These officials gave the impression that more evidence as to the recent explosions on merchant ships off the British coasts would be awaited before the Government would lay down its policy.

The conflicting statements are believed to be due to conviction on the part of some members of the Cabinet that although all the evidence obtainable is not at hand, enough is known of the case to justify positive action by this Government, while others who share that view are of the opinion that no move should be made until every scrap of testimony has been received and carefully considered. This appears to mean that those holding these differing views are not so far apart in their conclusions as to what the course of the United States should be. At the same time the most conservative element of the Administration, which is supposed to be in accord with the views of President Wilson, thinks that the German Government should have full opportunity to furnish an explanation of recent submarine attacks that may tend to lessen the indictment of German good faith that the evidence now in the possession of the State Department appears to justify.

Time for an Understanding.

At the same time it is clear that whatever the showing in behalf of Germany, the Government will not let the present situation pass into history without obtaining from Berlin a hard and fast understanding as to the future. The question that has been asked here most frequently is, "Of what use are explanations and excuses for submarine attacks if the attacks continue?" This is emphasized by another question: "If submarine commanders are to continue to make errors or violate instructions to the jeopardy of the lives of innocent Americans, do not these things show that Germany's submarine policy is impossible under international law and should be abandoned?"

There is reason to believe that the Administration contemplates asking Germany to put a stop altogether to U-boat activity against merchant vessels. That course will be followed, according to the belief here, as a preliminary step to a break in relations should the Administration come to the conclusion that a severance of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments is necessary to upholding American honor and dignity.

The interest here today in the situation centred in the statement from well-informed sources that the evidence against Germany was complete. It was reported, but not confirmed, that a message had been received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, giving an advance summary of the answer which the German Government would make to his inquiries as to whether German submarines were responsible for the damage to the Channel liner Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and Eagle Point, all of which are believed to have been the victims of submarine attack. Responsible officials would admit only that they had not received the answer of the German Government.

Nothing has developed, however, to change the view that even if Germany admits that some of these merchant vessels were torpedoed through error or disobedience of orders of submarine commanders, this Government will still be of the opinion that Germany should be called to account. What the United States is after is the preservation of American rights on the high seas, and it does not see how it can tolerate any further the plea that "We didn't mean to do it."

Sussex a Clear Case.

The idea that appears to prevail rather generally in the Administration circle is that the Sussex case presents a clear-cut issue with Germany. The other cases may be complicated by circumstances that make any indictment by this Government of doubtful international legality; but the Sussex incident is believed to be clear. The Sussex was a passenger liner. Apparently she was torpedoed without warning while hundreds of passengers, including women

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Four Vessels Sunk by Submarines; 14 Lost on the British Steamer Simla

LONDON, April 7.—The British steamship Simla, of 5,884 tons gross, has been sunk. Eleven members of the Asiatic crew were drowned. The rest were saved.

Lloyd's announces that the French sailing vessel St. Hubert has been torpedoed and may become a derelict. Her crew was rescued.

Twenty French fishermen reached land today after spending several hours in a small boat. Their vessel, the Jeanette, was sunk.

Lloyd's reports that the Dutch steamer Eemdijk, from Baltimore March 18 for Rotterdam, has been damaged and is being towed into harbor. All the crew were saved. The steamer passed the Isle of Wight today.

COPENHAGEN, April 7, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Stjerneborg, from Newcastle for Bagnoli, Italy, has been torpedoed and sunk outside Cagliari, Sardinia. The crew was saved.

The Stjerneborg was a vessel of 1,593 tons. She was built in 1903 and her home port was Copenhagen.

The Simla, which belonged to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Line, was 430 feet long and was built at Greenock in 1894. The London Daily Mail published a report yesterday morning that the vessel had been sunk in the Mediterranean. It was suggested that this steamer may have been the transport reported sunk in an earlier dispatch to The Daily Mail.

REICHSTAG BACKS SUBMARINE WAR

Adopts Committee Resolution Indorsing Campaign of the German U-Boats.

MEMBERS ASSAIL AMERICA

Dr. Spahn Charges That We Favor Allies—Munition Trade Is Attacked.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—(Via London, April 7.)—The German Reichstag today adopted the committee's resolution on submarine war as well as the budgets of the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, April 6.—(Via London, April 7.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's enunciation of a modified Monroe Doctrine, in which he disclaimed any intention to attempt to set foot on the American continent after the war, and his declaration regarding the submarine campaign furnished texts for several speeches in the Reichstag.

Following these orators, Dr. Spahn devoted a considerable part of his discourse to consideration of American relations. The important passages of his speech, which, owing to his indistinct manner of delivery, were utterly unintelligible at the time and available only from the official stenographic report, read as follows:

"The press and people and the Government of America have shown by their conduct that their sympathies and business instincts favor England and not Germany. America has become a regular arsenal and base of supplies on a large scale for our enemies. The American Government has bound itself, where we were concerned, to the formal letter of the law and has employed regularly a more generous interpretation of the regulations of neutrality only in favor of the States hostile to us. Much has been permitted there which if done by us would have been used in America to provoke an outbreak of hatred against us."

Dr. Spahn referred to the prolonged negotiations with the United States in regard to the submarine question, saying in that connection:

"Americans of German descent have, indeed, endeavored to create a sentiment for our view, unfortunately without success. It is incomprehensible, in view of the sound business instinct of Americans, that the interests concerned in legitimate export trade continually bow to British encroachments on maritime rights. The hopes placed in the American Congress in this regard have been disappointed."

Sees No Hope of Peace.

Herr Ebert said he welcomed the enunciation by the Chancellor of a more definite peace program, but declared he had no expectation of any response from the Governments at London, Paris, and Petrograd, although it was evident the inclination for peace was increasing among the peoples. Therefore, he continued, Germany must continue the war for defense of the Fatherland, and the Socialists, who as representatives of the working classes would be the chief sufferers from the projected throttling of German trade and industry, must continue to support the Government resolutely. With the same resolution they would oppose all efforts directed toward subjugation of foreign races, and all plans of annexation.

"We believe sharp defensive measures are justified against the British, who plan to throttle and starve us," he continued. "We are fighting for our existence. Therefore, no one can complain if we answer the British starvation plans with submarine warfare. The British Government makes ruthless use of the right of capture at sea, and submarine war is the only measure of self-preservation against this.

"Neutrals cannot be held responsible for the British plan. We therefore must oppose with the utmost sharpness unrestricted use of the torpedo. Rights of neutrals naturally must be respected most conscientiously in the use of the submarine."

Although he upheld the Government on questions involving foreign relations, Herr Ebert criticised severely the conduct of internal affairs. He demanded more effective measures for the distri-

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CHANCELLOR WINS PARTY FACTIONS

His Peace Terms So Elastic That Every Element Gets Some Satisfaction from Them.

CALLED THE MINIMUM OFFER

The Lokal-Anzeiger, Perhaps Inspired, Says They Are All Germany's Foes Will Get.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—The terms of peace suggested by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his speech in the Reichstag on Wednesday continue to be the sensation of the hour here, and the general verdict is that he is backed by the confidence and authority of the Kaiser and is stronger today than he has ever been before.

Apparently he has hit upon a formula, which comes as near as is humanly possible to satisfying, for the time being at least, all political parties and factions with the exception of the Pan-Germans and the radical Socialists. The opinion is unanimous that by very plain talking at this time the Chancellor has taken a very important step toward peace.

Of perhaps equal importance is the service the Chancellor has done to German public opinion by broaching the long forbidden topic of specific peace terms. While the German press is still unable to comment on the peace program he suggested, or to criticize or interpret it, there is no doubt that his speech will prove an entering wedge for ameliorating the censorship sufficiently to permit franker newspaper discussion soon of the vital question of war aims.

Another important result of the Chancellor's speech is that it has served to allay the widespread popular uneasiness and apprehensions, caused by the recent political developments that culminated in the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz and at the same time refute the more or less veiled insinuations and charges that the Chancellor was "weak." The Chancellor has accomplished the no mean political feat of posing as "the strong man of Germany," without alienating any of his supporters.

Concrete Yet Elastic.

While the peace suggestions offered by the Chancellor are held to possess the crowning merit of being reasonably concrete, they also seem to be sufficiently elastic to meet almost all views on the subject of annexation.

Many interpret his Reichstag declaration regarding Belgium to mean that "Belgium would come to lie in Germany's hand politically, militarily, and economically," as a Centrist speaker said. Thus it coincides with the wishes of that party. The Socialist spokesman just as unconditionally subscribed to the Chancellor's peace program, apparently thinking that what the Chancellor said about Belgium was to be interpreted in line with his further statement that Germany had no intention of violating other nations.

The Liberal and Democratic elements are just as convinced that the Chancellor is championing their own particular style of moderate terms which is a golden mean between the Socialists, who want next to nothing, and the Centre Party. One of the principal spokesmen of the Liberal element, Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, writes:

"Last July about one hundred men of widely varying party tendencies signed and sent a joint memorial to the Chancellor. Leading scholars like Harnack, Liszt, Delbrück, many members of the aristocracy, former high State officials like Dr. Gernburg, diplomats, divines, and leading personages of the banking and business world got together from motives of pure patriotism. The principal sentence of their memorial read:

"We subscribe to the principle that the incorporation or annexation of politically independent nations and people, accustomed to independence, is to be condemned."

"This memorandum of the one hun-

Continued on Page 3.

CECIL SPEAKS FOR ENGLAND

Rejects With Contempt the Peace Suggestions of Bethmann Hollweg.

OLD BELGIUM TO LIVE AGAIN

But Not with Germany "Playing Providence with the Pieces," Says the Minister.

SCORNS U-BOAT PROMISES

And Declares Prussia Still Wars Ruthlessly and Uses Untruths as a Diplomatic Weapon.

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, made a sharp reply tonight to the speech in the Reichstag of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor.

Conversing with American correspondents on behalf of the Foreign Office, Lord Robert said that the suggestion that Germany might abandon her submarine warfare, if Great Britain relaxed her food blockade, was hardly likely to be entertained by Great Britain, which had no faith that any promise made by Germany regarding submarine warfare would be kept.

"Germany slackened her submarine warfare for some time," said Lord Robert, "when the operations of the British Navy deprived her of the necessary number of submarines, but has now begun it again. I am convinced that Germany cannot be trusted to keep any promise."

Reviewing the address of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, Lord Robert said:

"The Chancellor's speech covers much of old ground. As usual he claims that the Allies have no legal right to blockade Germany, and appears to think that the neutrals are of the same opinion. Yet among all the neutral Governments who have protested against our action none has been found to argue that the blockade is in itself illegal precisely in the proportion in which it is effective.

"That is Germany's contention. Germany has openly proclaimed her intention of blockading this country and has done her best to do so. We presume her action is justified, because it is ineffective."

Cannot Take Speeches as Overtures.

Referring to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's statement that Great Britain alone was responsible for the continuation of the war and that he made proposals last September to which he had received no reply, Lord Robert said:

"It may be well to make a clear answer to this. By singling out separate powers among the Allies the Chancellor endeavors to sow mischief and distrust among them, but he has failed. The Allies stand together and have pledged themselves to make peace in common. The Chancellor knows this well. He knows, too, and the people of Germany, whom he deludes, should know, that nothing in any public speech he makes can ever form the basis of peace overtures.

"These periodical speeches in the Reichstag are cunning blends of bombast and peaceful protestations. Through them all runs the deliberate design to nourish German hatred of England above all her allies, to bolster the fiction that the German Government are fighting a defensive war, and to forestall and prevent that which the German Government most fears—a popular demand in Germany for peace.

"Never can the Allies dignify this attitude by taking it as an overture. The Chancellor made his so-called proposals last year solely that he might be able to refer to them virtuously today."

Lord Robert recalled Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's words of Dec. 9: "None of our enemies has approached with peace proposals, and they believe it to be in their interest falsely to attribute peace proposals to us," and the Chancellor's statement that if he was to speak of peace conditions, "he must first see the conditions of Germany's enemies."

"It is clear," Lord Robert went on, "that the Germans themselves did not make any proposals, in spite of what the Chancellor now pretends. Even if he were sincere, and in the precise proportion as we believe him sincere, we reject, with indignation and contempt, the basis of peace he offers.

Two Opposing Principles.

"The Chancellor invokes the principle of nationality in Poland and Belgium.

"There are two principles of nationality. One proclaims the simple right of each man to free self-development and association with his fellows, and looks to the exercise of that right through the establishment and steady development of democratic government within each country. The other summons all the professors from all the universities, covers its political designs in a cloud of ethnological theories, sends out its secret service agents to foment insurrection and stimulate bloodshed, and in due course reaps the rewards of its efforts in the establishment of rigid tyranny, fringed by a buffer borderland of anarchy.

"The first principle is the endeavor of this country; the second is the ambition of Germany. We know it of old. We encountered it in Napoleon, and it was Canning who fought hypocritical

nationalisms to death, and afterward, in the name of true liberty, called in the new world to redress the balance of the old.

"So Germany and Austria are to solve the problem of Poland! A truly comfortable prospect for the Poles. If Germany wants Suwalki, there will be no dearth of German professors to prove that it is Lithuanian and not Polish. Poland is to be free, but not for the Poles, for their country is reserved for the noble function of a buffer between Germany and Russia, delicately colonized by Germans.

"And Belgium. There is to be a new Belgium. Listen to the Chancellor, setting the oppressed Flemish free by oratory after they have refused for months to be set free by the mild rule of the German kommandators in Belgium, or to swallow the precious Flemish University, which the German Government has tried to force down their throats.

"To such peace proposals there is only one answer: We refuse. We are fighting for the old Belgium. That which has been broken shall be restored; and with the nation and Government who broke it we shall never have peace so long as they have the effrontery to claim the right of playing Providence with the pieces.

"Has not the world made up its mind where the responsibility for starting the war rests? Upon the Allies, whose forces were not ready for offense, or upon Germany, who had planned in advance the violation of Belgium?

"Now Germany says that she wishes an end to the hostilities. Is it because she loves peace? No, because her early hopes of victory are dwindling, and she wishes to draw full advantage from her past successes and be in a position after the war still to dominate the Continent with the threat of her formidable military machine.

"What would such a peace mean? It would mean the triumph of the German idea of international morality—the triumph of the system which regards treaties as scraps of paper and finds everything permissible in war, provided only it is successful.

"Do not make any mistake. Germany is unchanged. We have still to deal with the same Prussianized power.

"Zeppelins still creep by night over the peaceful countryside and drop bombs on women and children; submarines still lurk in the depths of the sea and send to the bottom unarmed merchant vessels, neutral, or belligerent, with all their noncombatant passengers and crews.

"Their methods of warfare remain ruthless and inhuman, just as falsehoods and effrontery continue to be their chief diplomatic weapons."

TIGRIS ADVANCE HINDERED.

British Army Encounters Floods and Stormy Weather.

LONDON, April 7.—Stormy weather in Mesopotamia has complicated the situation along the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara, where a British relief force is fighting its way to the relief of General Townshend's beleaguered garrison at Kut, and recently has made marked progress toward its goal, says a British official statement issued this evening.

A further rise of the Tigris, accentuating the flood conditions, also is reported.

The offical communication follows:

It appears that the second Felahie position carried by the Thirteenth Division in the course of a determined advance consisted of several lines of deep trenches. The northern flank rested on the Hawkeish swamps, and the southern flank on the Tigris River.

During the day of the 6th of April and the night of April 6-7 the operations on the north (left) bank of the river were confined to a close reconnoissance of the Sannayyat defenses, and the execution of the measures necessary to the movement of artillery preparatory to an assault upon this position.

On the south (right) bank the advance of the Third Division continued until positions were reached from which an enfilading fire can be brought upon Turkish defenses on the opposite bank.

The situation is somewhat complicated by the continuance of stormy weather, and the fact that the floods in the Tigris are increasing.

The Turkish official communication regarding the situation in Mesopotamia as received here today merely reports that there has been no change on any front.

FRENCH OFFICERS YOUNGER.

Gen. Roques Tells Deputies the Army Is Being Rejuvenated.

PARIS, April 7.—The age limit of Colonels and General officers in the French Army was discussed today in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion to reduce the limit to 59, 60, and 62 years, respectively. The motion was referred to a committee

During the debate General Roques, Minister of War, said that the age of Generals of armies and of army corps now ranged from 49 to 64 years. The army, he said, was on the way to a complete rejuvenation. This remark was greeted by applause.

Deputy André Maginot, who spoke with difficulty owing to wounds received at the front, was also applauded for the statement that "after twenty months of war we are justified in asking the chief command for more activity and more warlike energy."

German Fleet at Target Practice.

LONDON, April 7.—The heavy firing heard on several evenings in Kiel Bay west of Bagnkop, on the Danish Island of Langeland, which has given rise to rumors of a naval battle, is explained by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent as having been due merely to German naval gunnery practice of unusual proportions. Many ships have been out each evening, firing at targets towed by fast cruisers. This practice always takes place after dark, by the use of searchlights.

GERMANS POUND FRENCH SALIENT

Assail from East and West to Break Down Strong Position West of the Meuse.

GAIN NEAR BETHINCOURT

Drive a Wedge Into First French Lines and Hold Part of Area Against Assaults.

LOSE IN HAUCOURT FIGHT

Kaiser's Forces Make Progress Near Ypres, Driving the Canadians from St. Eloi Crater.

LONDON, April 7.—A gigantic squeezing operation has been begun by the German forces on the west of the Meuse in an attempt to break into the Avocourt-Bethincourt salient from both east and west, and force the French troops, holding that area, to withdraw southward.

French official reports today give the only information concerning two severe assaults made by the Crown Prince's troops on the salient last night and today.

The first attack, and apparently the most severe, was directed at the eastern side of the French wedge, between the heavily fortified village of Bethincourt and Hill 265 to the southeast. As has been the case with most of the successful German attacks lately, this one was started under cover of darkness, following a very severe artillery bombardment.

The German infantry penetrated the first line of French trenches at a point on the Bethincourt-Chattancourt highway. A counterattack was begun immediately, and, according to the French account, won back all of the lost ground except on a front of 300 yards. Today the French troops resumed the fighting there, and by a hand grenade attack drove the Germans from other portions of the trenches.

The other assault by the Germans on the salient was directed on the west from around the village of Haucourt, which was wrested from the French during Wednesday night. An advance was made on a front of a mile and a quarter, but after some stiff fighting the Germans were compelled to retire.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse, in the course of a night attack delivered after a violent preparatory bombardment against our positions between Bethincourt and Hill 265, German forces made their way into a French trench of the first line on the highway between Bethincourt and Chattancourt.

We at once made a counterattack, which drove the Germans back from the greater part of the possessions they had been able to seize. At the present time the enemy holds only certain advanced sections along a front of about 300 yards.

East of the Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment, and we have continued to make progress in the communicating trenches of the enemy located southwest of the fort of Douaumont.

There have been some artillery exchanges in the Woevre district, but the night along the remainder of the front passed quietly.

The night report of the French War Office says:

In Belgium our heavy artillery has carried out a destructive fire on German organizations at Middelkerke and Langemarck.

To the west of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting several hours, the enemy directed against our positions to the south and on the eastern outskirts of the village of Haucourt, a strong attack on a front of about two kilometers.

Stopped by our curtain of fire and the intense fire of our mitrailleuses the Germans were unable to reach their goal, and were forced to retreat to their trenches, leaving on the ground numerous bodies.

To the southeast of Bethincourt we made, through the use of grenades, some progress in the communicating trenches and the element of trenches, captured last night by the enemy between Bethincourt and Hill 265.

A rather violent bombardment of Le Mort Homme and Cumières village has taken place.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre there has been artillery fighting during which our batteries scattered several enemy gatherings.

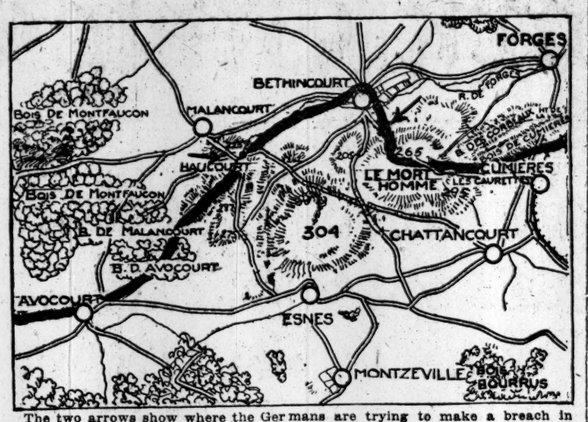
On the rest of the front there have been the usual bombardments.

The Belgium communication reads:

A small surprise attack last night against one of our advance posts near Steenstraete was repulsed by our fire.

This afternoon rather violent artillery actions have taken place in the sectors of Ramscapelle and Dixmude.

The French Salient West of the Meuse



The two arrows show where the Germans are trying to make a breach in the line.

GERMANS WIN AT ST. ELOI.

Expel Canadian Troops from a Mine Crater Near Ypres.

BERLIN, April 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Capture from the British of mine crater positions south of St. Eloi, near Ypres, was announced today by Army Headquarters. The positions were defended by Canadian troops. The official statement says:

German troops, after careful preparation and tenacious fighting, conquered British crater positions south of St. Eloi defended by Canadian troops.

In the Argonne the French sprang mines south of Four de Paris. Following this brief engagements ensued. The enemy, who had advanced with a flame thrower, was rapidly driven back.

Several attempts of the enemy against German positions in the wood northeast of Avacourt were not equal to their first efforts or their vain partial attacks.

East of the Meuse the French were unable to carry out attacks against our positions in the Caillette Wood, which are firmly in German hands. French troops who had made ready for the contemplated attacks were efficiently shelled by the German artillery.

This account of the fighting near Avocourt is given in the translation of the official German statement as cabled to New York by way of London:

Repeated attempts by the enemy against our positions in the forest northeast of Avocourt either broke down at the outset or did not get further than fruitless local advances.

LONDON, April 7.—The British official communication, issued tonight, says:

Yesterday at St. Eloi the enemy succeeded in regaining a portion of the ground we captured March 27. The fighting continues.

Last night, after a very heavy bombardment, a small enemy raiding party entered one of our trenches north of the River Ancre, but was quickly driven out.

Today there has been artillery activity about Souchez, Aix-Noulette, St. Eloi, and Ypres.

GERMANS ON HAUCOURT HILLS

Berlin Says Whole Forges Valley Is Now Dominated.

BERLIN, April 6.—After battering down the bitterest opposition imaginable, the Germans yesterday took possession of the village of Haucourt, northwest of Verdun, and moved one step nearer the fortress in their slow but steady advance.

The capture of Haucourt is universally regarded as one of the most important recent developments in the German offensive, as the position formed a supporting point for the French left wing, and as from it a large section of the French line and fortifications can be taken under the German fire, including the strongly fortified village of Bethincourt, lying on Forges Brook, which the Germans have now crossed for the first time.

Notwithstanding the stanchness of the French opposition, Haucourt was captured with losses which are officially characterized as "extraordinarily light," in contradiction to French reports.

The French statements of the last few days that their positions north of Forges Brook were voluntarily evacuated, in some cases even without knowledge of the Germans, is denied in the strongest of terms here, the German assertion being that the large number of prisoners taken and the bitter opposition encountered at each step, just as at Haucourt, absolutely refute such statements.

The capture of Haucourt was accomplished despite a strong flanking attack by the French from a redoubt on the north bank of the Forges Brook. The attack was not stopped until the Germans had taken firm control of the heights above the Forges valley, from which the entire valley can be swept by their fire.

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS FEARED BY GERMANS

Government Urged to Make Separate Treaties With Small Belligerents Without Delay.

ZURICH, March 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—How peace will be made, in a great congress or by separate treaties, is a question attracting more and more attention among international jurists in both groups of belligerents, though perhaps more especially in Germany. There England's determination to prevent the conclusion of separate peace treaties meets with the bitterest opposition. A congress on the lines of the famous gathering in Vienna, just over a century ago, would, it is argued, be fatal to the interests of Germany. For the Central Powers separate peace treaties are held to be absolutely necessary.

One of the most famous German authorities on international law, Privy Councillor Professor Karl Binding, who has devoted much attention to what he calls the "Technique of Peace," and who is a firm opponent of all ideas of peace congresses, says Germany and her allies would be hopelessly outvoted in such deliberations, and what the soldiers have won the diplomatists would lose.

According to the English proposals, all the belligerents would participate in the congress. Thus there would be on one side England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, and Japan, and on the other side only Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—eight against four. But England would have all the majority on her side, including the Japanese.

Professor Binding thinks it highly probable that England would seek to smuggle America into the congress as a reward for her benevolent neutrality." Naturally, the Central Powers would not permit this, he says, and it would actually make "one more opponent for them." He continues:

"If the English say 'No separate peace,' the Germans must say 'Only separate peace.' Their plan must be to make separate peace as quickly as possible, and they are in a position to do this. Let them say to the small States which are already subjugated, to Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, 'Make peace or we shall not recognize you as a State any more.' This means simply annexation, and that these States will have no share in the peace negotiations. If such a peace is made it will still be absolutely incontestable in international law, in spite of the objections of the foe".

CONTRADICTS FRENCH REPORTS

German Correspondent Says Enemy's Press Is Resorting to Tricks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 5.—In the battle for the fort and village of Douaumont, the German capture of the fort, according to French reports, was a matter of importance. The only thing that mattered was possession of the village itself, for which the Germans were then still fighting.

Now, when the French are forced to admit that the Germans have taken the village of Vaux, they declare the village a worthless heap of ruins, the capture of which we are exploiting in order to create the impression that it is the fort we have taken. The report of April 2 says the Germans can hardly hold the western part of the Vaux, because it lies too near the guns of Fort Vaux. We can only point out that the eastern end of the village, which we have occupied since March 10, is twice as near those guns.

The French press is resorting more and more frequently to the trick of inventing alleged German statements, then branding them as lies. Thus it is now indignantly denying that the Germans have captured Avocourt and Bethincourt, but no assertion to that effect was ever made on the German side.

CHANCELLOR WINS PARTY FACTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

dred' contains nothing which is inconsistent with the Chancellor's utterances regarding the Poles and the Baltic peoples, the Lithuanians and the Livonians.

The Chancellor satisfies as well the Democratic element, which, as a whole, is opposed to any policy of conquest, but goes a step further than the Liberals and believes that Germany should keep such portions of conquered territory as absolutely essential to insure the future safety of the empire. The Morgenpost, a representative of Democratic opinion, says:

"As to what the new State organization in Belgium and Poland will be after the war the Chancellor gave no indication, but we know now and all the world knows that the Chancellor and the German Government are firmly determined to rear a strong boundary wall, affording protection against new attacks of our enemies, without, however, making concessions at the same time to the wishes of those politicians who see Germany's salvation in the forcible annexation to Germany of elements of strange races of foreign tongues.

"No unbridled policy of conquest, therefore, but on the other hand no surrender of those territories which Germany needs for the security of its borders and no abandonment of those political and economic guarantees which we must demand for Germany's safety—that is the goal toward which the policy of the Imperial Government is striving and on the road to this goal the German nation can joyfully follow its leaders."

The Lokalanzeiger, which is close to the Government, says:

"For the first time since the beginning of the war the highest authority has indicated in clear and sharp outlines the aims for which our armies are fighting in the field. For this reason the Reichstag session will be characterized by future historians as a milestone in the history of the world war, for since then our enemies have known at what price they can have peace from us. To be sure, they do not know in full detail the conditions under which Germany is prepared to sheathe the sword, but the fundamental thoughts are no longer a secret. Whether beyond Germany's borders these conditions are deemed acceptable or not, our enemies will have to make the best of them.

"In any case our enemies, if they have not quite lost their senses, must say one thing to themselves: That between the war aims set up by their statesmen in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg and those which the Chancellor indicated as Germany's war aims, there is this fundamental difference, namely, that they have still to fight for everything they desire to achieve, whereas we, as a matter of fact, demand less than we already possess.

"The time has not yet come for going minutely into the political war aims the Chancellor has set up, but one thing can be said today. They are so moderate that in the face of them the unanimity of the German people in the struggle for existence will be strengthened rather than weakened."

HAASE STARTS UPROAR OVER BELGIAN INVASION

Radical Socialist's Demand That Kingdom Be Restored Rouses von Jagow.

LONDON, April 7.—There was an uproar in the Reichstag yesterday, the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs, when Hugo Haase, leader of the newly formed Socialist minority group, declared that his party was strongly opposed to partition of Poland and demanded the restoration of Belgium.

"The Baltic peoples, Lithuanians and Letts, did not desire union with Germany before the war," said Herr Haase. "The injustice done to Belgium must be compensated for, by her restoration as a State. In 1913 Herr von Jagow [Foreign Minister] declared that Germany would uphold the neutrality of Belgium. Thus all the more surprising was the Chancellor's announcement on Aug. 4, 1914, that German troops probably had crossed the Belgian frontier."

Herr von Jagow said in reply:

"Herr Haase has dished up again old Belgian stories. When I made the declaration about Belgian neutrality I considered her a neutral country. It has been thoroughly proved that the responsibility for what has happened lies on Belgium's side."

BERLIN, April 6, (via London, April 7.)—Following the Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, when he referred to the future of Belgium and other occupied countries, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centre Party, picked up his words and endeavored to expand them into a declaration that Belgium, whatever its formal status after the war may be, "must remain politically, militarily and economically" in German hands.

Friedrich Ebert, leader of the Socialists, immediately uttered a protest against such interpretation.

Herr von Payer, of the People's Progressive Party, interpreted the Chancellor's utterances regarding Poland and Belgium as meaning that the "liberated peoples of the east" would not come again under the power of "reactionary Russia." He said that the frontiers of East and West Prussia must be protected against Russia, and that there must be, after peace had been concluded, a Belgium which would still be Belgium and yet inwardly and outwardly different from the Belgium of August, 1914. He expressed agreement with the Chancellor's outline of peace terms, which he said harmonized with conclusions already reached by his party. Concerning Holland, Herr von Payer said that affairs had reached a state such as did not concern that nation alone. He continued:

"So far as we can see, Holland finds herself compelled to protect her coast, not against Germany but against England. Holland has been warned by the tragic fate of Greece. We not only feel ourselves racially related to Holland but deeply sensible of the fact that Holland is now suffering not for herself alone but largely for Germany. The only purpose of action against Holland is to strike a blow at Germany."

Herr von Payer saw in the proposed economic war against Germany after the conclusion of peace "tacit renunciation of hopes for military and political victory" on the part of the Entente Allies.

SAY GERMANS LOST 200,000 AT VERDUN

Paris Estimates Figure 150,000 Men Have Fallen in Infantry Attacks Alone.

50,000 UNDER FAR GUNFIRE

Specific Instances of Terrible Slaughter in German Units Cited to Back Up Statement.

PARIS, April 7.—The German losses before Verdun up to the present time have reached the huge total of 200,000 men, one of the greatest battle losses in the whole range of warfare, according to estimates made public today from a semi-official source. The estimates are declared to be "the result of careful inquiry made in the highest quarters, in which the figures have been rigorously checked and verified."

"Documentary and verbal testimony gathered and authenticated permit the giving of precise details concerning the losses suffered by the Germans and by us on the Verdun front," says the semi-official communication. "During the period from Feb. 21, when the battle began, to April 1, it is known that two army corps, namely, the Third and the Eighteenth, have been withdrawn from the front, having lost in the first attacks at least one-third of their force. They have reappeared since and have again suffered like losses.

"The German reinforcements are practically used up as fast as they are put in line. The total effectives of the Eighteenth Corps have in this way lost 17,000 men and the Third Corps has lost 22,000 men.

"Concerning the One Hundred and Twenty-first Division, which took possession of North Vaux about March 12, we have precise information. More than half of the Seventh Regiment of the reserves was put out of action by our machine guns in the ineffectual attack against the slopes of the fort. The Sixtieth Regiment met similar losses, of which the total reached 60 per cent. of the regiment's effectives.

"The Nineteenth German Infantry had already suffered similar losses in attacking the village of Vaux on March 9. Its Thirteenth Company was surprised and annihilated. In entering the village houses its first battalion was reduced 60 per cent.

"Three regiments of the Eleventh Bavarian Division, which led the attack on the Malancourt and Avocourt woods on March 20 and 22, were each reduced by one half. Their losses varied between 50 and 60 per cent. The same is true of the losses of the Fourth Regiment of the Second Division of Landwehr engaged under similar conditions.

"The foregoing are only losses during actual attack and do not include the losses of regiments in the trenches or in reserve under the fire of cannon. They are solely the current actual losses. We know that certain German units have had very high current losses—that is to say, losses from artillery fire, when no action of the infantry was in progress.

"We cite, for instance, the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, which was surprised by our fire while on the march to the trenches. It lost about 700 men, and from this fact we are reduced that it could not, on March 10, take part in the attack on the village of Vaux, as was ordered, in place of the Nineteenth Regiment, which had been cut up by our machine guns.

"Summarizing, during the forty days from Feb. 21 to April 1 the Germans had on the Verdun front from Avocourt to Eparges exactly 239 battalions of infantry, representing a minimum of 1,075 companies of infantry besides 22 battalions of engineers of three companies each, which give an aggregate of 1,144 companies fully reinforced, the companies varying from 200 to 280 men. The assaulting force, therefore, represented at least 265,000 infantry alone.

"Since Feb. 21 the reinforcements have been frequent and heavy. At least eighty battalions have been sent to the rear to be reconstituted. Others have received their reinforcements on the field. It is, therefore, nearly 450,000 infantry which have appeared upon the firing line, and this estimate is even under the mark.

"Declarations gathered from prisoners and our own observations lead us to estimate at least one-third of the total force engaged as the minimum losses of the German infantry up to April 1. It is, therefore, 150,000 men who have fallen solely upon the first battle line.

"But the German losses do not stop there. In a modern battle long-range guns reach far behind the first line, striking lines of communication and the quarters of troops. As the range of the artillery lengthens the zone of destruction behind the battle line increases proportionately. The German artillery, literally piled up in the woods, suffered losses comparable with those of the infantry. Finally, our heavy artillery reached supply camps and innumerable convoys in the rear.

"We arrive thus, keeping within a most moderate estimate, at upward of 200,000 men as the figures of our enemy's losses before Verdun."

WILSON WAITS REPLY FROM BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

and children, were on board. About fifty persons lost their lives and some of the twenty-five American passengers were seriously injured. It is the expectation here that the Government will test the issue on this case and that it will be the last count in the indictment that the Administration may draw against Germany as the basis of a severance of relations.

It was conceded after today's Cabinet meeting that the situation was very grave. Some members of the Cabinet are understood to see little hope that conditions can be remedied unless Germany agrees to abandon submarine warfare on merchant vessels, and nobody is so optimistic as to believe that the Imperial Government will make that concession. Only on that condition, according to the present outlook, can a severance of relations be avoided.

Gets Colonel House's Counsel.

Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend and confidential adviser, who came to Washington yesterday, returned to New York at midnight Thursday, after having been in consultation with the President during the evening. It is apparent that the President is seeking all the information and advice obtainable with reference to the situation before taking action. Colonel House is practically fresh from Europe and well acquainted with the conditions that will follow in the event of a break with Germany.

American Ambassadors and Ministers in most of the warring countries are in charge of the interests of enemy citizens and subjects and arrangements for the transfer of German and Austrian interests from American control in Great Britain, France, Russia and the other Entente countries, and for transfer of the interests of Great Britain and her partners in the Teutonic empires from American control must be made before a severance of relations is ordered.

Officials here read with interest the statement of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg denouncing rumors that Germany might attempt to attack Canada and parts of South America after the war. While the Chancellor's statement was reassuring, there is a strong belief in some quarters that Germany's colonization scheme, interrupted by the war, would lead her to Latin America if she emerged with strong military prestige after the conclusion of hostilities. While positive evidence of any such intention on Germany's part is not at hand, the Chancellor's characterization of these reports as silly rumors has not changed the opinion that the danger of Teutonic assault on the Monroe Doctrine exists, and will continue to exist as long as Germany retains her present militaristic policy.

Early in the war Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made a statement to the effect that it would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine for Germany to invade Canada as a war measure. This was construed in some quarters to be a threat of German invasion of Canada, but Count von Bernstorff explained that he used it merely as an illustration of Germany's rights while hostilities were in progress. For years the idea has prevailed in diplomatic, military and naval circles here that Germany had her eyes on a portion of Brazil and that she desired a naval base in the West Indies.

Recent dispatches from Copenhagen have indicated that the Danish Government looked upon Germany as a prospective purchaser of the Danish West Indies. It is rather generally believed among men who study international affairs that Germany's colonial policy looks toward the American hemisphere, and that this will not set aside by the United States Government is shown by the efforts of the Government to arrange the differences between Latin-American countries and European powers before the conclusion of the war.

President on a Cruise.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7. — President Wilson left Washington tonight on the naval yacht Mayflower, taking with him complete data on the Sussex and other cases prepared for him at the State Department. He expects to be away until Sunday night or Monday morning unless definite word from Berlin is received in the meantime. Any information will be sent to him immediately by wireless.

Although some ranking officials of the Government already have concluded that Germany is deliberately attacking vessels regardless of the rights of neutrals, it is declared authoritatively that the United States cannot question the German Government's good faith until full opportunity has been allowed for a response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiries, and for a demonstration of whether submarine commanders are supported in attacking vessels contrary to international law.

The Administration virtually has concluded that a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex, and officials now consider the principal point at issue to be whether Germany will adequately punish the officer responsible. Just what punishment would be considered adequate apparently has not been determined.

Statements in Berlin press dispatches regarding the attitude of German officials are taken by the Administration to forecast an admission of the Sussex attack. The statement of Dr. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that in such an event Germany would be ready to meet the United States "more than half way" was read with interest, but judgment was reserved until just what was meant was made clear. It was stated definitely that no argumentative notes would be sent to Berlin.

Affidavits on the attack on the Sussex forwarded on the steamer St. Paul are not expected to reach Washington until Monday, and in well-informed circles decisive action is not expected before next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. At today's meeting a point was made of the number of neutral vessels which apparently had been sunk without warning within the last two weeks.

SAYS PIECE OF BRONZE PROVES SUSSEX CASE

Providence Journal Declares Embassy Has Indisputable Evidence of Torpedo Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The United States Government is in possession of information as to the exact character of the section of the torpedo found imbedded in the bow of the Sussex. This information provides positive proof that a German submarine attacked the Channel steamer.

"The portion of this torpedo which was transferred by the French naval authorities to the American Ambassador in Paris weighs about twenty-four pounds, and is constructed of phosphor bronze, a metal that has not been used in the manufacture of torpedoes by any European nation except Germany since 1890.

Germany's modern torpedoes are all manufactured of phosphor bronze. Great Britain and Italy were the last two countries in Europe to discard this material, on the theory that it was too soft for use. The torpedo used by both these nations at that time was known as the No. 5 Plume.

"About eight years ago Germany renewed experiments with phosphor bronze, and it was through the personal efforts of Admiral von Tirpitz and Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia that this metal was brought back into use in her torpedo construction. Their theory was that the defect in this material in lack of toughness was more than offset by its ability to withstand rust from salt water and salt air. Germany's present phosphor bronze torpedo, in universal use in her navy is known as the Schwarskopf model.

"President Wilson and members of his Cabinet were notified last week that Germany might attempt to dodge responsibility for the Sussex and other marine disasters of the last month by claiming that most of these vessels had come to grief by colliding with mines. The Government has received notification from its representatives in Berlin and Paris that German submarines, in order to destroy unarmed merchant vessels and still keep the technical pledge made to the United States, have been carrying contact mines into the path of these ships, and by running ahead of a vessel a short distance and scattering a half dozen mines in her course, have made her destruction practically certain.

"The German Government will claim that this kind of activity is not in contravention of any rules of sea warfare, as a ship has the right to lay mines. If any such claim is made by Germany in connection with any one of these cases, the United States Government will be prepared to declare that mines deliberately scattered by submarines in the path of an approaching unarmed vessel are in exactly the same category as torpedoes discharged from those boats."

REPORT SUSSEX TORPEDOED.

Our Embassies at London and Paris Said to Have Confirmed It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Inquiry at the American Embassy today elicited the definite statement that the final report on the Sussex torpedoing had been cabled to Washington. The report bases its conclusions on the fragments of a torpedo found in the ship and on the character of the explosion.

On telegraphic orders from Washington Lieut. Commander W. R. Sayles, Jr., Naval Attaché, went to London to consult the embassy there, with the result that both embassy reports were cabled from London. The fragments of the torpedo were sufficiently large to permit their comparison with pieces of German torpedoes in the English and French naval arsenals.

Both reports state unequivocally that the Sussex disaster was caused by a German torpedo.

GERMAN FORCE BAGGED IN EAST AFRICA

Surrenders After Being Surrounded in Mountain Stronghold by British Mounted Troops.

LONDON, April 7.—Another success for the British in East Africa is reported by Lieutenant General Jan C. Smuts, commander of the British expedition operating against the Germans, in the following dispatch:

"As the result of a movement commenced on the afternoon of Monday, mounted troops under General Vanderventer successfully surprised a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. This force was surrounded during the course of Tuesday and surrendered Thursday morning."

Queen's Bracelets at Red Cross Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—At the second day of the Red Cross sale, a brilliant necklace, presented by Mrs. Adair, realized $8,350. Two gold bracelets, gifts of Queen Mary, brought $350 and $850. The anonymous purchaser afterward resold them for $350 and $800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A leading Wisconsin doctor writes: "I know of nothing in medicine so effective, prompt and satisfactory as Bell-ans for Indigestion; it has won me many friends. This is an ardent, earnest expression of my hearty and grateful approval of Bell-ans. No string is attached to this statement, no favors asked—it is simply a strong plea for a very good remedy."

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c package at all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMAN TEA AND COFFEE TAKEN OVER BY STATE

People May Have to Do Without Cocoa Also for Remainder of the War.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Government has resorted to still another radical measure in connection with the food problem, for the coffee embargoes in Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have practically checked importation and the stocks on hand are beginning to get short.

From the coffee census taken in January there are only about 350,000 sacks of coffee in Germany today, which at the present rate of consumption would last the German people just a month and a half, while the needs of the army and navy are covered for four months. The result is that all stocks of tea and unroasted coffee will be taken over by the Government and the entire trade monopolized through a newly organized "War Committee for Coffee." Tea and health drinks, such as malt, rye and wheat coffee, will in time almost exclusively served at the German breakfast table. The German papers are beginning to blossom out with articles by doctors and professors pointing out the deleteriousness of caffein poison in any such form as coffee, and the healthfulness of substitutes. A specialist in The Berlin Gazette today advises confirmed coffee drinkers to wean themselves gradually, so as not to suffer from shock if forced to do without it all of a sudden. Wise Berlin housewives who knew what was coming have been hoarding raw coffee for weeks, but the real rush for coffee came today.

The Government is also working out far-reaching measures against a contingency which seems almost a certainty—that all imports of coffee, tea and cocoa will be cut off for the balance of the war. There is enough tea in Germany to last for a year at the present rate of consumption, but with coffee eliminated the tea stocks are expected to be exhausted very much more steadily. The Government's proposed measures aim at providing substitutes with chicory in the first line. Most of the last chicory crop was used for cattle feed, but an Imperial ordinance will reserve coming crops exclusively for human nourishment. Even tea and chicory together, however, will not make up for lack of coffee.

The public is facing the inevitable with patient fortitude, and an admixture of good nature and even humor.

PUT BELGIAN WOMAN TO DEATH FOR TREASON

Two Others Sent to Prison by Germans, One for Life, Newspaper Asserts.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—The assertion is made by the Echo Belge that Miss Gabrielle Petit of Molenbeek, Belgium, has been put to death by Germans after trial by court-martial on charge of treason. It is alleged she conducted an information bureau in the interest of Germany's enemies.

The newspaper also says that Louise de Bettignies of Lille has been sentenced to death, but that the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Another woman, Marie van Houtte, the newspaper says, has been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Rumania Now to Ship Goods.

BERLIN, April 7, (via wireless to Tuckerton.)—"A recent interview between the Rumanian Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister of Finance resulted in a complete understanding concerning the transportation of goods from and to both countries, and the first train will start within a few days," says a Sofia dispatch given out by the Overseas News Agency.

The "MEADOWBROOK" One of the YOUNG soft Hats for Spring.

All approved colorings

$3 & $4

Borsalino Soft Hats in new shapes.

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HIS wardrobe is a point of pride with the average prep-school chap.

Especially if it came from Best's.

The cut of the coat, the hang of the trousers, the fit and shapeliness of the suit that bears the label of "Best & Co." make for the effect of well-groomed smartness expressed by one word—*distinction.*

Young Men's Spring Suits of pin-striped or fancy mixture cheviot or sturdy blue serge; 34 to 39 chest. Regularly 21.50. 18.25

Guaranteed All Wool

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

REICHSTAG BACKS SUBMARINE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

bution of necessities of life and the extension of political rights of the masses after the war.

Friedrich von Payer of the Progressive People's Party said: "If people impute to us warlike intentions in America, that is untrue."

Count von Westarp, Conservative, condemned the attitude of the United States in supplying ammunition to the Entente Allies, and continued:

"The German people are firmly resolved to disregard the unjustified demands of America. We shall, of course, respect justified interests of neutrals, but they must acknowledge our duty and right to defend our existence with all means at our disposal."

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, touched upon Europe's probable economic future after the war, saying:

"We already hear warning voices which raise the problem of Europe and America. People ask what will be their relations after the war. Europe after the war will be a quivering body, bleeding from a thousand wounds, and Goethe's words will become truer than ever: 'America, you are better off than our old continent.'"

Dr. Stresemann remarked that the economic advance of the United States during the war would give it a preponderance which would touch Germany, but would affect England still more.

Growth of Our Influence.

LONDON, April 7.—Friedrich von Payer of the Progressive People's Party touched upon German-American relations in an address in the Reichstag yesterday, from which Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes as follows:

"The political influence of America has risen with the duration of the war. Its growth lays the heaviest responsibility on those European States which caused the war. We must have the right to live and to be of some account. We feel ourselves united with America by ties of blood, and we hope the American people will give us justice. At the present moment America can, perhaps, render the world the greatest service by keeping out of reach of the flames of war. Common dangers and successes bind us to our allies. Cooperation in peace must follow comradeship in war."

PERSHING SAYS HUNT IS 'JUST BEGINNING'

Discourages Idea That Mexican Campaign Is "All Over but the Shouting."

VILLA TRUE TO REPUTATION

Famed Riding Ability and Uncanny Knowledge of the Country Are Demonstrated.

By Frank B. Elser,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, RANCHO SAN GERONIMO, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 4 (To Columbus, N. M., by aeroplane and motor truck courier.)—More than seventy of Pancho Villa's estimated force of 300 that attacked Columbus, N. M., have been accounted for. These are the dead alone. Probably twenty of the 300 have been wounded. Yet General Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition, iterated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the campaign was only in its beginning.

Two dusty Mexicans, driving two dustier mules to a buckboard, pulled up in this camp about sundown last evening and gave the General the first news of the second engagement of the campaign. They had come from the southeast, from the country lying near that squalid adobe settlement called Bachiniva on the map, and they brought word of how Colonel W. C. Brown with a squadron of black troopers of the Tenth Cavalry had ridden into a band of Villistas resting their fagged horses at noontime at an arroya southeast of Bachiniva.

What happened closely parralleled what happened at Guerrero when the Seventh Cavalry entered that town last Wednesday. The Villistas, surprised in the first place, and further handicapped by the fact that their mounts were either picketed or hobbled while the band ate the noon meal of jerked beef and stale frijoles, bolted precipitately, and with a few scattering shots fled toward a pass in the continental divide through which they had come after the rout at Guerrero. They left on the field some thirty dead, and carried with them, Yaqui fashion, many of their wounded.

Official News Lacking.

With the squadron of the Tenth which made the attack beyond the reach of field radio and buzzer line, it may be some days before a full official account of engagement is available. More than an hour General Pershing and his staff talked with the Mexicans who brought the news, questioning and requestioning them. They talked, they said, with ranch hands near Bachiniva and had learned from them details of the fight as related by a peon acting as guide for the American forces. They could not say whether Villa was with the band and General Pershing himself would hazard no guess on this point. They were certain, however, that there were upward of a hundred Villistas in the band, which would indicate that the force encountered at Guerrero had, though scattered, reformed itself to some extent and made its way east and north over the mountain from Guerrero, roughly following the route that the Seventh Cavalry took in the opposite direction in its fifty-five mile dash from Bachiniva to Guerrero last week.

Tonight, seated in the tonneau of a motor car with a lantern in his lap, General Pershing dictated dispatches and rearranged the disposition of his cavalry forces with the idea that the fighting to come will continue to have a southward drift.

Couriers will go out in the morning in an attempt to catch up with Colonel Brown's squadron of the Tenth. They have forty horses captured from the Villistas, but the condition of these is probably such that they will be of no use to us. The General was jubilant over the second engagement. The Mexican couriers who brought the news knew nothing of the American losses, if any, but the General, basing his judgment on past performances, assumed that they were negligible.

Officers and enlisted men also were bucked up over the news. They were beginning to think that the Guerrero fight was a chance hit and that weeks might elapse before any of the bandits were encountered again.

It is ingenuously true that Pancho Villa's almost magical disappearance after the fight at Guerrero brought a great change of feeling among officers and men of the punitive expedition. When the expedition crossed the border into Mexico there was much talk of Villa's elusiveness, of his uncanny knowledge of the country, and of his ability to ride inordinate distances by day and by night. Hearsay and gossip a few weeks ago, these things have been demonstrated as facts. For Villa, wounded, was able to elude our cavalry north, south, east, and west of him, and to drop out of sight so completely that today, nearly a week after the fight, neither army aviators nor scouts had picked up his trail.

Long Campaign in Prospect.

This does not mean that officers of the expedition are discouraged, but it does mean that they are coming more and more to appreciate that the campaign may be long and arduous, given not to fighting but to searching. On the other hand, there is the ever-present possibility of an unexpected encounter, such as that near Bachiniva, a sudden discovery of Villa's hiding place, and the delivery of one blow that will end the whole affair. All reports agree that his followers are badly scattered and loaded down with wounded, but the character of the country is such that they could separate, temporarily disarm and, disarmed, attract no attention, to meet again at a given rendezvous.

A Villista without arms becomes merely a Mexican, and in this fact lies one of the great problems confronting the American troops searching for stragglers. After the Guerrero fight an attempt was made to investigate every adobe dwelling where Villa or any of his men might hide, but to do this systematically is as obviously impossible as prying into every cave and cañon in these mountains.

General Pershing himself pointed this out to THE TIMES correspondent, not because he is pessimistic, but because he is a practical soldier. He smiled when shown a bulletin from Washington telling how the soldiers had cheered when the news of Dodd's clash with Villistas was received there.

"You can say for me," he said, "that this campaign is just beginning. I don't want people to get the idea that it is all over but the shouting."

The General had said this in other words before. He repeated it because the dispatches that went out after the Guerrero fight all bespoke a confidence that the end was at hand. They were written at a time when this was the predominant feeling among nine out of ten officers of the command. THE TIMES correspondent was here at headquarters when a flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry went down the valley that Thursday night, and Villa was supposed to be beating northward. There was not a man among the two hundred and forty odd who did not think that Villa had been trapped. Some were discussing how they were going to spend their share of that $50,000 offered for the bandit's head.

Doubt About Villa's Wound.

It is significant that reports of Villa's being wounded have all come from Mexican sources. Colonel Dodd, after the Guerrero brush, reported it as a fact, but General Pershing is just a wee bit skeptical. He knows that all commanders like to spread reports misleading to the enemy, and there is a possibility that Villa himself may have spread the report of his injury. This may or may not be true, and it is cited here merely as showing how carefully the army must weigh and sift and analyze every report obtained from natives.

Aside from the engagement near Bachiniva, there was from March 29 up to and including today little change in the military situation. Companies of motor trucks are getting supplies further south and west, and considering the roads, they are doing their work in a way that is remarkable. The drivers who came down here from the factories to handle these new carriers of the desert are now tanned and burned, and their lips are cracked and their hands scaly.

But they are learning the country and they are becoming accustomed to handling the army automatic, they are required to wear on their hips. The men were like fish out of water at first. Their idea of the border and West had been derived solely from certain literature and the movies. After two weeks of mixing with cowpunchers and Mormons and scouts and Mexicans they are becoming sophisticated and it would be difficult to distinguish them from the white brother dwellers were it not for the fact that most of them cling to their caps.

The army aviators, like swimmers becoming accustomed to baffling currents in a stream, are breasting the mountain passes with more ease, and their machines, like locusts springing from the sands, hum the length of our line each day. From the airmen of the expedition, trained observers as they are, General Pershing is learning more than he is from the scouts. Distances between towns and camps and ranches are being correctly reckoned and army maps are being revised. Few of the scouts ever worked in this far south heretofore, and there are not more than six of the squad who can be relied on for accurate guiding. But with the aid of the aviators, short cuts through the mountains are being discovered and rocky distances that the cavalry would otherwise have to travel are being looped off.

Sharp Stones in Roads.

Traveling oftentimes at night, the cavalry has gone through passes and along rock defiles, where the troopers have had to dismount and lead their horses single file. From the trails jagged bits of stone protrude, knife-sharp and ruinous to a horse's foot. The armies fighting in Europe are equipped with a sinister thing called a crow's-foot, three barbed contrivances built on the order of jacks that little girls like to play with. No matter how they fall, one barb points upwards. These are strewn in roads and fords to block the passage of cavalry and of automobiles. Down here in Mexico THE TIMES correspondent has seen roads as impassable as if strewn with these. In many places so many sharp stones are to be found that it almost seems as if they were sown there by Villistas.

On the theory that many Villistas will shed their arms and appear in the role of law-abiding Mexicans, if there is no other way of escaping punishment, officers of the expedition are already doing a little detective work along the line of communication, especially among the Villa wounded left behind after the Columbus affair. From these wounded we are learning the names and the former abode of members of the Villa band, information that will prove of great value in picking the goats from the sheep as the expedition moves southward.

Musicale in Night Camp.

April 3.—We believe here that it was the strangest concert ever heard anywhere and heard, perhaps, by the strangest audience. Everybody from General Pershing down applauded and cried "bueno," and he musicians departing carried away five pesos in silver.

It was just about dusk Sunday evening when they came in sight—the cornet player, the fiddle player, the guitar player, the bass viol player, and the woman and three children. All were piled in a rickety wagon drawn by two horribly thin and moth-eaten burros. They came so silently that they did not raise any dust and before the camp knew it the wagon had stopped and the little Mexican behind was untying his bass viol. That, being almost as big as the wagon itself, was strapped on behind, moving day fashion.

Silently the musicians lined up by the side of the wagon, the woman and three children, all of whom she held to her bosom at once, alone remaining in the vehicle. She had the place of honor on the seat. Came then a great thruming of strings by way of tuning up and some gargly note from the cornet. A crowd had collected by now, dough boys in khaki, and troopers, and cowboys, and half-breed guides, and officers, and correspondents.

Seeing that they were not to be hustled out of camp the musicians began their concert. The camp fires were burning and the stars were out. The wind had died down and there was a hush in the valley. Back of the players reared the mountain cliffs whose contours properties must have been superlative, for the music we heard sounded sweet, and everybody cried "mas."

Songs that we did not know they played, mostly typical Spanish songs, sad and sweet love songs, gay and rollicking airs, and those that had been dedicated to bullfighters and to the Villistas. This camp is hunting Villa, but that did not prevent the musicians from rendering the bandit's favorite, "La Cucharacha" it is called, (The Cockroach), and they say it has a thousand verses. Villa troops sing it and the peons sing it, and from time to time verses have been added setting forth the exploits of Pancho and his men until the cardinal points of his career have been woven into the fabric of the song. It has a brave swing to it and would probably go well in vaudeville.

They sang many, but not all the verses of this song, then they gave "Adeleta" and "La Paloma" and several others. They were singing some fifty yards from the General, but presently his orderly came to the wagon and we thought that he was going to order the music to cease. Instead he invited the players to the General's presence. The players were a bit embarrassed, but he listened attentively and cried "bueno" so heartily that they soon played with a will. Then the cornet player sang and, as he finished, explained that they would conclude with a salute to the "jefe," the chief. While the General smiled they played a swinging march. Then "Buenos noches, señors," they chorused and climbed again in the rickety wagon, the big bass viol strapped on behind. They had come to the camp, we later learned, after playing at a felicitation, or birthday celebration, at a ranch house down the valley.

WRITE HOME ON CARDBOARD.

Troops in Mexico Send Missives on Bits of Hardtack Boxes.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 7.—Cardboard sides of "hardtack" cartons are being used by advanced detachments of American troops in Mexico for letter-writing purposes. Three bags of mail, all written on bits of box, arrived at the army base here today. Some of the soldiers contented themselves with fashioning postcards, while others extemporized envelopes by folding a second bit of the cardboard over the communication. This was taken by officers here to substantiate reports that the troops are close on the trail of Villa, making all possible speed, not even waiting for supplies.

Long messages were received from General Pershing today for transmission to General Funston at San Antonio, but none was made public here. It was learned that General Pershing reported the wounds suffered by four troopers in the Guerrero engagement were so trivial they were not considered worth reporting, and that all of the men are in the saddle again.

Only the usual unofficial reports found their way across the border today, these in the main indicating that the American cavalry, assisted by detachments of infantry, were searching for Villa somewhere in the vicinity of Rosario on the Rio Conchos, about sixty miles south of Chihuahua City.

Orders for the detachment of Apache Indian scouts from the White Mountain reservation in Arizona, to proceed to the frontier at once, were countermanded by General Pershing today, and the Indians are being held here for further orders. No explanation could be obtained at military headquarters.

Aeroplanes in Demand.

The army aeroplane dispatch line from Columbus to the advanced chain of field bases has been discontinued temporarily because of the imperative demand for aeroplanes in searching the cliffs and crags of the Guerrero district for Villa bands, according to reports reaching here today. All of the aeroplanes are now operating in the San Antonio-Chihuahua district, where General Pershing has announced they are invaluable for scouting.

It was asserted today that the dispatch line probably would be resumed with the arrival of the eight new aeroplanes which have been ordered to the expeditionary corps. In preparation for their arrival a new aviation field has been prepared here.

Proof of the accuracy in marksmanship of American soldiers has done more than any other development of the campaign in Mexico to strike fear into the hearts of Villa's followers, according to reports seeping across the border. The straight shooting done at Columbus, that of the little detachment that pursued the bandits across the line after the raid, and that at Guerrero and Aguascalientes were totally unexpected by the Mexicans. It was utterly different from shooting they had experienced in engagements between factional troops in the five years of civil strife, close followers of the situation assert.

"Villa's followers had been taught that the Americans were weaklings, cowards who were afraid to match their strength with Mexican forces," a naturalized Mexican living here said today. "They believed, in their ignorance, implicitly in themselves and their ability to conquer any force they should encounter. I am convinced that before the Columbus raid their feeling was that of contempt of a larger man for a smaller, weaker antagonist."

Bandits' Arrogance Shaken.

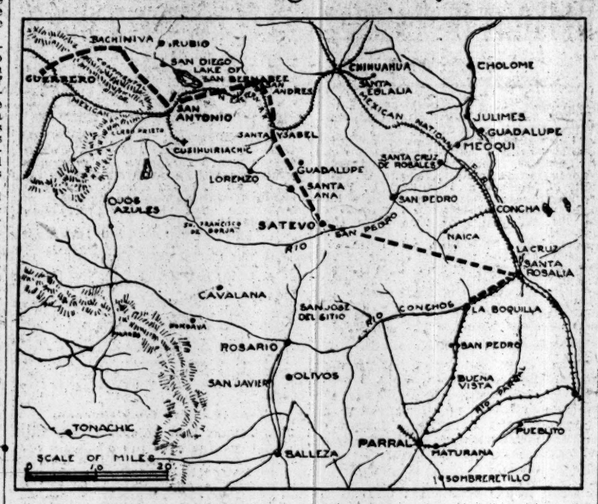
The first shock was given the Villa bandits when seventy-nine of their men were killed by half as many troopers of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who made the sortie across the international line after the raid. But even then they did not realize their own weakness, soldiers and civilians returning from the front reporting that in the towns through which the band passed in its flight its members boasted of their superiority over the "gringo" forces. It was at Guerrero that the contrast between the marksmanship of the two forces was demonstrated. There the troopers of the Seventh Cavalry, shooting coolly and steadily, sent almost every bullet to its mark, while General Hernandez's soldiers fired wildly as they ran, nearly all shooting high above the heads of the Americans. As a result, when the smoke of the engagement had cleared it was learned that only four American cavalrymen had been slightly wounded, while fifteen times that number of Villa followers had been killed and as many more wounded.

A similar demonstration of marksmanship at Aguascalientes confirmed the suspicion already growing in the minds of the bandits that the ability of the "gringoes" had been misrepresented to them.

Army men here point out that, although important, the moral effect on Villa's command of the display of American marksmanship is a minor consideration as compared with the effect on the peons of the district. For it was in Chihuahua that Villa first held sway, and it is in Guerrero that many of the natives worship Villa as an idol. Realizing this, General Pershing has taken every precaution to prevent outbreaks among the Villa adherents and has placed small detachments in towns along the American line of communication not garrisoned by Carranza troops.

"General Pershing believes that a wholesale respect for the ability of American soldiers will go a long way toward solving his problems with the natives," an officer said today.

Route of Villa's Flight on Way to Parral



The bandit was located last night at La Boquilla, while American troops are believed already to have proceeded southward from Satevo.

OUR CAVALRY HOT ON VILLA'S TRAIL

Continued from Page 1.

lished in a Mexican paper, declares that General Pablo Gonzales is on his way here from Mexico City, and that when he arrives he will take supreme charge of all the Carranza soldiers in the field. These reports cannot be verified, but it is believed that General Carranza is planning some changes among his field commanders.

Four Soldiers Return.

Four soldiers were brought in from the front this afternoon, including two officers, who have been sent back to the border hospital because of their physical condition. One of the officers is Captain Clemens McMillan of the Hospital Corps, who said that the trip from Casas Grandes to Columbus, N. M., by motor truck was one of the most trying experiences he had ever undergone, and asked to be left at Casas Grandes rather than be jolted over the desert road. The other officer was Lieutenant Robert S. Donaldson of the Thirteenth Cavalry. He said that the trip out was "horrible," and that all the sick preferred to be left in the field hospital at Casas Grandes rather than be subjected to the return trip. Private Yarborough of Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, will be the first soldier to be pensioned as the result of the Mexican expedition. When he was fighting the Villa bandits at Columbus a dumdum bullet tore his right arm off at the elbow. He was sent to the department hospital at San Antonio today.

The Quartermaster's department here is negotiating with the Carranza officials to permit the use of the big motor trucks on the Mexico North Western Railroad in place of steam engines and cars. The plan is to put steel flanges on all of the motor cars in the Quartermaster's service and run them over the rails between Juarez and Casas Grandes.

Two Americans, the first to arrive here from the interior for several days, reached El Paso today on a train from Chihuahua City. They said that there was absolute quiet in the State capital when they left, but that everywhere there was apparent a curious feeling of expectancy that important developments were imminent.

Peons in Dire Need.

Stories reach here through Mexican sources of desperate conditions among the peons in the bandit ravaged regions of Southern Chihuahua and Durango, toward which Villa is heading. It is said that the unfortunate people in the district around Torreon, where Canuto Cano is upholding the cause of Villa by wholesale looting and murder, are facing actual starvation. A letter which reached here from Torreon, dated six days ago, said in part:

"Hunger is at a standstill, and the disheartened peons in the country districts have abandoned all efforts to cultivate their farms. If a man was known to have a little grain or beans he could be certain that a band of bandits would pay him a visit, take what he had, and probably his life as well. General Trevino has succeeded in bringing some carloads of food into the city, but this relief was only a drop in an ocean of suffering and distress. The peons do not know whom to attribute their sufferings to, but they are willing to join any one who will promise them a hearty meal. They have been taught that Villa is their champion, and it will be a hard task to disabuse their minds of that idea."

Another Villa agitator, General Jesus Ontiveras, was arrested by the police in El Paso tonight and thrown into jail.

COL. BROWN CONTINUES DRIVE.

Believed to Have Reached Satevo After Replenishing Supplies.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 7.—General Pershing in a delayed report to General Funston received here today confirmed previous information that American troops were moving southward from Cusihuiriachic on the rail through Satevo, and that all information available at his headquarters indicated Villa was traveling in the direction of Parral.

In explanation of his failure to report more frequently, General Pershing said that the aeroplanes on which he had depended for communication had been unable to operate successfully and that weather conditions had interfered with transmission of messages by wireless. He added that he had not been in communication with his headquarters at Colonia Dublan for nine days.

General Pershing informed General Funston of the exact positions of the advanced columns and what troops units are, but this information was withheld. He said the four privates wounded at Guerrero were in no danger and two had almost recovered. He did not report their names.

The General stated that one of his flying scouts had found Colonel Brown's column at Cusihuiriachic on April 5. It was believed here that by this time Colonel Brown, after the receipt of supplies which arrived at Cusihuiriachic April 5, had again joined in the chase. Another column of American cavalry arrived at Cusihuiriachic to support that of Colonel Brown on or before April 4. The Colonel explained his delay in rendering a report after the engagement a few days ago at Aguascalientes, near Bachiniva, by saying he and his forces had exhausted their money and he had none to pay the expense of getting a message to a commercial wire.

Colonel Brown, it was learned, fell back on Cusihuiriachic on account of the complete exhaustion of his supplies. The column that followed him into Cusihuiriachic convoyed a heavy pack train and it is probable that, newly provisioned, he has resumed his chase of the bandit chief. He was heading toward the waiting forces of Carranza, according to reports from Chihuahua City. Colonel Brown made arrangements to get money from American mining companies operating in that district.

The Colonel's brief report, forwarded through the American Consulate at Chihuahua, served to strengthen the assumption here that the American advanced forces already had reached Satevo. Cusihuiriachic is fifty miles from Satevo.

Francisco Villa was at Cienegullas, ten miles south of Satevo, on April 4, according to General Luis Gutierrez, commanding the Carranza troops in Chihuahua. General Bell received this information from Chihuahua and transmitted it to General Funston today. Gutierrez reported that Carranza troops had engaged Fifty Villa men at Cienegullas, killed ten, and captured two. The prisoners said Villa had left there early in the morning with 200 men, leaving the fifty as a rearguard.

General Bell reported that information from Mexican sources indicated some thousands of de facto government troops were being moved south of Chihuahua, with the ostensible purpose of checking the retreat of Villa. Carranza troops were reported by American Consul Letcher to be concentrating in the vicinity of Chihuahua City. The reason for such concentration was unexplained, but it is believed at General Funston's headquarters assumed that it was part of the de facto government's plan of cooperation in the pursuit of Villa.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Carranza agreed about two weeks ago to "commercial" use of the Mexico North Western Railway for shipment of supplies to United States troops in Mexico, and such shipments already are being made over the road, it was learned here today.

Special Agent Rodgers at Queretaro now has been instructed to urge the de facto Government to issue immediately necessary orders to define especially to what extent the local authorities on the border may permit the railroad to be employed for such purposes.

It is assumed here that the statement of General Aguilar was made to reassure the Mexican people that the Carranza Government had not allowed the American expedition to take control of the road.

MILLIONS TO BUY CURRENCY?

El Paso Bankers Hear of Heavy Gold Deposits in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 7.—Local bankers here say they have discovered the reason for the sudden rise of Carranza currency on the money market. One million dollars in gold has been deposited in a New York bank by D. B. Serana, representative of the Hennequin Commission of Yucatan, with which to buy Carranza currency by draft on the New York gold deposit.

Another deposit of $15,000,000 is to be made in New York soon, according to Consul Andres Garcia, and the gold reserve will be increased until the price of Carranza currency has gone above 10 cents American money, the Consul declares.

15 MORE WATER WAGONS.

War Department to Buy Auto Vehicles Here Today.

Acting on the urgent request of General Funston, received yesterday at the Army Building, the War Department will buy fifteen additional water motor wagons here today for immediate shipment to Mexico. The order came from Washington, and today Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster, will get into communication with automobile firms handling this class of motor vehicles.

The first shipment of three 600-gallon trucks left Boston on March 21, and is now being used in Mexico. The trucks wanted today are of the same general type, and of the same capacity. The first trucks were built by the White Company for the Standard Oil Company, and the oil company allowed them to be diverted to the Government's use when it was explained that there was an urgent need of them.

Bill to Promote Col. Dodd.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A bill to authorize the President to promote Colonel George A. Dodd to the grade of Brigadier General was introduced today by Representative Kiess of Pennsylvania. The Colonel, who will retire next July, recently led a force of American soldiers in a successful dash against Villa's men in Mexico.

CARRANZA DEFERS RAILWAYS RULING

Cabinet Conference Withholds Permission to Use Lines for Our Soldiers.

NOT EVEN SUPPLIES BY RAIL

Obregon Arrests General Natera and Disciplines Troops for Insubordination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 7.—First Chief Carranza and his Cabinet today discussed President Wilson's note asking for permission to use the Mexican railways for the American expeditionary force that is hunting Villa. The First Chief arrived here yesterday from San Bartolo, where he has passed a week taking the hot baths.

After the Cabinet meeting it was announced that the Mexican Government had not granted the permission sought by the United States.

Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguilar, calling the newspapermen together, yesterday issued the following statement:

"As the local papers and also the American papers have published the statement that the Mexican Government has permitted the use of the railroads by the American troops to ship supplies destined for the use of the American troops, please rectify this notice. It is false. The Mexican Government has not given permission to the American Government to use the railroads for the object of transporting supplies destined for the use of its troops or for any other object."

General Luis Gutierrez in a telegram to General Obregon, Minister of War, states that a small column of Constitutionalists is in close touch with Villa, who is badly wounded and carried in a stretcher. This column of scouts will not seek a fight with Villa, but will keep his trail until forces enough are near to make sure of killing or capturing him. Latest accounts put Villa's men in two parties, one of which is headed for the Tarahumare Mountains, while the other, which is crossing can be made to the River Molatos in Sonora. The other party is near Temasachi. General Gutierrez is confident that Villa will be captured before many days, as with the assistance of General Calles in Sonora, who has placed cavalry at all of the mountain passes, there is no danger of Villa's crossing into Sonora.

General Obregon has placed General Panfilo Natera under arrest and disarmed part of Natera's troops for refusal to obey an order directing him to arrest and try a Captain who had robbed a young girl. Natera was put in jail to be tried by court martial. The troops disarmed were confined to barracks during the day. A large number of officers and men called on General Obregon to protest their loyalty and to disown the acts of their General.

Natera is a former Villa General, who operated in the State of Durango, and who surrendered to Obregon after the capture of Guadalajara. He is a tall, dark, slim Indian, with cold eyes, and has a reputation for being a fearless but undisciplined fighter.

General Obregon is determined to make a well disciplined army out of the present Constitutionalist soldiers. Many sweeping changes will be made. Officers who are not fitted for service and who cannot be made good soldiers will be dropped. Plans are made to have the army officered by men who are willing to study so that Mexico will have an army superior in material to that of any other Latin country.

Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the battle of Celaya at which Villa was defeated by Obregon. Five thousand troops will parade here, and there will be other civil and official ceremonies.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 7.—The Mexican Government has not given the American Government permission to use Mexican railways for any purpose whatever, said General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, after a meeting of the Carranza Cabinet today.

General Carranza and his Cabinet discussed the modifications suggested by the United States in the recent proposals for an agreement for crossing the frontier between the United States and Mexico by the armed forces of the respective Governments. These proposals of the Washington State Department were received here yesterday, having been sent by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Minister designate to the United States.

General Aguilar denied vigorously stories published in the American press to the effect that the Carranza Government had given permission to the United States Army forces to use Mexican railways for transportation of foodstuffs and supplies.

"Please rectify these false statements," Aguilar said. "The Mexican Government has not given the American Government permission to use Mexican railways for any purpose whatever."

Reports Villista Defeat.

Consul Letcher said that reports still persisted in reliable quarters in Chihuahua City that Villa had been badly wounded in the hip. The Mexican Embassy today received this dispatch from Andres Garcia, the Carranza Consul at El Paso:

"According to messages I have received from General Gutierrez, General Villa's forces have been practically annihilated, and Villa himself is seriously wounded. Our forces are pursuing him at close range, and his capture is imminent."

The State Department received official reports tonight that the value of Carranza currency had risen materially in the last few days, more than 50 per cent. in some districts.

Reports from Acapulco and other interior points said conditions were quiet. Tranquility along the east Mexican coast also was reported to the Navy Department. Uneasiness among the some 200 Americans in and about Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, was reported in official dispatches received late tonight. Reports of bandit raids in the country surrounding Mazatlan were said to have alarmed the Americans, and caused them to request the constant presence in port of a warship to take them aboard if necessary. The protected cruiser Chattanooga is dividing her time between Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Official reports from Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, told of several Americans who had arrived there from the interior of Coahuila district in a destitute condition.

TROOPS' RECALL NOT ASKED.

Lansing Denies a Request Has Been Made by Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—No request has been made by the Carranza Government to the United States for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition sent into Mexico under command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing to capture Villa and disperse his bandits. Secretary Lansing said this evening, in response to a question, that no such request had been made, and that no suggestion that the American troops should be withdrawn had been made.

After today's meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet, officials declared that there had been no change of policy with respect to the expedition. It is fully realized in high official circles that the retreat of Villa toward Parral makes more difficult the task of the army in the execution of its orders. Both effort and money will have to be spent to sustain the expedition successfully. But the time is not considered ripe to withdraw the expedition.

The Carranza Government, in the agreement made between this Government and the de facto authorities before the expedition crossed into Mexico, assented to the action taken by the United States Government. It was made plain to the de facto Government that the sole purpose of the United States was to "get" Villa and his band and that the expedition should in no wise be considered as an invasion of Mexico.

It is being argued here that for the Carranza Government to ask for the withdrawal of the expedition at present would have to be construed as meaning that the Carranza authorities were not anxious to bring about the capture of Villa, because if the Carranzistas themselves cannot capture or defeat him when 8,000 American soldiers are cooperating, it is not probable that the de facto forces, acting alone, would be able to capture him for many months. In the opinion of General Pershing show that the Carranza forces have been cooperating with the American forces, despite the fact that the Carranza Government itself for political reasons has not been willing to facilitate the supplying of American forces to the extent of permitting the Mexico North Western Railway to be used.

Carranza Forces Aiding.

Additional evidence of the co-operation of the Carranza forces came to Washington today in dispatches relayed from Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth United States Cavalry through Marion Letcher, the American Consul at Chihuahua City; Brig. Gen. Bell at El Paso, and Major Gen. Funston at San Antonio. This dispatch showed that Colonel Brown's forces were at Cusihuiriachic, an American mining centre, on April 4, and it is believed that by this time the American vanguard has advanced south of Satevo, a point which Villa passed last Sunday on his way toward Parral.

The message sent through Consul Letcher confirmed the report of Colonel Brown's victory over a band of Villistas near Aguascalientes, southeast of Bachiniva, on April 1, and also showed that another band of Villistas was worsted in a fight with Carranzistas under command of General Cavazoz, on April 4, at Cienegullia, near Satevo. In this skirmish the Carranzistas killed ten and captured two of the Villistas. War Department officials were pleased over part of the telegram from Mr. Letcher, which stated that General Gutierrez, Commander in Chief of the Carranza forces in Chihuahua State, had told the Consul that he had informed the American military authorities in Mexico regarding the disposition of the Carranza forces in the vicinity of Chihuahua.

This is interpreted as being evidence of willingness of the de facto military authorities to co-operate in the hunt for Villa. With information in his possession as to the location of the Carranza forces around and below Chihuahua City, it is argued that General Pershing, Colonel Dodd, and others responsible for the strategy of the American expedition will be able to make better disposition of their forces in a joint campaign with the Carranzistas.

Consul Letcher's report stated he had been in communication with Colonel Brown by telephone at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In this conversation Colonel Brown confirmed previous reports about the engagement in which a squadron of four troops of the Tenth Cavalry on April 1 struck a band of 250 Villistas at Aguascalientes, near Bachiniva, and scattered them. Colonel Brown informed the Consul that thirty or forty Villistas were killed. He said also that his squadron of cavalrymen had been living on beef and corn for two weeks and that their supplies were nearly exhausted, but that a mining company had relieved the shortage by sending a special train with supplies and forage, as well as fresh food and money.

VILLA'S BROTHER RELEASED.

United States Fails to Press Extradition Case in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 7.—Colonel Hipolito Villa, Francisco Villa's brother, who was arrested ninety days ago at the request of the United States, was released today because the Cuban law forbids longer confinement when the Government soliciting an arrest fails to fulfil the extradition requirements.

Hipolito Villa was arrested in Havana on Feb. 7 at the request of the American Minister. He is under indictment in Texas for complicity in cutting a railway line near El Paso last December to hamper the movement of Carranza forces through American territory to attack the Villa forces in Mexico. Evidently the United States failed to produce evidence warranting his extradition.

WOMAN DEPICTS VILLA RAID.

Mrs. Reed Says Bandit Threatened Her in Chihuahua.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 7.—A graphic account of Francisco Villa's attack on San Buenaventura and the adjoining town of El Valle on March 14 was given here today by Mrs. George Reed, wife of an American mining man and for twenty years a resident of that part of Chihuahua. Her eldest son, who afterward accompanied Colonel George A. Dodd's force on its dash to Guerrero, escaped Villa by fleeing, scantily clad, to the mountains, where he hid for three days without food until informed by friends that Carranza troops had driven off the bandits.

First a squad of Villa soldiers and later Villa himself went into the Reed home, looting and wrecking it. Villa cursed Mrs. Reed, she said, charging that her husband and son had a large store of food, arms, and ammunition hidden in the house. This she denied. As Villa insisted, she invited him to search the premises. Several soldiers were set to work with picks and crowbars digging in the garden and tearing up floors. Finding nothing, Villa sent several of his men to search and was superintending the operation of spreading this through the house when the Carranza soldiers arrived, and the bandits fled.

Villa had 300 men, Mrs. Reed said, of whom 15 were wounded. She added she saw several American cavalry horses among those ridden by Villa's men, presumably being some of those stolen in the raid on Columbus.

In San Buenaventura and El Valle Villa's men fled, and they attacked women and little girls, carrying away thirty-seven boys and five girls as captives. For ten days Mrs. Reed and her children subsisted on gruel and beans, until Mrs. Reed, who was in Douglas, Ariz., received news of her plight and brought her here from Casas Grandes.

George Reed, Jr., who also has returned to the border after his trip with Colonel Dodd's men, declared that one of the mounted guides who led the expedition was Jesus Andrijo, a Mexican youth captured at El Valle by Villa, who escaped and joined the American soldiers. Andrijo, Reed said, had sworn vengeance against the bandit, alleging that Villa had executed his cousin, Manuels Parra, one of the girl captives. The youth said that boy prisoners were told they must fight for Villa. Andrijo is said to be thoroughly familiar with the country as far south as Parral.

In the first clash between American troops, Reed said, Villa, with but eight men, fled at the first sign of trouble, leaving his main force to its own resources. He declared that Villa was not wounded.

Reports Villa Hiding on Ranch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—It is officially reported from Queretaro today that Villistas were badly defeated by Government forces headed by General Jose Cavazos at Cienegulla, west of Chihuahua City. Prisoners captured report that Villa is hiding at a ranch near Cienegulla. Constitutionalists are moving in that direction, according to the Government report.

CAPTURES SWEDISH SHIP.

German Torpedo Boat Seizes the Vega, Bound for Copenhagen.

LONDON, April 7.—Capture by a German torpedo boat of the Swedish steamship Vega, from Stockholm for Copenhagen, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The message says the Swedish Government has protested against the capture and demanded release of the steamship.

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REPUBLICANS PICK HARDING TO PRESIDE

Old Guard Senator Selected to Open Chicago Convention and Outline Policies.

RADICALS ARE ENRAGED

Progressive Senators and Representatives Consider Selection a Rebuff—May Lead to Bitter Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who placed Taft in nomination in 1912, was selected today as Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, which will meet in the Coliseum on June 7. Senator Harding was the unanimous choice of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, which met at the Congress Hotel this morning.

The selection of Senator Harding is construed as meaning that the "Old Guard" intends to control the organization of the convention if possible. The sub-committee was prepared to elect the Ohioan as temporary Chairman at its meeting last month, but deferred action until it sounded the sentiment of the National Committee as a whole. At the time it was generally understood that the committee might demur on the theory that the part played by Senator Harding in naming Mr. Taft four years ago might offend the Progressives who have returned to the fold. In the coming convention, however, the temporary organization will amount to little, in the view of some of the leaders. Few contests will be filed, and the steam-roller will have little to do in the credentials committee.

In contradiction to views expressed in Washington, which were to the effect that the Progressive wing was angry and considered the selection a rebuff, Charles D. Hilles, the National Chairman, said this afternoon:

"Senator Harding will be acceptable to all factions of the party. That answers the question of the Progressives. There will be fewer contests this year than at any other Republican convention. Double sets of delegates already chosen in two Virginia districts and as delegates at large from Kentucky will not be recognized by the convention. They will have to fight it out among themselves. There will be no half votes this year."

The National Committee will open headquarters in this city on May 10, and about ten days before the convention the committee will meet to hear contests.

Besides the Temporary Chairman, the committee today selected these officers: Temporary Secretary, Lafayette Gleason of New York; Chief Clerk, D. Edward Monroe of St. Louis; Official Reporter, George L. Hart of Roanoke, Va.; Sergeant-at-Arms, William F. Stone of Baltimore; Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Edwin P. Thayer of Indianapolis; Chief Doorkeeper, John J. Hanson of Baltimore.

Discuss Roosevelt's Statement.

The meeting attracted to the city many State Committee Chairmen and other party leaders. Among these there was much informal discussion of possible Presidential candidates and issues. Recent reports that Colonel Roosevelt had indicated a willingness to accept the Presidential nomination of the party formed the basis of several impromptu conferences and interchanges of views between the politicians. Several State leaders said they had been unable to discover that the Roosevelt statement had any marked effect on the situation.

Many of the leaders said that whatever sentiment had crystallized in their States largely was in favor of Justice Hughes, although Senator Cummins, ex-Senator Burton, Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Sherman, and other favorite sons had many supporters.

It was the consensus that about 70 per cent. of the delegates in the convention would be uninstructed.

The sub-committee adopted a resolution declaring that seats would be provided only for the exact number of delegates provided for in the official call, and that States electing double the number of authorized delegates with half a vote each would have to settle the fight for seats before the convention meets.

The committee ruled that it would not hear contests from States electing delegates by direct primary, and that in these States the delegates certified by the Secretary of State would be placed on the temporary roll without question. This action will, it is believed, reduce the number of contests to a minimum. The only contests thus far reported are from Georgia and Louisiana.

Progressive Republicans Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Bitter anger was displayed here today among Republican Senators and Representatives of the progressive stripe when they received word that Senator Harding had been chosen Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention. It was plain that they regarded Mr. Harding's selection as a rebuff to the progressive wing, if not a blow at Colonel Roosevelt personally. Colonel Roosevelt has denounced Senator Harding as one of the men responsible for "stealing" the four delegates at large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention of 1912, and Senator Harding replied as emphatically through the columns of his newspaper, The Marion Star.

Conservative Republicans in Congress indicated today that they were not inclined to attach much significance to the selection of Senator Harding, and contented themselves with saying that Mr. Harding could be depended on to make a good "keynote" speech, which is the principal function of the Temporary Chairman of a political convention. But the attitude of the Progressive element is considered significant, and it would not create surprise in political circles here if the action of the Republican Committee on Arrangements in Chicago today would start a bitter fight over the Temporary Chairmanship that would develop a test of strength in the convention between the old guard and the factions of the party that would align themselves with Colonel Roosevelt and others who are against old guard methods.

When Senator Harding was informed of his selection today he said:

"Of course, I am pleased. It is a very great honor. One could not say now what the opening address will be, but it will certainly be inspired by the hope that the Republicans will be returned to authority for which the country is calling."

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ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH G. O. P. LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

Senate. Penrose, it was said, would much prefer to see Roosevelt nominated and elected than to have Hughes in the White House.

T. J. Sherrard, State Chairman of the Republican Party of West Virginia, came on here as the Old Guard representative of that State to find out what there was to the report that the Roosevelt sentiment was on the rise. He was admittedly on the fence, aside from the statement that ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton was favored in West Virginia. If it was shown at the Republican National Convention that the other delegates wanted Roosevelt, he said, the Colonel probably would get the West Virginia delegation.

Sherrard was a supporter of Taft in 1912, although West Virginia gave Roosevelt the delegates in the primaries that year. The Roosevelt faction of the Republican Party there has since declined in power, but it was said yesterday that unless the Colonel was assured of the support of the West Virginia delegation of regulars if it was evident that his nomination was desired by the country, a full ticket of Roosevelt delegates would be placed in the field in that State.

The primaries in West Virginia will not be held until the day before the national convention meets, and if a contest is staged, there is little chance that the vote could be counted in time to seat the delegates elected. This situation is created by the fact that the convention is to be held this year at so early a date. The Roosevelt men, as a result of the recent developments, are confident that they could win in the West Virginia primaries again, but would rather have no delegation at all from the State than face one opposed to the Colonel.

No Sentiment for Hughes.

Mr. Sherrard said there was practically no sentiment for the nomination of Justice Hughes in his State. He felt that West Virginia would not favor any man who would not come out with an announcement of his beliefs before the convention met.

Another visitor was James R. Garfield of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt, who joined the Progressive Party after the split in 1912. Mr. Garfield had just made a tour of the Western Slope States and said that the sentiment for Roosevelt in California and other Western States where he was so strong in 1912 was amazing. Almost every one there wanted Roosevelt, he said. He had not a doubt that the Republican Convention would have to answer the call of the people and put Roosevelt in the field as the opponent of President Wilson.

Colonel D. C. Collier, Commissioner General of the San Diego Exposition, a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention from California, dropped in to tell the Colonel it was all over but the shouting.

"The Colonel is nominated now," he told the newspaper men. "I told him two months ago that he would be nominated and now all hell can't stop it. The Hughes sentiment is all manufactured. Nobody knows what the Justice's attitude is on any important question."

The other visitors included George W. Perkins, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Frederick M. Davenport, Victor Murdock, Progressive County Chairman J. J. O'Connell, Chief Victor M. Locke, of the Choctaw tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and his counsel, P. J. Hurley.

Murdock Criticises Wilson.

Ex-Congressman Murdock said he was convinced Roosevelt entered the campaign of agitation to awaken the people against the dangers which threatened to destroy the honor of this country without thought of his own political fortunes. He continued:

"For months he preached this doctrine of American virility and the average American politician stood aghast. But all over the country, simultaneously the people began to take note. They didn't want war; they wanted to avoid it and they had before their eyes two major figures, one the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, and the other, Roosevelt. The Lusitania went down, a note. The Frey was captured, a note. The Falaba, a note. The Sussex, which had no more chance against a submarine than a kitten in a tiger fight, went down, another note. In every instance Americans traveling within their rights upon the high seas suffered injury and death. The nations of Europe in every possible way began to show a dangerous scorn of us. And this was accentuated by three years of dallying and dawdling with Indian anarchy across the Rio Grande.

"And with the two men before their eyes, regardless of the politician and his pussy-footing proclivities, the average American began to sift the two methods—Wilson and his proposition of retreating from one postponement to another, or Roosevelt, with his quick, flat-footed challenge. Which method would insure peace? Facing a danger with your eyes open and your heart steady, or turning your back on it and scuttling?

"The average American is red-blooded. He has not only deep wells of patriotism, but he is by instinct a creature who takes his own part and who hates evasion and loves directness. And in four months there came to Roosevelt by reason of this contrast by far the most remarkable degree of popularity that has marked his career.

"It is everywhere—North, South, East and West.

"It has percolated through all parties. It is the individual's tribute to the strength of a single mind, a mind which most people believe today far transcends ordinary political considerations and becomes a national need."

The Colonel also talked with a delegation of women members of the Progressive Party, including Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Miss Frances Kellor, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, and Mary H. Ingham of Philadelphia.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Colonel went to the studios at 109 East Thirty-ninth Street, where he met John Burroughs, the naturalist who celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday this week. The Colonel greeted him as "Oom John" and they shook hands heartily. Then they went to look at a portrait of Mr. Burroughs which was painted by Princess Lwoff Parlashy. They had a half-hour talk about birds and animals, but whether they discussed the whiskered bird the Colonel found in the caves of Trinidad the Colonel didn't say.

Late in the afternoon the Colonel went to the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace and then returned by motor to his home in Oyster Bay. He will leave for Boston on his three days' trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut tomorrow.

Robert Bacon in a statement made public last night said that he had the greatest esteem and admiration for both the illustrious guests at his recent luncheon—Messrs. Root and Roosevelt—and that the election of either "by the Republican Party upon a declaration of American principles and ideals such as has been recently made by them both will bring home to the national consciousness a true appreciation of the country's international obligations and responsibilities, in the performance of which we have signally failed of late."

BRUMBAUGH FIGHT GROWS.

Governor Anticipates Foes by Revealing Unrecorded Campaign Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—As a climax to the factional fight in the Pennsylvania Republican organization growing out of the announcement of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States came the announcement today that the Governor had received a contribution in his recent Gubernatorial campaign for which he had made no accounting in his statement of campaign expenses filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The case parallels that of ex-Governor Sulzer of New York. Already the cry of "impeachment" has been raised by the followers of Senator Boies Penrose. The announcement was made by Governor Brumbaugh himself, who hearing that his political opponents were about to use the missing check as campaign material against him, issued a statement from the Capitol at Harrisburg this afternoon. In it the Governor admitted receipt of the check and failure to include it in his campaign expense account, but said that he had been of the opinion that the money was intended as a personal gift for private use.

The check was for $1,000, and came to the Governor from David B. Oliver, a brother of Senator George B. Oliver, a close associate of Senator Penrose. After the election of Governor Brumbaugh friends of Mr. Oliver found, by examination of the State records, that the Oliver check had not been listed among contributions. In his statement today Governor Brumbaugh said that a letter had accompanied the check setting forth that the Governor was to use the money as he saw fit, but that the letter had been lost and the Governor was unable to prove this because of the recent death of his private secretary.

In reply David B. Oliver was quoted from Pittsburgh as saying that he had specified in his letter accompanying the check that the $1,000 was for Governor Brumbaugh's campaign expenses. To support his statement, Mr. Oliver produced a letter from the Governor acknowledging receipt of the check, in which the Governor was quoted as saying:

"I wish to add a word of sincerest gratitude for your generous help in this fight, which I am confident, should we win, will work out to the welfare of the good people of this Commonwealth."

When the Governor announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency, it was the opinion of politicans that he was maneuvering for control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention, and endeavoring to set himself up as leader of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania in place of Senator Penrose.

DEVOY A PLOT WITNESS.

Government Summons Irish Editor in Franz Rintelen Case.

John Devoy, the old Clan na Gael leader, who has served ten years in a British prison for his part in the Fenian movement, has been subpoenaed, it is understood, as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the account of Franz Rintelen with the Transatlantic Trust Company. The Government is seeking to find if Rintelen paid out any money to the Irish weekly newspapers for German propaganda work. Mr. Devoy is now the editor of The Gaelic American.

He was at the Federal Building, but the Grand Jury was not in session, as Assistant District Attorney Sarfaty, who is conducting the Sherman law inquiry into the alleged fomenting of strikes at munition works, was out of the city.

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WADSWORTH LEADS IN FIGHT ON TANNER

Continued from Page 1.

Wadsworth had been ahead of him.

It was said last night that Chairman Tanner would have the support in his fight for re-election of such powerful up-State leaders as Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who came to town from Washington yesterday; George W. Aldridge of Monroe, and William L. Ward of Westchester. Mr. Tanner said last night that he expected the support of the full delegation of nine from Erie County.

At midnight, however, ex-Postmaster Fred Greiner of Buffalo, leader of the Republican organization in Erie County, and in control of four of the nine members of the State Committee from the district, was in conference with Senator Wadsworth, and, it was said, had been won over by Tanner's opponents.

Barnes at the Conference.

Among those who attended the conference at the Hotel Manhattan last night were William Barnes, Philip Elting, the Republican leader of Ulster; Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings; ex-Congressman Cyrus Durey of Fulton-Hamilton, Senate leader Elon R. Brown, Senator Arden L. Norton of Schenectady, M. Jesse Brayton, the Republican leader of Oneida; Charles H. Betts of Wayne, Alfred E. Vass, Chairman of the Republican County Committee in Kings; ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, ex-Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, J. P. Windolph, Joseph Levenson, Assemblyman Abraham Elkenbogen, Deputy State Controller William Boardman, and Assemblyman Burt Z. Kasson of Fulton-Hamilton.

The Whitman-Tanner clans gathered at the Hotel Biltmore. All through the day William L. Ward was in charge at the Tanner headquarters. George W. Aldridge of Monroe, regarded as Governor Whitman's chief political backer in the State, is recuperating at Lakewood after a serious illness. Senator George W. Argetsinger of Rochester, Mr. Aldridge's chief lieutenant, arrived last night and said that his chief would be on hand today. Lieutenant Governor Edward S. Schoeneck and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet joined the Whitman-Tanner forces at the Biltmore late last night.

The program of the anti-Tanner contingent is to re-elect Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason Secretary of the Republican State Committee. While the proxies were being gathered and preparations for the fight made by the forces opposing the re-election of Mr. Tanner veiled hints were sent out to the effect that Mr. Gleason was to be placed in nomination as the rival candidate for Republican State Chairman.

Made Use of Colonel Gleason's Name.

As Mr. Gleason is regarded as exceedingly close to William Barnes, whose popularity in the Republican State organization just at present is not at high tide, the friends of Mr. Tanner and Governor Whitman believed that they would have an easy fight. The promulgation of Senator Wicks as the rival candidate after the conference late last night, placed an entirely different aspect on the situation, and the supporters of Mr. Tanner, while still claiming victory, became visibly worried.

The result of the strategy employed by the clever tacticians fighting Mr. Tanner's re-election was that until nearly midnight the Republican State Chairman did not know whom he would have to fight.

The announcement that Senator Wicks would be his rival and that Colonel Gleason was a candidate for re-election merely brought as much surprise to Mr. Tanner as the announcement that a movement was on foot to fight his renomination had brought forty-eight hours earlier.

Mr. Tanner, when seen late last night, expressed the utmost confidence in the result, but looked decidedly worried. He said he was hankering for a straight-out fight on the Barnes and Hughes issue.

"I want a straight fight," said Mr. Tanner. "Barnes is very handy at throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery and obstructing things. I sent word to him this afternoon that I want him to stand up and make a fight at the meeting tomorrow. I want a line-up and I am not worrying over the result."

Tanner Hears from Gleason.

Mr. Tanner said he had talked with Colonel Gleason over the telephone yesterday afternoon and told him that he would be for him for Secretary. The same message came from close followers of Governor Whitman in Albany, although some of the Governor's friends professed to see in Colonel Gleason a personification of all the things William Barnes typifies in the popular estimation.

"Gleason," said Mr. Tanner, "told me that he intended to remain neutral in the fight tomorrow, as he wished to be good friends with whoever was elected Chairman. I could not help telling the Colonel: 'Well, Lafe, you surely are playing safe.'"

For some days there has been talk at Albany and in Republican circles elsewhere of Henry Seilheimer, Secretary of the Erie County Republican Committee, as a rival for the Secretaryship. Mr. Seilheimer came to this city last night with the Greiner delegation. He said he was not a candidate.

Mr. Root Is In Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root arrived in Washington tonight. At his hotel it was said that Mr. Root had retired and could not be disturbed.

Dr. Hoyt Released In Drug Case.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt of 113 West 126th Street was released in the Washington Heights Court yesterday on the charge of selling morphine to a detective. Hoyt was arrested on a warrant Thursday night and taken to the West 123d Street Station, where he was immediately bailed out by Mrs. Elizabeth Tytles, owner of the house at 113 West 126th Street.

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$100,000 TO SALVATION ARMY

First Gifts Toward $500,000 Fund Announced at Astor Dinner.

A campaign to raise $500,000 for the extension of Salvation Army work was officially opened last night with a dinner at the Astor Hotel. More than 150 Salvation Army workers and members of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were present. Among the speakers were William M. Kingsley, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Commander Evangeline C. Booth.

Of the fund which the Salvation Army Campaign Committee intends to raise $300,000 will be used for the building of a training school for officers, $50,000 for a Bowery Branch, and $80,000 for a Rescue Home for Women. It was announced at the dinner that $100,000 had already been contributed, $50,000 by two wealthy workers, and the rest by men and women of small means.

Commander Evangeline C. Booth said she got up from a sick bed to attend the dinner. She hoped that the proceeds of the present campaign would give the army many facilities now needed in its work.

"Successful slum work is an art, a science, and our people need training in this," she said. "For our work to grow and expand we must have this college. We have been desperately handicapped by the want of this school."

New York Lehigh Club Dines.

The members of the New York Lehigh Club gave a dinner last night at the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, in honor of Archibald Johnson, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who is a graduate of the class of '89 of Lehigh University. Among the 250 members and guests who attended the dinner were Charles M. Schwab, William Cornelius, president of the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh, Ralph and Frank Dravo, Homer D. Williams, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and many other prominent steel manufacturers. There were no formal speeches.

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Emerson	½ calf	5	5.00
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Fielding	cloth	6	3.75
Fielding		7	3.50
Flaubert	cloth	10	5.95
Guizot's France	¾ lea	8	8.50
Hawthorne	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	cloth	10	5.00
Hugo	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	¾ lea	10	6.75
Hugo	cloth	10	4.25
Kipling	½ calf	10	10.00
Kipling	cloth	10	$4.50
Kipling	¾ lea	10	6.95
Lamb		5	2.50
Lincoln	cloth	9	6.50
Longfellow	full lea	3	16.00
Macaulay		3	1.50
Muhlbach	¾ lea	17	17.50
Old Spelling Shakespeare		13	1.50
Pepys	½ calf		4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5	3.25
Plato	¾ lea	4	3.75
Plato	cloth	4	2.25
Poe	cloth	5	3.50
Poe		6	3.00
Poe	¾ lea	10	10.00
Poe	¾ mor	5	4.95
Reade		12	6.50
Ruskin		13	6.00
Stevenson	¾ lea	10	8.50
Schiller	cloth	5	5.25
Scott	cloth	12	6.00
Shakespeare	½ calf	10	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
Shakespeare	full mor	40	15.00
Shakespeare	¾ lea	10	6.25
Shakespeare	½ lea	13	10.50
Thackeray	cloth	10	5.00
Voltaire	cloth	22	12.75

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Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

CLERGYMAN ACCUSES DR. MAINS OF HERESY

Head of Methodist Book Concern Announces Retirement Because of Health.

CIRCULARS SENT BROADCAST

The Rev. George A. Cooke of Wilmington, Del., Asks the Church to Take Action.

Circulars accusing the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of heresy are being sent broadcast through the mails. He is one of the best-known Methodist clergymen in the United States, and for twenty years has been at the head of the Methodist Book Concern in this city. Dr. Mains announced last Thursday at the meeting of the New York East Conference that he would retire from his post as publishing agent on account of ill health. He made a brief reference then to his having been attacked through the mails in the manner described.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received in the mail one of the circulars. They are sent out by the Rev. George A. Cooke, a Methodist pastor in Wilmington, Del., who several years ago had a church in this city. He is known for the severity of his religious views and for the literal manner in which he interprets the Scriptures. Associated with him is an evangelist living in Philadelphia, a dentist by profession, and an occasional preacher, who also assails the orthodoxy of Dr. Mains. The attack is based upon a recent book by Dr. Mains entitled "Modern Thought and Traditional Faith," which is devoted to the so-called higher criticism and contains thoughts on evolution and other scientific subjects.

The Wilmington critic heads his pamphlet with the words, "Shall Dr. George P. Mains be Continued as Publishing Agent of the Methodist Book Concern?" and proceeds to answer the question.

"It becomes my painful duty at this time," he writes, "to disclose the anti-Christian character of one of the books written by Dr. George P. Mains. The Church has long ago put the stamp of her disapproval upon such strange doctrines as are taught in this dangerous book. Should not the Church, through its representatives, go a step further and refuse to elect General Conference officers who are in sympathy with such rationalistic heresy? This would be consistent with our doctrines and our history."

Says Book Has Forced Issue.

Mr. Cooke then reproduced a long letter which he wrote to Dr. Mains.

"The publication of your book on 'Modern Thought and Traditional Faith,'" writes the critic, "has forced an issue upon the Church. You have placed the Church in an embarrassing plight. Either we must accept your views and by silence give consent, or we must accept your publication as a challenge and register an open protest. By the former course the Church will soon be perverted in doctrine and must in the end come to ruin. By the latter course the Church may be saved from apostasy. In any case the Church should not surrender her time-honored doctrine without a struggle."

Dr. Mains is taken to task for the manner in which he refers to the Book of Genesis, which according to the orthodox view is the oldest book in the Bible and authentic history, as the most recent and mostly myth.

"You have," continues Mr. Cooke, "accepted the views of the extreme rationalistic school of Biblical critics, and have with cold-blooded calculation attempted to commit the Methodist Church to those views. What becomes of the Ten Commandments under the theory of those destructive critics whom you admire so much?"

The Delaware pastor asks the critical attention of all members of the approaching General Conference to the book of Dr. Mains. Dr. Mains informed the East New York Conference that although he expected to retire as the agent of the publishing house of the Methodist Church, he would like to be sent as a delegate to the General Conference.

Dr. Mains in Ill Health.

Dr. Mains could not be reached last night. One of his closest friends said, however, that ill health was the real reason for his retirement, for when he read his report at the meeting held in Stamford he was very weak and was obliged to omit portions of it. Dr. Mains is 70 years old and has done much hard work, both as a scholar and an organizer. He has declared that he intended to devote his time to literary work on his retirement. His friends say that although Dr. Mains holds advanced views on the higher criticism he is not out of touch with the majority of the leaders of the Church, and that his doctrines are displeasing only to those who take literally every line in the Scriptures and believe that mistakes of grammar in the King James version are inspired, and that Jonah was literally swallowed by the whale.

Dr. Mains several weeks ago addressed the New York ministers' meeting on "Evolution," and, it was asserted, made a profound impression upon his hearers.

Some inkling of his attitude toward Mr. Cooke appears in a letter from him quoted in the pamphlet, in which he says that between now and the next meeting of the General Conference his time is so mortgaged that he cannot afford any diversion in giving any public or private attention to a challenge for discussion with a man who is capable of such methods, both moral and intellectual, as his critic.

JAPANESE RESENT SEIZURES

Urge Government to Protest Against Action of British Cruisers.

TOKIO, March 11, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The frequent recurrence of detention and examination of Japanese merchant steamers by British converted cruisers in Indian and Chinese waters, especially the reported firing on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners Chikuzen Maru and Miyazaki Maru, has excited public opinion in Japan. The press and prominent naval officers denounce the reported action of the British warships as unlawful, and even go to the limit of calling it an insult to the national flag of Japan as well as a menace to Japanese shipping, involving losses to oversea trade.

The Nippon Kaiyokai, (Japanese Maritime Association,) and the Kaiji Rengo Tsushinsha, (Associated Maritime News Agency,) jointly started a movement to arouse public opinion in connection with the incidents, and yesterday they presented a memorial to the Foreign Minister urging the necessity of lodging a protest to the British Government. The National Diplomatic League, which recently adopted a resolution condemning the Administration of Yuan Shih-kai in China in connection with the revolutionary disturbances, has also taken up the question of inaugurating an investigation, preparatory to definite action.

It is reported that the Government has requested Great Britain to explain the recent seizure of nine Hindu passengers from the Japanese steamship Tenyo Maru. The matter is one requiring delicate handling from Japan, because she is an actual ally of England and committed to a war for the defeat of Germany. Some newspapers interpret the action of the British cruisers as a result of British feeling that Japan is not carrying on a sufficiently energetic campaign against enemy intrigue. At all events it is believed here that Great Britain and Japan will settle the question in a manner satisfactory to both countries, England taking into consideration the resentment caused among the Japanese public.

ANALYZE GERMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions Exceeded Two and a Half Billion Dollars, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, April 7. (via Wireless to Sayville.)—"The total sum subscribed to the fourth German war loan is 10,712,000,000 marks." [at normal exchange about $2,678,000,000.] says a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency. "Subscriptions by persons on the fighting front and in foreign countries are not contained in this amount.

"The number of subscriptions was 5,279,840, which proves that success was obtained by a truly popular subscription in which all classes participated.

"The number of subscriptions for 200 marks or less was nearly two million and a half. These small investors subscribed 200,000,000 marks. Five hundred and seventy-four subscriptions each exceeded 1,000,000 marks, and totaled 1,812,000,000 marks. In bank offices 6,000,000,000 marks were subscribed and in savings banks 2,700,000,000 marks."

WEST SIDE TRACKS PLAN IS COMPLETE

Detailed Drawings by Engineers Are Filed with the Board of Estimate.

TWO SETS ON PUBLIC VIEW

One Is at the City Hall and the Other at Grand Central—Public Hearing Set for April 25.

Detailed plans for remodeling the New York Central's west side lines, including elimination of the tracks from Eleventh Avenue, were filed with the Board of Estimate yesterday by the Port and Terminal Committee. A detailed report on the financial phases of the projected work is in course of preparation, and, Controller Prendergast says, will be ready for transmission to the Board of Estimate next week.

The board has fixed April 25 as the date for a public hearing on the proposals, and in order that all who were interested might become familiar with them two original sets of plans have been prepared. One of these will be on exhibition in the Grand Central Terminal offices and the other in the City Hall for thirty days at least, and longer if it should appear desirable.

When the plans were received by the board yesterday some surprise was expressed at the action of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who moved that the drawings be referred back to the committee for further modification, as, it was understood, he was not satisfied with the changes to be made in the parks under his care. His request was refused.

The plans were worked out by Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan; Charles W. Staniford, chief engineer of the Dock Department; John F. Sullivan, engineer of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, representing the city, and by George A. Harwood and H. D. Jouett, representing the New York Central. The plans covered the entire west side lines, from Canal Street to Spuyten Duyvil, and were designed not only to get rid of the New York Central tracks along streets and at the waterfront, but also to provide the railroad with better yards at Canal, Thirty-fourth, and Seventy-second Streets, and about 137th Street.

Tunnel Under Inwood Hill.

Beginning at the northern end, the new plans provided for removal of the railroad tracks from the river front at Inwood by tunneling through that wooded hill and emerging on Dyckman Street, which occupies a valley, and is the natural business approach from the river to the new residential district springing up in that section. The improvement plans provide for the New York Central leaving the thoroughfare unincumbered by crossing it on an elevated structure. To the south of this the railroad would cede its old right of way to the city in return for an underground easement, and so would traverse Fort Washington Park entirely out of sight. The present two-track cut would be enlarged to allow four tracks, which would be covered over and the roof sodded. From the plants it appeared that the course of the railroad would be visible in the park as a long, narrow depression of the surface, which would conform as far as possible to the present slopes.

When the tracks emerged from the park they would still be covered and would so continue until they reached the Manhattanville valley, but the plans do not provide for covering over all the railroad yard, which would be constructed under the brow of Riverside Drive, between 123d and 148th Streets. This yard is necessary, it is contended, to accommodate the increasing business of Harlem, especially the milk trains. In the plans now before the board the railroad and city have endeavored to meet the criticisms passed upon the plans made in 1913 for remodeling that particular portion of the line. The attempt to meet those criticisms was by getting as much of the yard as possible into the business districts of the Manhattanville valley.

The plan on file showed that, to the west of the main line of the railroad, a series of milk platforms would be erected, served by switches from about 133d to 137th Street. To the north of these there would be a system of switching and storage tracks, running off the main line in a slanting direction. The plans showed twenty-eight of these.

The Manhattanville valley will be crossed on a viaduct, and the tracks, which will run south as far as the Seventy-second Street yards, will enter the bluff overlooking the valley not far from the southern end of the Riverside Viaduct. The line will bear toward the west and will emerge on practically its present right of way at about 122d Street. A number of changes have been made in the present alignment of the tracks as they skirt Riverside Park, the result being that, as the road now needs six tracks, the underground easement which it is to acquire will require that a part of the trackage run under the park.

The Park Tracks Covered.

All six tracks, however, are to be covered over with steel arches, and earth is to be placed on the top of them, so that the park turf will be carried continuously to the water's edge. This has been declared to be one of the principal merits of the plan, as it would free the river bank from the unsightly railroad and would permit free access to such land as may be reclaimed further out. In the plans filed with the Board of Estimate some rough ideas are presented of how his might be treated from the landscape gardening point of view. It has been suggested that certain playgrounds be established near the waterfront, between Ninety-ninth and 101st Streets, Ninety-second and Ninety-fourth Streets, Eighty-first and Eighty-fourth Streets, and Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth Streets.

It appeared from the plans that the covering of the tracks would sometimes project above the present level of the park and sometimes be a good deal below it, according to the slope of the land, and it was suggested in the plans that the contour of the park be so altered as to prevent any sharp changes through differences in grade. It was indicated that the engineers considered the top of the tunnel structure could be used for some such purpose as a bridle path.

Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets are to be kept open to the water's edge as at present. From Seventy-ninth Street the tracks will "fan out," so as to give easy access to the big yards below Seventy-second Street. At Eighty-second Street the railroad will have six tracks, at Seventy-eighth Street eight tracks, at Seventy-sixth Street nine tracks, at Seventy-fourth Street sixteen tracks, and at the actual entrance to its yards at Seventy-second Street there will be twenty-one tracks. To have these it will be necessary for the railroad to acquire an easement under a considerable section of Riverside Park at its southern end.

To Remodel Yards.

The existing yard from Seventy-second to Fifty-ninth Street will be entirely remodeled, so as to bring it up to modern requirements, and it is proposed to construct four piers running out diagonally into the river, as well as a large float-bridge. When the main line emerges to the south of this yard it will be reduced to four tracks, and will run as an elevated road down Twelfth Avenue as far as Thirty-seventh Street, keeping to the east of the avenue, and the plans show that room has been left between the proposed elevated structure and the docks for construction of another elevated structure of the same kind, which would be owned by the city and would be open to the use of any railroad that desired it.

The new long piers, of which one at Forty-sixth Street is now building, cut into Twelfth Avenue, and the New York Central will be forced to curve eastward to pass them.

A great development is planned for the district near the western end of Thirty-fourth Street, it being proposed to create a great warehouse system there, served by the railroad.

Below Thirtieth Street the Central will have only two tracks, occupying a private right of way 33 feet wide, to be acquired by the company at its own expense. This curves from Thirtieth Street so as to cross Twenty-ninth Street 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue. From that point it will run directly south through the back yards of the houses facing on Tenth Avenue, and will, of course, take the place of the surface tracks, which the Central is using at present as far as St. John's Park.

At about Sixteenth Street the road encounters West Washington Market, and it is proposed that additional trackage facilities be provided there by means of elevated spurs. The road would follow the line of Washington Street, forsaking its present tracks along the Marginal Way, and leaving that thoroughfare entirely free for ordinary traffic. Along Washington Street, from Gansevoort Street to West Tenth, the elevated structure will occupy the edge of the block, but from West Tenth to Canal Street it will strike again into the heart of the blocks, and will give opportunities for development of a manufacturing centre on both sides of it.

New Terminal Planned.

At present the southern terminus of the New York Central is at St. John's Park, but now it is proposed to establish an entirely new one just north of Canal Street, running as far north as King Street and bounded on the east by Washington Street and on the west by West Street. Spring and Charlton Streets, west of Washington Street, are to be discontinued, and thus abundant space will be provided for the erection of the warehouses necessary for such an important terminal. Some additional space will be gained by erecting, on West Street from about King Street to Canal Street, an elevated structure wide enough to accommodate an extra track, and convenient loading platform.

It is reckoned that, if this plan is adopted, the Central will have to spend about $50,000,000. The city will facilitate the improvement by giving many easements and pieces of property along the route in exchange for the old right of way of the road. How the balance will be struck in this real estate matter has not yet been worked out. It is estimated that 100 buildings will have to be pulled down in order to construct the new roadway between Thirtieth and Canal Streets and to provide the new freight yards. The cost of building the new tracks along Riverside Park will be $9,000,000 and through Inwood Hill $2,000,000. To cover the railroad cut in Fort Washington Park will, it is expected, take $500,000.

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100

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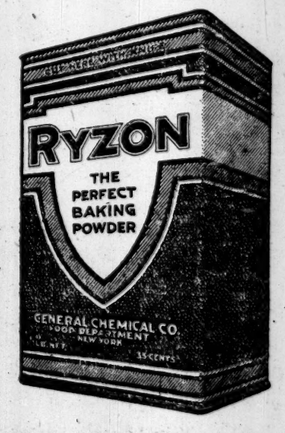

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The Garden Month by Month—by *Mabel C. Sedgwick.* $3.78

Continuous Bloom in America—by *Louise Shelton.* $1.79

The Garden Blue Book—A Manual of the Perennial Garden by *Leicester Bodine Holland.* $3.14

The American Flower Garden—by *Neltje Blanchan.* $1.34

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Old Time Gardens—by *Alice Morse Earle.* $1.79

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Rock Gardening, for Amateurs—by *H. H. Thomas.* $1.79

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How to Know the Wild Flowers—by *Mrs. Dana.* $1.79

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Our Early Wild Flowers—by *Harriet Keeler,* bound in cloth, 89c; in limp leather. $1.12

Wild Flowers East of the Rockies—by *Chester A. Reed;* bound in cloth, 66c; flexible leather. 87c

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Our Ferns in Their Haunts—by *Willard N. Clute.* $1.94

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BRITISH INTENSIFY SCRUTINY OF MAILS

All Postal Matter from the Liner Frederick VIII. Taken to London for Examination.

STRANGLES GERMAN TRADE

Foreign Office Asserts That What Remains of It Is Transported in Mails.

LONDON, April 7.—The determination of the British authorities to go through the mails with a fine tooth comb is indicated by the departure from Kirkwall of the Danish liner Frederick VIII., for New York without her mails, which have been sent to London for examination.

Inquiries by The Associated Press at the Foreign Office today developed the statement that the total overseas exports of Germany, now only from 4 to 6 per cent. of those of normal years, go exclusively through the mail, with the exception of exports shipped to the United States under license granted to cargoes purchased before March 1, 1915. In explaining this Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said that any other leakage must be infinitesimal. The Minister added that the Foreign Office therefore felt that the examination of westward bound ships was necessary if German trade was to be stopped absolutely.

It was necessary to bring the mails to London for thorough examination, The Associated Press was told at the Foreign Office. The assertion that letters seized aboard liners taken into Kirkwall were used as evidence before the Prize Court was not formally denied, but the authorities were incredulous concerning the charge. They said the authors of the charges must refer to letters seized either in transit in England or aboard neutral vessels which voluntarily called at British ports. The Prize Court officials are now making an investigation of the situation, and doubtless will be able officially to deny the charge of violating postal correspondence on the high seas, it is asserted.

Questioned concerning the contention of the Dutch Government that securities should come under the head of postal correspondence, which is protected by The Hague Convention, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"That is a matter of opinion. The British Government holds that securities form a parcel representing valuable goods."

MAIL SEIZED BY GERMANY.

Allies Point to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's Capture of Parcel Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Lansing today made public the official translation of the text of the replies made by the British and French Governments to the note of the United States protesting against the seizure of neutral mails by the British Government and which were taken from steamers touching at British ports. Substantially it is the same as the unofficial translation published in THE TIMES on Tuesday morning. It denies any violation of neutral rights and asserts the right and intention of the Allies to treat merchandise shipped by parcel post like merchandise transported in any other way, but promises that legitimate neutral mails will not be subjected to avoidable delay.

In supporting the right to treat parcels as merchandise the communication offers proof that Germany is also so treating it as shown in the letter from the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

"I have the honor to inform you that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich delivered to the Postmaster of Newport News, Va., on March 12, 144 mail bags for places in South America which had been trans-shipped from the French steamer Florida to the said cruiser before it sank the steamer. The dispatches, which appeared to be intact, were sent on to the New York office, whence they were forwarded to destination in the same condition and at the first opportunity.

"In delivering to the officials at Newport News the aforesaid dispatches the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich declared that the post parcels on board the steamship Florida had been regarded as merchandise and not as correspondence; that is the reason why he did not have them taken out of the Florida as the other mail matter was, but allowed them to sink with the vessel, basing his action on the Declaration of London, according to which parcels are merchandise and not correspondence.

"I further inform you that the New York Post Office advised the Bordeaux office of these facts by means of a check slip."

As another exhibit this table is presented of mails destroyed by the Teutons from Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31:

The following is the name of ship, tonnage, dates, enemy ships, and remarks:

1—Highland Brae, 7,634, Dec. 31, 1914; Kaiser Wilhelm; mails and post parcels from Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Montevideo.

2—Toyo Maru, 6,084, Jan. 30, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; parcels and printed matter from New Zealand.

3—Aguila, 2,114, March 27, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; mail from Madeira and the Canary Islands.

4—Falaba, 4,806, March 28, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; mail and post parcels for West Africa.

5—Lusitania, 30,596, May 6, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; United States mail.

6—Candidate, 5,858, May 7, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; post parcels for Jamaica.

7—Arabic, 15,801, Aug. 19, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; mail for the United States, Canada, &c.

8—Hesperian, 10,920, Sept. 4, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; mail and post parcels for the United States and Canada.

9—Silver Ash, 3,753, Oct. 6, 1915; —; mail of his British Majesty's ships.

10—Linkmoor, 4,300, Sept. 20, 1915; —; mail of his British Majesty's ships.

11—Persia, 7,964, Dec. 29, 1915; torpedoed; mail and post parcels for the Near East.

12—Ville de la Ciotat, 6,390, Dec. 24, 1915; sunk by German submarine; Far East mail.

13—Author, 3,490, —; —; African mail.

$1,000,000 FOR BELGIANS.

Daughters of Revolution Start Fund on King Albert's Birthday.

Today is the forty-first anniversary of the birth of King Albert of Belgium, and as a tribute to the Belgian ruler the Daughters of the American Revolution will start a campaign for a fund of $1,000,000 for relief of the destitute of Belgium and Northern France. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, is in charge of the campaign, which has enlisted practically the entire national membership of the order, which totals more than 100,000 prominent women. The Commission for Relief in Belgium is assisting Mrs. Story and her aids in the campaign.

To the offices of the commission there came yesterday many checks to be applied to the fund. One of $10,000 was from Mrs. William Church Osborn, while Mr. Osborn sent another of $1,000, as did also Robert Fulton Cutting. An anonymous well-wisher sent $1,600 to purchase little Belgian flags to be sold over the country at 7 cents each. The committee appointed by President Wilson to aid the relief work in Belgium sent a joint donation of $3,600 to the fund.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the committee appointed by the President, sent the following cablegram last night to King Albert:

New York, April 7, 1916.
His Majesty, King Albert of Belgium,
La Panne, Belgium.
via Havre, France.

The American Committee appointed by the President of the United States, cooperating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, send felicitations and assurances of their most respectful regard on the occasion of your Majesty's birthday.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman.

The other members of the committee are Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Elbert H. Gary, Frank A. Vanderlip, John Beaver White, R. Fulton Cutting, C. A. Coffin, Frank Trumbull, and A. Reading Berton.

TO WORK WITH COLLEGES.

Dr. Nichols Explains Plan of General Chemical Co.

Dr. William H. Nichols, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Chemical Company, speaking last night before the New York section of the American Chemical Society, at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, described a plan he had devised for close co-operation between the universities of the country and his concern.

"Briefly stated," said Dr. Nichols, "my plan is as follows: We are forming what we call an 'Advisory Council' composed of great chemists in their several ilnes, located in various universities and schools of science. Each member of the council will receive a modest honorarium, and be expected to attend meetings occasionally at which specific problems will be discussed, as well as any other subject of interest to any of the members. In order that the co-operation may be as complete as possible, I hope to attend these meetings myself, and to have the highly valuable assistance of two or three of the best of our staff.

"Naturally, as the meetings will only be occasional, correspondence between the head office and the members of the council, and between the members themselves, will be frequent. New problems will be referred to the council, and by it referred to the member best qualified to solve it. The report, if favorable, will, after discussion, be passed along to the research department of the company, which in turn, if thought advisable, will bring it before the engineering staff."

ATTACK HIGH PAY FOR GUARDSMEN

Continued from Page 1.

iota," said Senator Borah. "I for one will oppose to the last ditch the spending of one additional cent upon the National Guard, which has demonstrated from Washington's time down its unreliability as an arm of the national defense. Under the provisions of this bill we would spend approximately $75,000,000 a year on the National Guard, with the prospect of raising it to a hundred million in the course of time, and I believe the people will demand a more substantial return for the enormous expenditure they are going to be called upon to make for preparedness. The money ought to be put into a more substantial naval building program."

Senator O'Gorman said tonight that in answering General O'Ryan's statement issued in New York, he could do nothing more than refer to the letter signed with Gen. O'Ryan's name, which had been read by the Senator during his remarks in the Senate yesterday with reference to the attempt to influence his vote on the militia features of the Army Reorganization bill. The O'Ryan letter, he said, was contained in a circular issued by the National Training Camps Association, and he had read it from the association's circular. The circular had been sent out by the association, he said, from its headquarters at 31 Nassau Street, New York.

GEN. O'RYAN ASSAILS VOLUNTEER ARMY PLAN

Denies His Letter Indorsed It—National Guard at War With Training Camps Leaders.

The breach that separates the two groups most interested in the army legislation now pending in Congress, one group being composed of the officers of the National Guard and those in sympathy with them, and the other group comprising the men who attended the training camps held last year, and numerous officers of the regular army, is widening to the point where the two groups are almost openly at war. Section 59 of the Chamberlain bill, which creates a "volunteer army" separate and distinct from the National Guard organization as provided for in Section 58, is the cause of the division.

The National Guardsmen almost to a man maintain that the existence of the two forces at the same time is impossible, because, as an officer of the New York Guard expressed it yesterday, it requires "two bodies with identical functions to occupy the same space at the same time." Among the officers none is more outspoken in his opposition to the "volunteer army" than Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of this State. He said yesterday that he believed that Section 59 of the Chamberlain bill was backed by "a strong ultra-military group, who can see nothing good in the way of preparedness, except a huge regular army, supported by conscription."

The letter written to Senator O'Gorman by Colonel Henry S. Sternburger, Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General O'Ryan, which Senator O'Gorman interpreted as a command to vote for the elimination of the "volunteer army" provision of the Chamberlain bill, is approved by the great majority of guard officers in New York. In the opinion of brother officers, Colonel Sternburger was within his rights when he wrote that letter in which among other things he said:

"I shall use my influence not only with the National Guardsmen, but with all citizens with whom I come into contact, toward pointing out to them that the so-called continental army scheme is impracticable and will have a bad effect if passed."

General O'Ryan did not say so, but it is believed that he indorsed every word that Colonel Sternburger wrote.

Senator O'Gorman, in expressing in the Senate Thursday his disapproval of Colonel Sternburger's utterances, stated that General O'Ryan had written on Jan. 17 a letter stating that the volunteer army provision would not impair the efficiency of the National Guard. General O'Ryan said yesterday that he was at a loss to understand how such an interpretation could be placed upon the letter referred to, which relates to training camps, and not to any volunteer army, such as is proposed in the Chamberlain bill.

General O'Ryan's Views.

"The letter referred to as having been written by me," said General O'Ryan, "was doubtless a letter written to General Wood or Captain Johnston of his staff, commanding the Plattsburg Training Camp, and suggesting the co-operation of the National Guard regimental commanders. The letter had no reference to the Federal Army proposition.

"The officers of the National Guard generally throughout the country do not believe in the wisdom of the volunteer army provision of the Chamberlain bill, and I am of the opinion that this sentiment is not based on selfish grounds, for if there is any unselfish aggregation of men in this country, it is the army made up of the officers and men composing the National Guard. Their practical spirit of self-sacrifice over a long period of years has demonstrated this. They believe the provision referred to unwise, because they think there is a strong ultra-military group who can see nothing good in the way of preparedness, except a huge regular army, supported by conscription, and that the opposition to the reorganization of the National Guard as a federal force is fostered by this element.

"They further believe that the volunteer army provision, while resulting in nothing practical in the way of creating an efficient fighting force, will nevertheless create a new organization to assist in fighting the National Guard—a force to be later discarded as evidence of an honest but fruitless attempt to develop a force other than by conscription. They believe that the wealthy men and the professional and business men who constitute the personnel of the training camp associations would not enlist in a volunteer army any more than they would enlist in the National Guard or, if they did, it would be for the sole purpose of attempting to give the organization a start, after which they would drop out. They believe that the members of these training camp associations do not realize the probability of this outcome.

"The sentiment of the National Guard is that while the widely advertised shortcomings of the National Guard have been greatly exaggerated, there are faults of organization and insufficient Federal control, all of which will be corrected after the passage of the legislation now pending in Congress, which will give to the National Guard a Federal status.

"I say this is the sentiment of the National Guard as I understand it from correspondence and conversation with officers from all over the country. They feel that they have not had sympathetic support, and some go so far as to state that the recent remarkable increase in efficiency has resulted in increased antagonism on the part of the group referred to. It is to be regretted that this sentiment exists, but that it does exist is not to be denied.

"Some officers, who make these criticisms, give voluntary acknowledgment of their confidence in the large number of regular officers working with the National Guard, and who believe in the possibilities of its future development under Federal control.

"Personally I do not believe in the volunteer army provision of the Chamberlain bill for the reason that it creates an additional category of troops of the same class as the National Guard or the United States under the new bill, and because it will constitute a force that will be worthless without the expenditure of millions of dollars to provide it with facilities which the National Guard already possesses. An additional objection is the fact that the new force will necessarily be in conflict with the reorganized Federal National Guard in the matters of recruiting and obtaining appropriations for field training and armament. The results could not but be contrary to the best interests of the country.

"Much misinformation exists concerning the effect of the new legislation on the National Guard. If any one will take the trouble to read the provisions of the bill it will be found that they provide for uniformity in every detail of military organization, discipline, training, armament and equipment throughout the country."

Other officers at National Guard Headquarters in the Municipal Building stated that General O'Ryan had expressed their views. One of these officers referred to a letter sent to members of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States this week, in which the men who attended the military training camps were asked to telegraph their Senators immediately to support the Volunteer Army section of the Chamberlain bill, under which section the President would have the power, in discretion, to organize camps similar to the Plattsburg camp, in all parts of the country.

"If a guard officer writes his Senator it is dictation, but if a member of the Training Camps Association telegraphs him it is a perfectly proper thing to do," was one officer's comment.

Training Camps Leaders Busy.

As a result of the agitation following the introduction of the Chamberlain bill there has grown up in the National Guard an element which no longer sees any good in the Plattsburg system of military training. The Plattsburg graduates realize this and the result is that the Executive Committee of the association is leaving nothing undone to make clear their position to members of Congress.

Among the members of the Executive Committee are Mayor Mitchel and Grenville Clark of New York, Professor McElroy of Princeton University, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and representative citizens of other cities. It was in the name of the committee that the letter calling for support of the volunteer army section was mailed a few days ago.

In a memorandum addressed to the Senators in Washington, and received by them yesterday, the Executive Committee of the Training Camps Association incorporated the letter of General O'Ryan which Senator O'Gorman held to be an indorsement of the proposed volunteer army. The letter reads:

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

The question is sometimes asked whether there is any conflict of interest or of effort between the organizations of the National Guard and the training camps for college and business men. This question may not only be answered emphatically in the negative, but it may be affirmatively stated with equal emphasis that the training regiments have been of benefit to the National Guard of this State at least. A very considerable number of men of the Plattsburg training regiment have joined organizations of the New York division, some as commissioned officers and some as enlisted men.

Wholly aside from the foregoing there is another aspect of the training camps which should not be lost sight of. There are in some localities men who desire military training, but who are so circumstanced that they cannot make available for the purpose the amount of time demanded by service in the National Guard. Some of the men in this class find it possible to devote thirty days for training during the Summer months. The training camps furnish the needed opportunity for men in this class. These camps are therefore performing a service to the nation in respect to such men, which it is not possible for the National Guard to perform.

I have no hesitation in urging upon officers of the National Guard throughout the State their fullest co-operation in support of the excellent movement represented by the training camps. In New York State facilities have been provided in some of the armories for detachments of men of the training camps who desire to continue the work begun at Plattsburg.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Major General, N. G. N. Y.

The purpose of the training camps is stated in the memorandum to the Senators to be to bring into "the service of the nation as reserve troops great numbers of men who can be made available in no other way," meaning men whose occupations or home ties do not permit them to enter the National Guard with its fixed night drills, laboring men who are prejudiced against the Guard because of liability to strike duty, men who will not support a force subject to State control of any kind, and men who live where there are no militia organizations.

"These sources of men," the memorandum adds, "are not tapped in this country under present conditions. To this condition is due the fact that our citizen soldier system is able to produce hardly more than one sodier to every 1,000 inhabitants, while other English-speaking nations in times of peace have been able to secure several times the proportion of volunteers (Great Britain 5 to 1, Canada 6 to 1.) The men in these camps can be formed into regiments, subject to a prescribed course of field training in successive years and form a reserve force, under exclusive Federal control, side by side with the National Guard."

The minimum number of men who will attend the training camps this year the committee estimates at about 30,000. "With immediate Government recognition and aid," the committee adds, "100,000 men can be secured the first year, and the number greatly increased as the system is developed."

None of the regulary army officers on duty in this part of the country would discuss for publication yesterday the bitter fight that has developed as a result of the Volunteer Army provision of the Senate bill. In the meantime the committees in charge of recruiting for the training camps are busy and it was stated that the number of enlistments at 31 Nassau Street alone now averaged more than 130 a day.

TO TEACH ENLISTED MEN.

Senate Adopts Plan for Peace-Time Vocational Instruction.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Administration leaders in Congress are hopeful that the Army Increase bill, the first of the three great national defense measures, will enter its final stage next week before the Joint Conference Committee. Indications tonight were that the only remaining section likely to cause prolonged debate in the Senate is the one fixing the peace strength of the regular army.

The Senate voted on only one amendment to the bill today, adopting without roll call the proposal of Senator Smith of Georgia that enlisted men in the regular army hereafter shall have an opportunity for seventy-five hours of vocational education each month during their active service in peace times. The employment of civilian instructors to aid army officers in this work is authorized by the amendment, which specifies that the training shall be in agriculture or the mechanic arts. Senator Chamberlain accepted the amendment when Senator Smith reduced the time allotted from ninety-four to seventy-five hours a month.

Debate on various proposals for the construction of a Government plant for the recovery of atmospheric nitrogen occupied the remainder of the day. The pending amendment was that of Senator Smith of South Carolina to appropriate $15,000,000 for a plant, site, and process. The surplus capacity over the Government's needs in peace times, under the proposal, would go into the manufacture of fertilizer to be sold by the Government through the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia attacked this phase of the amendment as socialistic. He expressed himself as unalterably opposed to embarking the Government on any such venture and questioned its constitutionality.

Senator Smith said that he had framed the amendment with the purpose of reducing the cost of fertilizer to the farmer, because, by a happy circumstance, the Government's military needs and those of the farmer could be met at the same time. He insisted that the disposal by the Government of its surplus capacity by lease or otherwise was justifiable under the Constitution.

Senator Lodge said that in leaving private enterprise alone the Government could get nitrogen cheaper than in any other way.

"I do not believe in making the Government socialistic," he said. "Advocates of Government manufacture often point to the powder situation. It is true that we are paying a cheap price for powder and we are getting a cheap powder as a result. If I am correctly informed not one of the belligerent nations is using as inferior a powder as we are making."

Senator Lodge said his information was that the belligerents all had powders only one-fifth as destructive to the guns in which they were used as the powder made by the Government at Indian Head.

The explosive question, he insisted, could be met by the coke oven industry through use of the by-products, and at the same time the dyestuff industry, vital to the country, could be built up.

WANT HANSON IN COURT.

His Mother and Ex-Judge Rockwood Anxious to Question Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 7.—Ex-County Judge Nash Rockwood, who is accused in an affidavit by Walter Lathrop Hanson of conspiring with the young man's mother, Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson, to defraud him of an inheritance of $500,000, was not in town tonight. His law partner, District Attorney Lawrence B. McKelvey, said, however, that both Mr. Rockwood and Mrs. Hanson have been seeking for a long time to obtain the attendance in court of young Hanson, so that he might be cross-examined as to the various charges he has made.

A year ago, on the complaint of his mother, Hanson was declared incompetent to manage his own affairs on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Testimony in these proceedings was to the effect that he had wasted large sums of money, and that he had figured in many escapades.

"Young Hanson," Mr. McKelvey said tonight, "is involved in several lawsuits with his mother, and also young Hanson's wife is suing Mrs. Hanson for the alienation of his affections.

"In none of these suits has it been possible to procure young Hanson's attendance in court, he being in California and evidently afraid of cross-examination, but his attorneys have taken his testimony in writing.

"Apparently for the purpose of forcing his mother to a monetary settlement, he has run out of the way to cast aspersions against her motives, and also against Judge Rockwood. None of his statements in these connections is true, and they will be proved false when the cases are tried."

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Willow Grass Rugs—Our most popular Grass Rug. Suitable for indoors as well as porches. Plain and figured effects. Various sizes, from 3 x 6 ft. to 9 x 15 ft., at *$1.55 to $11.25.*

Rag Rugs in a profusion of quaint, old-fashioned effects; made of entirely new materials. Many sizes, from 30 x 60 in. at *$1.10 to $5.50*, to 9 x 12 ft. at *$10.00 to $38.50.*

Imported Oval Rush Rugs—Plain centres with black mixed borders. Sizes from 3 x 6 ft. at *$2.00*, to 11.8 x 15 ft. at *$18.00.*

"Lakewood" Oval Rush Rugs—Made in Japan, these are the best of the imported novelties for exposed porches. Plain natural color with or without black braided borders. Sizes from 30 x 60 in. at *$2.75*, to 10.6 x 13.6 ft. at *$30.00.*

Heavy Imported Rush Rugs—Hand-made in blocks about 20 in. square—the only Rush Rug that can be made in almost any required size.

Old-fashioned Hand-Braided Wool Rugs in a variety of unusual, bright-colored effects.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs in native bold, striking designs. Very small and large sizes.

Japanese Matting Seamed Rugs in characteristic designs. Size 6 x 9 ft., *$2.40*; 9 x 9 ft., *$3.60*; 9 x 12 ft., *$4.75.*

Japan and China Mattings of the best qualities, at $16 and upward per roll of 40 yards.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs—*Reduced*

Sizes 18 x 36 in., regularly $1.60, at *$1.10*, to 3 x 6 ft., regularly $5.65, at *$3.95.* Other sizes at similar reductions.

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

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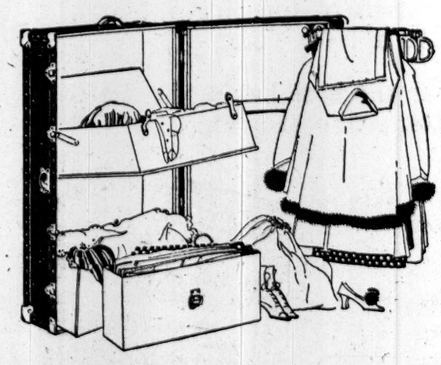
"Neverbreak Hundred" Wardrobe Trunk at $15

Beginning Monday next the price will be $20



¶ Placing your order today for a "Neverbreak Hundred" Wardrobe Trunk means an actual saving of $5.00.

¶ On account of the enormous cost of all trunk materials the manufacturer has been compelled to raise the price to $20, this advance being in effect after to-day.

Saks Luggage Department.

Prison Reform Is in Grave Danger

Your Immediate Help Is Necessary

Please Read This Carefully and Act at Once

THE VITAL QUESTION:

Which are we to have?

A new prison site chosen and designated by the author of a legislative bill?

Or a site chosen by a commission after due examination and comparison of the two available sites?

Those who will decide are THE ASSEMBLY and THE GOVERNOR.

Two bills, one introduced by Senator Sage and one introduced by Senator Towner, providing for the erection of a Farm Industrial Prison, have been passed by the Senate. The Sage Bill (Senate Print 1165) provides for a Commission of Five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and two appointees of the Governor, the latter to serve without pay, and the three first mentioned State officials to serve without additional compensation.

To this Commission is left the decision as between the Wingdale site and the Beekman site, together with the decision as to the type of buildings that are to be erected. The choice of architects by a public competition is permitted. The Sage Bill was drawn after a most careful study of the situation, and consultation with prominent men interested in prison reforms, many of whose suggestions were adopted. The Sage Bill has the backing of these men and also of organizations devoted to the study of prison reform.

The Towner Bill (Senate Print 1532) provides for a Commission of Five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons and four appointees of the Governor, which latter are to receive $10 a day for their services. The Towner Bill designates Wingdale as the site for the new prison.

Wingdale was acquired by the State in 1910. The site comprises about 625 acres. The construction of a cell-block was started some years ago on the Wingdale site, and later abandoned.

Why is this site now designated in the Towner Bill?

The Towner Bill authorizes the Commission to modify the plans heretofore prepared by an architect for the aforesaid cell-block type of prison at Wingdale. The Bill also provides that the Commission may employ an architect to prepare plans and to supervise the work. It does *not* provide for public competition of architects. Is this an effort to perpetuate the cell-block type of building at Wingdale and to continue the present architect?

If Wingdale is selected it is likely that the acquisition of adjoining property will be urged. Who are the owners of the available adjoining property, and at what prices are they willing to sell to the State? These are important questions and should be determined before a site is selected. The Beekman site is two hundred acres larger than the Wingdale site, is level and rolling, and has a high proportion of good farm land.

MUST THE STATE BE FORCED TO USE WINGDALE, WITHOUT THE FAIR AND REASONABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SITES AFFORDED BY THE SAGE BILL?

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MADE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES OF THE TWO SITES AND MADE OFFICIAL REPORTS THEREON. THESE REPORTS SHOULD BE IMPORTANT FACTORS TO THE COMMISSION PROVIDED BY THE SAGE BILL IN THEIR DETERMINATION OF A SITE.

WHY SHOULD THE STATE BE DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO UTILIZE THE FINDINGS OF ITS OWN DEPARTMENTS, BY THE ENACTMENT OF THE TOWNER BILL?

Please telegraph or write the following persons, Committee on Rules, Capitol, Albany:

THADDEUS C. SWEET, WILLIAM J. MAIER,
SIMON L. ADLER, H. EDMUND MACHOLD,
HENRY E. H. BRERETON, JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM J. GILLEN.

To report out of Rules Committee Sage Bill, Print 1165. Not to report out of Rules Committee Towner Bill, Print 1532.

Ask the Governor to support the Sage Bill.

C. C. AUCHINCLOSS
Mrs. FRANCIS McNEIL BACON, Jr.
Mrs. AUGUST BELMONT
Miss KATHARINE B. DAVIS
Mrs. SIMON GUGGENHEIM
Mrs. CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN
Mrs. A. H. HILDRETH
RICHARD M. HURD
BURDETTE G. LEWIS
Miss ANNE MORGAN
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Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment easily heal itching, burning, skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

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A notable contribution to the memoir literature of his generation is this book by Mr. Shane Leslie, a young Cambridge graduate with wide and interesting connections.

With its anecdote and gossip of Victorian England, its keen comment on politics, on the English public school, university, etc., the book contains a fascinating store of material. $1.25 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SWANN JOINS POLICE TO STOP GAMBLING

Will Take Raid Cases Before a Grand Jury if Magistrates Do Not Act Promptly.

WARNS PROPERTY OWNERS

Commissioner Woods Declares More Raids Are to Come, and That the "Tin Horns" Must Go.

As a result of Lieutenant Dan Costigan's raid on "Al" Levy's social club and six other alleged gambling houses, District Attorney Swann promised yesterday a vigorous crusade not only against the gamblers but also against owners of premises. If the Magistrates do not act with alacrity on the thirty-seven arrests made in Thursday's raids the District Attorney says he will bring the cases before the Grand Jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member.

"The men who operate gambling houses," said the District Attorney yesterday, "are parasites and criminals at heart and should be put behind the bars as quickly as we can get them there."

To Police Commissioner Woods the District Attorney wrote yesterday assuring him of full co-operation in any move to rid the city of gambling houses. The letter read in part:

"In dealing with the gambling situation I propose to co-operate with you with all the force of this office, and am giving special instructions to every assistant to spare no pains to have the evidence in gambling cases properly presented in legal form and to co-operate to the fullest extent with the police with the object of making it too perilous for gambling houses to operate in this county.

"If any City Magistrate fails to hold any violator of the anti-gambling laws where there is sufficient legal evidence I wish you would notify me and I will have the witnesses immediately presented to the Grand Jury.

"In the cases now pending if you desire the matter presented to the Grand Jury and will have the witnesses here by 12 o'clock today, I will request the additional Grand Jury to put aside all other business and present the evidence that you obtained in the gambling cases yesterday. I have already telephoned your office to this effect.

"I call your attention to the fact that the owner of the premises is also guilty of a felony for knowingly permitting the premises to be used or occupied for gambling."

Lieutenant Costigan conferred with the District Attorney and requested, on Commissioner Woods's authority, that the Magistrates be allowed to handle the cases first.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the expedition of Thursday night was merely a forerunner of many more raids to be made.

"The tin-horn gamblers," said the Commissioner, "the only species attempting to operate in the city at the present time, will soon be put out of business."

A squad of detectives from Inspector Daly's district, led by Captain Underhill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, raided the third floor apartment of William Davis in West Forty-third Street, last night, and confiscated a number of racing charts. Davis, who is 63 years old and who gave his address as 105 West Forty-third Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of keeping a gambling resort. He was alone in his apartment when the raid was made.

Nine men arrested in the raid on the social club in Grand Street were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday and held in $500 bail each for further examination next Tuesday. Eleven other prisoners were taken before Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court and held in $500 bail each for examination next Friday. Frank Weston, who was arrested on Park Row on a charge of making a book, was held in $500 bail for examination on April 11. Sixteen men were arraigned in Washington Heights Court and were held by Magistrate Cobb in $500 bail each for examination next Wednesday.

BOY READY WITH ROMANCE.

Tells Different Stories, Both Good, at Lodging House and in Court.

A story of a trip from California to have deciphered a message written in strange characters on a bone confided to his care by a dying father was related yesterday by a fifteen-year-old boy who applied for lodging at the Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street.

Francisco Pupa's father was a Mexican and his mother an Indian, he said. Later he told Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court that he had wandered from Boston to live in the woods in upper New York, and to prove it gave the Justice a paper of fish hooks and a graphic description of "life in the forest."

At the Newsboys' Home he spoke thus to Assistant Supt. Henry I. Spring:

"Father discovered a mine and soon after was shot in a dispute over a nugget of gold. Before he died he handed me this piece of bone. On it is written something I can't make out. 'Take this bone to New York,' he said, 'and give it to Clarence J. Brown, who lives there. He knows me and he will read the letters on the bone and tell you the meaning. There is a fortune in it.'"

He said his father had written to Mr. Brown and that Mr. Brown had sent $50 with which the boy started for New York. "No, Sir, I don't know Mr. Brown's address and I have spent every cent of the $50," honest Francisco added.

He related many adventures and said he had found his warm overcoat on the banks of the Delaware River. His suit was given to him by "a kind lady."

"What's all this about your journey from California?" asked Justice Hoyt when Francisco was brought forward in the Children's Court.

"It's all a lie," came the prompt response.

Then he told how his father had been drowned in Boston Harbor, and so on and on and on.

He stuck to the story that he had found his overcoat and that a "kind lady" had given him his suit. When shown that the maker's name in the overcoat was the same as that on the suit and that both had come from the same shop in Philadelphia, he agreed with Justice Hoyt that it was a coincidence.

He was put in the care of the Children's Society and was sent to a solitary room to read a little book about George Washington and a certain cherry tree.

The first wheat food with a real-hustle-down to-breakfast-taste

Look for this signature

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All Wheat Ready to Eat

The Original Has This Signature W. K. Kellogg

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The Kingdom of Grief

There is no joy of Spring in Belgium today.

Only dead men and women who are better dead.

And little children who are wise in all the ways of death.

Chimes lie silent in the broken belfries.

Help the innocents—the nameless babies that can never know their fathers—the mothers whose lives are deserts.

This is King Albert's Day—the birthday of the King without a country—who lost his lands to found an empire in the hearts of all humanity.

So long as memory shall treasure valor and set right above might, so long as martyrdom stirs the world, his splendid crown shall shine through the years. He needs no monument.

All of which moves you to spend a tear on Belgium and send a cheer to Albert.

But while you're about it, why not spend something more substantial? Belgium has had tears enough of her own.

And if you really believe that this dauntless exile deserves the admiration of a freeborn American, then for his sake and the destitute women's and children's sake and for the sake of your own conscience, raise a few dollars for the Kingdom of Grief.

Your sentiment does you proud, but it doesn't do any good. It can't be worn for a coat or cobbled into a pair of shoes or baked into a loaf.

Put it to work. Write it on a check. Change it into a magic spell and watch it achieve a miracle four thousand miles away.

The Belgians are up against it harder than ever. Some of them had clothes to start with and little hordes of money.

The thousands who were utterly destitute at the beginning are still bereft of everything (except anguish and a superb faith), but a multitude who could look out for themselves for a while are likewise in tatters and despair.

Refined women are without necessary garments.

Please understand how bad it is. They can't find work; there isn't any. And if there were, half of them are too young or too old to do anything but suffer.

Will you help the three million destitute—most of them women and babes? The other man's money is already spent and the dollar you forgot to give can't be.

Do you believe in letting babies die when a penny a day from everybody in America will save them?

It's King Albert's Day—it's time to do something fine and noble.

For God's sake give—give SOON.

Please make checks payable to
WILLIAM C. POTTER, Treasurer,
140 Broadway, New York

Greater New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium:—

SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, Chairman;
WILLIAM C. POTTER, Treasurer;
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HARPER BOOKS

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William

By Booth Tarkington

"Under all the laughter that the story provokes there is such complete comprehension of the boy, such sympathy with him, that now and then a little tearful catch checks the shouts of mirth."—*Washington Star.* "Nothing less than the genius of a man with the inspired heart of a boy could depict, as Booth Tarkington, in 'Seventeen,' his latest book, so literally, searchingly and alluringly, the seething emotions, the secret ambitions, the bitterness of defeat and of being misunderstood, the supreme elation of spirit, the poignant sensitiveness deeply hidden under cover of a phlegmatic self-containment and indifference, as exist in the make-up of the average boy of seventeen."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

On Being Human

By Woodrow Wilson

"Here is the world humanity has made. Will you take full citizenship in it?"

This is the theme of the book. Then the author shows in what the real humanity consists and how it may best be attained. Each of us wishes to be human—but in these days when men are narrowed into specialists' grooves, to be human, interested in all that affects all men, becomes more and more difficult What is the remedy? Look at the sea man, or the hunter, says the author; in their eyes you will find a look not to be found in the eyes of city dwellers. *They take a wide-eyed view of the world.* Wide-eyed sympathy is necessary to the best citizenship.

The Hidden Spring

By Clarence Budington Kelland

With his dog and a suitcase—and not much else—the young man stepped off the train and into a situation both humorous and thrilling—with a blue-eyed girl at the other end of it. A millionaire kicked the dog and the easy-going young man suddenly became a human torpedo—very human and very explosive. The millionaire owned the town and was good at cooking and fighting. The young man found out how to fight—and to love.

A-B-C of Motion Pictures

By Robert E. Welsh

Answers the hundred questions asked by those interested in this new form of entertainment. Every stage in the process of making motion pictures is covered.

A-B-C of Correct Speech

By Florence Howe Hall

The aim of this volume is to set forth the best usage with regard to our mother tongue, and to state the principles which should guide our own conversation.

Other new volumes in Harper's A-B-C Series are:

A-B-C of Vegetable Gardening

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

3d Edition of the "Book of Constant Chuckles"

Uneasy Money

By PELHAM G. WODEHOUSE

If you like good, clean fun and a bright love story, read this deliciously funny story of a chase for a fortune which resulted in a struggle to avoid it. A reader says: "Anyone who begins this story and does not chuckle happily through every chapter should be a cast-iron ornament for a lawn—not a human being." Illustrated by Clarence F. Underwood. At all bookstores. $1.35 net.

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HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. $1.50 postpaid. LOSS OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. All bookstores.

NEW STRIKE TIES UP ALL NEW SUBWAYS

"Sandhogs" Demand Dollar-a-Day Advance for East River Tunnel Workers.

ENGINEERS MAKE THREATS

Say They Won't Hoist for Non-Union Men—Conference with P. S. Board Brings No Result.

Work on the two tunnels building under the East River to connect the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the new subways was suspended at midnight last night, when between 800 and 1,000 "sandhogs" went on strike. The men are members of the International Compressed Air and Concrete Foundation Workers' Union of America, which is a different organization from the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, the members of which went on strike on last Monday. The strike of the sandhogs makes the tie-up of the new underground roads complete.

Although several explanations were given for the walk-out of the men last night, more pay seemed to be the chief reason. Workers of this class receive from $3 to $6 a day, the pay being graduated, in some instances, on the air pressure in the locks. The three-dollar-a-day men, it was explained, asked $4 and an advance of 50 cents a day was demanded for the rest.

Between 500 and 600 of the "sandhogs" were employed at the Brooklyn entrances to the new tunnels at the foot of Clark and Montague Streets. Those who went out in Manhattan worked at the shafts at the foot of Whitehall Street and Old Slip. A detail of policemen was sent to these shafts earlier in the night at the request of John F. O'Rourke of the Flynn-O'Rourke Company, the contracting firm building the tunnels from the Manhattan side.

A tentative offer by members of the General Contractors' Association to pay their laborers $2 a day on all work under future contracts for subway construction did not bring the strike of laborers and timbermen hearer to a settlement yesterday. The offer was made at a meeting held with the Public Service Commission, but the officials of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union did not give their sanction. The contractors maintained that the work in hand was accepted on a basis of $1.50 a day for common labor, and that $2 a day was more than they could afford. They had advanced the rate voluntarily to $1.75 a day, and they argued it was only fair for the workers to wait until the new contracts were awarded, when the contractors would be in a position to meet the terms demanded by their employes.

The contractors expressed determination before and after the meeting not to recognize the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union. They were also a unit in denouncing the demand by the timbermen for an advance from $2.75 a day to $3.25 a day, as exhorbitant and unjust. An announcement by M. A. McConville, head of the United Portable and Hoisting Engineers, that the members of that organization would refuse to work with non-union men, added a complicating feature to the situation.

It became known late last night, however, that the negotiations for a settlement of the strike had not been abandoned, and that another meeting between contractors and representatives of the labor organization would be held today.

The meeting yesterday with the Public Service Commission was unusual. All the members of the Commission, including Chairman Oscar S. Straus, were present, but there was an obvious effort to make the gathering as informal as possible. The contractors were represented by Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company, George H. Clark of the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, and others. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union; International Secretary Michael Carraher, International Organizer Tieto Pacelli, were the spokesmen for the labor organization. Thomas E. O'Brien, President of the local branch of the union, who presided when the strike was called last Sunday at the headquarters on East 128th Street, did not attend.

Chairman Straus welcomed the representatives of the contractors and of the union in a speech in which he said he was glad that they had come together to talk over their differences, and that he should have been glad, also, if they had come together before the strike was called.

"This great work," said Mr. Straus, referring to the construction of the new subways, "can be carried on only in peace. There will be great loss if the work is not carried on. I am interested in limiting and preventing that loss. These divisions that are held back delay the benefits of this great rapid transit which benefits the man who does not own a motor car."

During the discussions that followed between the representatives of the contractors and the labor organization there were frequent intervals when each side held private conferences on points brought up by the other. Most of the talking was done by Mr. Angell, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. McConville, the latter being an important factor in the conference because of the power exerted by his organization.

Attorney Sullivan warned the contractors that labor would flow away from the city as State road work became brisk in the Spring and Summer months, and he urged them to hold their employes by signing an agreement that would insure them against desertions. Mr. Sullivan scoffed at the reports that the union had encouraged intimidations, and he asserted that 10,000 men were clamoring to obtain membership in the labor organization.

Mr. Angell admitted in a speech that the time was coming when the $2 rate for common labor would have to be granted, but he asserted that the contractors were bound, as far as the present work was concerned, by the estimates under which they had accepted the contracts.

Chairman Straus again thanked the representatives of the contractors and the union when the meeting was over, asserting that the commission would welcome them at any time.

"We are glad to hear that the laborers who are out are under good discipline, and that nothing untoward will happen," he said. "If anything should happen it would injure the great body of citizens. I hope peace and good order will be maintained."

MAY INVOLVE OTHER ENVOYS

Secretary to Baltimore Consulate to be Questioned in Passport Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—That others in the office of Carl A. Luederitz, German Consul at this port, may be involved in his alleged connection with the issuance of an American passport to Horst von der Goltz, the German spy, under the name of Bridgeman Taylor, was learned today. The Federal Grand Jury here will probably be asked by the Department of Justice to determine whether Frederick F. Schneider, a notary public, and Secretary to the Consulate, who knew of the passport, also knew that Taylor was in reality von der Goltz.

Consul Luederitz today reiterated that he knew von der Goltz, but made it clear that he knew him only under the name of Taylor. Whenever the name von der Goltz was mentioned to the Consul, he quickly interjected the correction "Mr. Taylor."

New York and Baltimore special agents of the Department of Justice discovered a trunk and a box belonging to von der Goltz stored in the cellar of the Hansa House, North German Lloyd headquarters in this city. These were opened and searched, but nothing having a bearing on the case was found.

In the trunk the detectives found a uniform of a Mexican Army officer that had been used, it is said, by von der Goltz before coming to this country. There were also a sword, bearing the Mexican coat of arms, a brace of Mexican revolvers, besides a number of instruments used by surveyors and civil engineers.

PASS LIE AT HEARING ON THE GARY PLAN

Much Excitement as President Willcox Listens to Views of Parents and Teachers.

OPINION EQUALLY DIVIDED

Question of Extending the System to More Schools in the City Interests a Large Crowd.

President Willcox of the Board of Education gave a public hearing yesterday to the parents of public school children on the modified Gary system as applied to the schools of this city. The debate was on the question whether the plan should be introduced into other New York schools before it was fully tried in the schools where it has been already established. All the members of the board were invited to attend by President Willcox. There were present Dr. Ira S. Wile, Thomas J. Carroll, John Martin, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, and Miss Mary E. Dreier.

It was an exciting hearing. Advocates and opponents of the plan were about equally divided. President Willcox gave an hour and a half to the opponents, and a little less time to the advocates. The feelings of the two opposing forces ran so high that one of the women declared that if President Willcox did not use his gavel more freely there would be a riot.

There was a large crowd present, the ground floor of the board room and the gallery being taxed to accommodate the throng. Women formed the large majority of those present. The different speakers were greeted with such questions as, "Are you a mother?" "Have you children in the school?"

Mrs. Samuel Cahan of the Bronx, whose children attend Public School 25, the Bronx, where the Gary plan is being tried, objected to the action of clergymen in that part of the city on the religious feature of the plan. She said that they might better be employed in caring for the souls of their own people.

Represented Her Eleven Children.

Mrs. Harry C. Arthur, a powerful looking woman who wore glasses, said that she did not represent the Gary people nor the anti-Gary people. She represented her eleven children, five boys and six girls. She wanted them to be educated so that they could get along in the world. She believed that the Gary plan was doing this.

When Mrs. Alice E. B. Ritter, Principal of Public School 89, the only school in Brooklyn where the Gary plan is being tried, attempted to read a report from Mrs. A. S. Barker, who is ill, in regard to the view of parents whose children are attending that school, Mrs. Arnold objected and a score of women also raised their voices in opposition. Mrs. Ritter was compelled to sit down, and the report was read by one of her teachers.

There was another uproar when Abbie Brouck and Lillian Peltz, graduates of Public School 45, came forward to read papers in favor of the plan. Mrs. Arnold said: "This is a meeting for parents, not for children. We do not want kindergarten discussion." Another anti-Gary woman cried out: "Ask who wrote those papers." The two young girls were obliged, after a vote by the raising of hands, to retire without reading their views.

"That is the kind of a pupil the Gary system turns out," said a woman. "I would not want my daughter to be like that."

William Janssen, a teacher in School 45, said that he knew the reports in the hands of the young girls were writen by them. When they asked him to look the papers over he replied that it was better for them to express themselves without anybody's assistance, he created excitement, declaring "Mrs. Arnold said that the teachers make special preparations to show off the Gary plan to visitors. That is a lie."

This aroused an outcry, and the excitement was added to by the teacher's further statement: "That is the worst lie that has been uttered in this room today." One of the antis exclaimed: "You have shown yourself to be a good exponent of the Gary plan by your remarks."

Peter J. Brady, representing the trades unions, asserted that they were not notified of the hearing. It should have been called at night or on a holiday, when working men and women could attend. The trade unions were concerned chiefly in the vocational feature. They favored play grounds and other recreational activities. The speaker criticised the Rockefeller Foundation and certain society women who tried to tell working people the kind of education their children should have. Instead of spending millions for other purposes it would be better, he said, to build schools, so that all the children could have a seat.

Says Tail Wags the Dog.

"The trouble with the Board of Education," he added, "is that it is being wig-wagged by the smaller end of the dog down at the City Hall."

Other speakers for the antis were Gerald Griffin, President of the Federation of Parents' Association; Mrs. F. Shadholt, Mrs. F. Z. Lewis, Mrs. Cramer, W. J. Casby, Mrs. M. Waldman, Mrs. Luchtenberg, and Mrs. Muhlfeld.

The report of Mrs. S. Barker showed that of the 1,126 families whose children attend P. S. 89, Brooklyn, only twenty-five would go back to the old system. Others made objections to things not in the Gary plan, which could be easily rectified.

Among the speakers on the Gary side were Mrs. Wesley Mitchell, Mrs. Stuart Barr, George Boochiver, Thomas Kane, Dr. L. Corwin, W. R. Burgess, Eleanor H. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Satterley, and Louis Margon.

TO RETRY $350,000 FEE SUIT.

Lawyers Hallander and Bernheimer Win Appeal Against Ex-Clients.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday ordering a new trial in the suit brought in the Supreme Court by Barnett L. Hallander and Edgar J. Bernheimer, attorneys, against Henry Kaufmann, Morris Kaufmann and Isaac Kaufmann, who conduct a large department store in Pittsburgh, Penn., to recover $350,000 for alleged legal services in connection with a plan to incorporate their business. The Appellate Division reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court which dismissed the complaint in the action.

The defendants requested the plaintiffs in 1912 to bring them in touch with some New York bankers for the purpose of enlisting aid in disposing of their business to a corporation, the complaint stated, and arrangements were made whereby the business was to be turned over to a corporation capitalized at $10,000,000, the bankers to purchase the stock to the extent of $2,500,000, but the complaint asserted the defendants refused to consummate the agreement with the banker. Supreme Court Justice Philbin dismissed the complaint on the ground that the contract for services between the plaintiffs and the defendants was different from the one set up in the complaint.

225,000 WORKERS INJURED.

John Mitchell Gives Figures for Last Year in This State.

Speaking before the Thannawaga Democratic Club, 326 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night on "Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Accidents," John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, said that more than 225,000 men were injured in the industries of New York State in the last year. Alarming as this appeared, the percentage was much less than in many other States throughout the country, he said.

"This is not right," he declared. "I believe that it is the highest duty of the nation to promote the health and safety of its people. No nation, however powerful, can be deemed truly great which does not provide for the safety of the men in its industries."

Commissioner Mitchell praised the Workmen's Compensation act, which he believed was superior to the laws of other States in many aspects. He urged a larger number of factory Inspectors and the institution of Museums of Safety in the large industrial centres, to safeguard and instruct the workmen.

FORD'S VIEW OF VICTORY.

Declares It Shows People Are for Peace and Against Preparedness.

DETROIT, April 7.—Henry Ford today declared the result of last Monday's presidential preference primary, in which he defeated United States Senator Smith by more than 5,000, was a victory for peace, rather than for himself. He interpreted it as meaning that a majority of Michigan voters indorsed his views on preparedness and reiterated his assertion that he is not in politics.

"I am glad," said Mr. Ford, "because I interpret the honor as an expression of a majority of the voters that they believe, as I do, against military preparedness and the exploitation of the workingman by the moneyed munitions interests.

"I believe that if the people urging us to prepare get us into the state of preparation that they desire they will find us in a war in a short time. The primary vote leads me to believe that the majority of the voters in Michigan feel the same way."

Mr. Ford at present plans to return to Europe and the Ford Peace Conference in May.

"I don't know how much success will attend my forthcoming trip," continued Mr. Ford, "but we're going to continue our effort until results are so apparent that the shell manufacturers will have a few idle moments to look at them.

"I'd like to take a vote of the men in the trenches to determine the sentiment for peace. The vote for Henry Ford in Michigan wouldn't be a bagatelle to the plurality peace would get in the trenches."

PLOT TO KILL WAR RULERS.

Chicago Prosecutor Told of Anarchist Plan—Czar First Victim.

CHICAGO, April 7.—State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne has discovered the existence of a plot among anachists to assassinate every monarch now involved in the European war. The alleged plot was unearthed by the State's Attorney's men while investigating the activities of Jean Crones, poisoner of the guests at the banquet in honor of Archbishop Mundelein a few weeks ago. The State's Attorney said that a list of the proposed assassinations was headed by the Czar of Russia and that Emperor William was second on the list.

According to the information which reached the State's Attorney, the plot was known to anarchists in various cities in America as well as in Europe. One man from each city was believed to have been delegated to the work of assassination. Mr. Hoyne said that a written statement had been made to him by an anarchist baring the details of the alleged plot.

The State's Attorney refused to divulge the identity of the man who revealed the alleged plot and said that his investigators were seeking to confirm the statements.

"This man said that secret meetings have been held in Chicago and a number of other cities," said Mr. Hoyne. "He said he attended a meeting in this city at which lots were drawn for the purpose of picking the assassin, and that the meetings were so guarded that only the man chosen for the crime and the leader of the individual group knew the particular ruler singled out."

The information given to the State's Attorney will be turned over to Federal authorities.

BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

Efforts to Overcome Adverse Trade Balance Still Futile.

LONDON, April 7.—The economy campaign for righting the balance of trade apparently is not progressing much at present, as the Board of Trade figures for March show that imports increased $53,150,000. Exports increased $37,100,000.

The chief increases in imports are in food and drink, $25,000,000; raw cotton, $10,000,000, and chemicals, $6,250,000. The increase in exports is chiefly in manufactured articles, cotton textiles showing a gain of $10,000,000.

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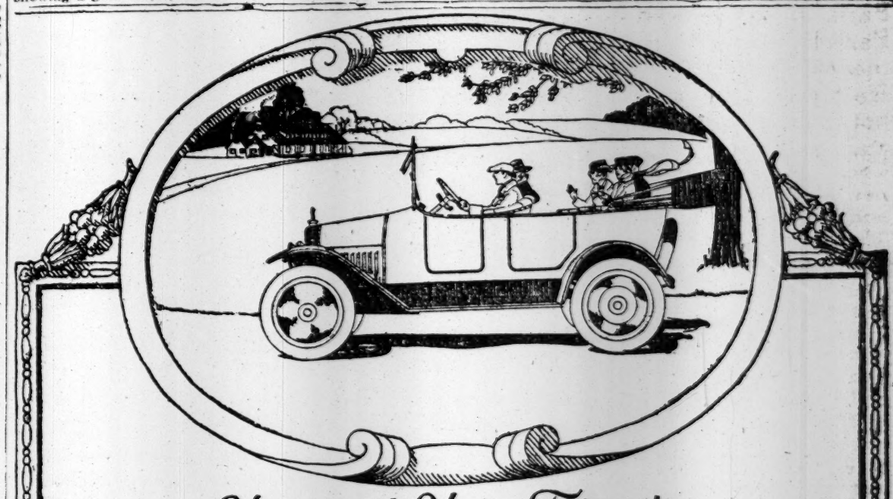

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GREEK MARBLE BUST ADDED TO MUSEUM

Lovely Head of a Young Athlete Is Believed to be a Work of Fourth Century, B. C.

A PAUL MANSHIP MARBLE

Portrait of the Artist's Baby Is a Notable Gift—Model of Great Hall of Penhurst Castle.

A Greek marble bust, another distinctive acquisition for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, not only in its own class but standing out among the Museum collections as a whole, is that of a "Young Athlete," which was placed on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Room of the Museum yesterday. It was purchased by the Museum last year out of the income of the Rogers Fund, and is now shown for the first time.

A fragment of an entire statue, the head, has remained intact, and is a remarkable example of Greek beauty. It has a charm from every point of view. The profile is no more lovely than the full face and every feature is lovely in itself. The ear is small and well shaped, and the hair grows back from the low brow in small curves. It is of heroic size, the face measuring 8¼ inches.

It is believed to be an original Greek work of the fourth century, B. C., executed under the immediate influence of Praxiteles, and probably by a member of his school. For the present it occupies the place in the recent accession room of the Museum, where it can be seen by the public today.

In the same room is another marble which is altogether delightful in its way and a notable piece of modern workmanship. It is a marble high relief, "Portrait of a Baby," by Paul Manship, and is the gift to the Museum by Mrs. Edward F. Dwight. It is the portrait of the child of the artist and was commenced when the baby was a week old and completed in a week, because the little model grew so rapidly that the work could not stand. Made first in bronze, the portrait was exhibited at the Academy last year. Now in marble, given a soft tint of age, it is mounted in a delightful frame of beautiful workmanship of gold and colors as the Italian artists mounted their work. There is in it the soft blue of the shade seen in Italian pictures, and the arch back of the little figure is all of this delightful color. The baby is a very human, characterful little person. This marble relief was shown in a recent exhibit of the works of the artist.

This is also in the Recent Accessions Room not far from the older statue, and in the same room is another recent accession, a purchase, a very pleasing picture by Jongkind, "Honfleur," a sea view. There are a number of textiles which are purchases and which will interest many people, and a couple of drawings in pencil, gifts of George Blumenthal, are by Adolph Menzel.

One of the important new works of the Museum to be seen on the main floor of the Museum passing down on the left side of the big stairway is a model of the Great Hall of Penhurst Castle, Kent, England. The work of reproducing in miniature rooms of different periods and countries has been under consideration by the Museum for some time, and this is the first to be undertaken. It is picturesquely pleasing as well as historically interesting. The great hall which is represented, is still in existence, walls, ceilings, windows, tiled floor, fireplace in the centre of the room, and even the big fire irons.

These have been reproduced exactly and in this setting has been filled in with absolute accuracy the furnishings and hanging of the room, the banners, antlers, spoils from the hunt and even tiny personages, the lord and lady sitting at the table at one end of the room under a canopy, those of lower estate at another table and a follower is arranging the logs in the fireplace. On the walls are tapestries which represent those of the period, on the small dresser are the trenchers, such as were used, and even the dog presumably of the breed popular at the time, lays in front of his lord's table looking anxiously for recognition, as a dog of the present might do. There are many interesting historical associations with the hall which the Museum has rehabilitated, and these are given in the April Bulletin of the Museum, which will be out this week.

The Museum has now opened a new, the eighth, Egyptian room in the series, and shows some important acquisitions and the older ones rearranged. An important piece is a wooden statuette of the seventeenth or early eighteenth dynasty, a man riding bareback upon a black and white mare. It is one of the earliest representations of the horse in Egyptian art, and is said to be the only representation of an Egyptian riding horse modeled in the round.

In the armor collection of the Museum the walls show the recent purchases of pictures made by Curator Bashford Dean and loaned to the museum. These were of men in armor, purchased by Mr. Dean at the recent sale of the Blakesley pictures at the American Art Galleries. Since acquiring them, Mr. Dean has placed the subjects of two of them from Italian pictures and finds that they represent respectively Cosimo and Ferdinand de Medici. A helmet in one of the portraits also identifies a helmet in the armor collection.

HOW TO AVOID 'MUSEUM FAG'

"Stupid to Wander Around Aimlessly," Prof. Dow Tells Art Class.

Professor Arthur Dow of Teachers College told the reason for "museum fag" at a talk at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon. "Museum fag" is the great weariness that often comes to the general visitor to an art museum.

"It is very stupid to wander around aimlessly," said Professor Dow. "The immense amount of material is overwhelming. To use this material you must take it in a systematic and orderly way. If you take one thing at a time and study it you will not have 'museum fag.'"

There was a large attendance at the talk which was given in Class Room A of the Museum. Professor Dow had an exhibit of the work of his pupils at the Teachers College. The object of the talk was to teach the use of the Museum collections and how to obtain from them valuable help in different lines of art study. He made the suggestion of a study of line through Greek art and Chinese pottery, and suggested a study of rhythm to be found in painting and sculpture, as well as in dancing and music.

SAYS HE SAW 3 DROWN.

But Randall's Island Authorities Doubt Tale of Escaped Inmate.

Detectives of the Third Branch Bureau and officials of the Children's Schools on Randall's Island, are looking for three boys who, with a fourth, climbed down a fire escape and got away from the institution about 8 o'clock Wednesday night. All had been confined as defectives. One of the boys, Harry Hessenger, 19 years old, appeared at his home in the Bronx and told his parents that the other three had been drowned by the overturning of a raft in the Bronx Kill after they had got away from the island. His parents returned him that same night.

Nothing has been heard of the other three boys—John Blumberg, Isaac Young, and John Cernovsky—each 17 years old, but Dr. V. B. Cornell, Medical Director of the school, doubts the story that they were drowned. He said yesterday Hessenger had told conflicting stories, and that he was known to have a vivid imagination.

"All of the boys were good swimmers," Dr. Cornell said, "and the story that Hessenger was telling them, getting away, rushed out when he saw them struggling in the water, and tried in vain to save them, doesn't impress me as being true. Besides, there is no raft missing from the island. I am inclined to think that the boys got a rowboat and made their way over to the Bronx in it."

The parents of Young and Blumberg have been notified. Cernovsky has no home.

DEFENDS SERVICE BOARD.

Commissioner Whitney Explains Action on Brooklyn Gas.

Commissioner Travis H. Whitney explained yesterday why the Public Service Commission had supported the Thompson bill for the reduction of the rate for gas in South Brooklyn, although it had the legal power to order such a reduction itself.

"The commission holds that the Legislature must make the law more effective, if the responsibility of rate-making is to be left to it," he said. "It is not particularly interested in a jurisdiction so phrased as to protect the corporations and not the public. The commission has sent up bills to the Legislature proposing such amendment of the law as it thinks necessary.

"These would prohibit or restrict the court review of rate and service cases by certiorari; would give the commission power to make a new rate effective at any time after a proceeding had been begun; would permit the commission, after complaint, to declare existing charges excessive and to order their repayment, and would change the penalty provision of the law, so that the commission could sue for an amount up to $5,000 a day and not only for $5,000 a day.

"The commission lays most stress upon the restriction of the right to review by certiorari and the power to make a rate order effective from the time that proceedings are begun."

Captain CuHen to Retire.

Captain Thomas Cullen, one of the veterans in the Police Department in point of service, appeared at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, yesterday, and filed a request to be retired on half pay. He is in his sixty-sixth year, and has been a policeman for forty years, twenty-four of which he has served in various precincts as Captain. He is a widower and has three sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter are married. He lives with the others at 193 Harrison Street, Brooklyn. He is now in charge of the Prospect Park Police Station.

FIGHT ON TAX LEVY OF PULITZER ESTATE

Attack on Assessment of Contingent Remainders Before Final Disposition.

MAY GO TO SUPREME COURT

Appraiser Refuses to Remit Taxes on Bequests to Editors and Employes by Testator.

The foundation has been laid by attorneys for the estate of Joseph Pulitzer for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States against the State tax on the contingent remainders of the estate before they pass into the hands of the ultimate beneficiaries. This is shown in the second supplemental report filed yesterday by Albert J. Berwin, transfer tax appraiser, on the distribution of the estate, with particular reference to the remainders of several of the trust funds created. It has not been decided as yet, however, that the appeal will be taken.

According to the law as interpreted in the Zborowski case, the estate must pay taxes upon the amounts which, under conditions not yet determined, will eventually go to the decedent's grandchildren. These taxes are based upon the highest possible rate which might finally have to be paid by the heirs in question, although upon the settlement of the bequest a lower rate might be found to apply, and the difference between that and the rate actually paid might be returned.

The report showed that in the argument of Charles A. Boston before Appraiser Berwin, the Zborowski decision was questioned under both the State and Federal Constitutions. Such a tax, it was declared, deprived the estate of property without due process of law. Also, it was argued that the beneficiary might be deprived of property without due process of law through the loss of interest on the money collected for the tax before the contingent interest had passed to the beneficiary.

The report does not make any change in the valuation of the estate, $18,837,545, nor does it change the interest of any beneficiary, but makes a number of changes in the estimated values of contingent remainders and fixes the basis for the payment of the transfer tax in conformity with the Zborowski decision.

The report shows that the executors asked that the legacies to employes, editors, secretaries, readers, and companions of the decedent be exempt from taxation, but the appraiser did not allow the exemption.

Title Swimming Meet of P. S. A. L.

After more than two months of training, the elementary schoolboys of New York will contend this morning in the Municipal baths in West Sixtieth Street for the indoor championships of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Fully 500 boys will participate in the five events, which are as follows: Twenty-yard swim, for boys weighing 85 pounds or less; 40-yard swim, for boys weighing less than 100 pounds; 60-yard swim, for boys weighing 115 pounds or under; 80-yard swim, for boys of any weight, and an 800-foot relay will be contested for boys of any weight.

Arthur McAleenan, captain of the New York Athletic Club, and donor of the trophy which is emblematic of the city championship, will referee the meet.

GOLDWATER DEFENDS CLINIC

Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital Answers Critics.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, yesterday replied to adverse criticisms which certain members of the medical profession have directed against the plan of establishing a night pay clinic, which is being considered by the Trustees of the institution.

Dr. Goldwater said yesterday that he was surprised to see in the newspapers the report of the action of the County Medical Society, because the plan of Mount Sinai was not yet complete, and therefore could not be considered thoroughly from a professional standpoint.

"Experience has shown," continued Dr. Goldwater, "that persons of moderate means who are in need of the services of high-grade specialists have the greatest difficulty in obtaining them, for such physicians, either in their private offices or in the field, do not give their services for nominal fees. This problem, it is universally conceded, must be solved, and a great many patients are forced to solve that problem in their own way by going to free dispensaries. In fact, many such patients are referred to the dispensaries by general practitioners, who send cases to the dispensaries for diagnosis. This is especially the case when the making of diagnoses requires the use of special apparatus and equipment and the co-operation of a number of physicians. There is a large number of patients who certainly could not be put in the pauper class who cannot afford to go to the specialists. The question before us is how to solve the problem, and to this the Trustees have been devoting much attention. There is no reason why there should be anything hostile to the profession in this plan, for we seek the co-operation of the medical profession in developing it. There have for several years been evidences of the need of such a plan.

E. H. Lewinski-Corwine, the Executive Secretary of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, out of which grew the Associated Out-Patient Clinics, said last evening that personally he thought there was much merit in the proposal to establish a pay clinic.

SEEK A PARK OBSERVATORY.

Weather Bureau May Use Old McGowan's Pass Tavern.

The attic of the old McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park, near 104th Street, may be used by the Weather Bureau for a meteorological observatory, as the result of a suggestion made yesterday by Borough President Mathewson. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and James H. Scarr of the Government's Weather Bureau had appeared before the Board of Estimate in the interest of new quarters. Commissioner Ward said that, as the city was under contract with the Federal authorities to provide a home for the observatory, the razing of the old Arsenal necessitated the finding of a new location.

It had been proposed to use the top of the Natural History Museum or the Museum of Art. Commissioner Ward said, but both these were inadequate for scientific observations, according to the Government experts. Both the Commissioner and Mr. Scarr recommended the Belvidere tower, which is south of the lower reservoir. The facilities for observation at this point were excellent, Commissioner Ward said. He estimated at $11,000 the cost of putting the tower in good repair.

At this point President Mathewson inquired as to the desirability of McGowan's Pass Tavern for the purposes of the Weather Bureau.

"That would make a magnificent observatory. I do not know of a better site," Mr. Scarr said.

The question of permitting the bureau to use the tavern was referred to the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

TEUTONS ON THE CHINA HELD AS PLOTTERS

Sir Robert Cecil Declares They Were in an Anti-British Conspiracy in Shanghai.

LONDON, April 7.—The controversy between the American Government and Great Britain over the seizure of Germans and Austrians on board the American steamer China apparently is no nearer settlement than when Secretary Lansing made his first request for an explanation of the action of the commander of the British cruiser which removed the men from the steamer. Discussing the case with The Associated Press today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said:

"All the nations maintain the right to take men from vessels on the high seas, as men are the most dangerous and explosive kind of contraband. The Germans and Austrians seized on the China were undoubtedly engaged in warlike operations against the Entente Allies. They were conspiring against us in Shanghai, and were bound for the neutral port of Manila, where they could be expected to continue their efforts to stir up trouble."

When questioned about the report that Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department at Washington, had informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, that the American Government would demand the release of the men unless it could be proved that they were on their way home for service as combatants, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"I cannot make any reply to that question, as the British Government has not yet received any such demand."

DRIVE TURKS ALONG COAST.

Russians Reach the Kara Dere, 20 Miles from Trebizond.

PETROGRAD, April 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Caucasus Coastal region our troops by a surprise attack dislodged the enemy from positions on the right bank of the Kara Dere (River) twenty miles east of Trebizond, forcing him across the river.

In the basin of the upper Tohoruk our detachments, despite frost and a violent snow storm, are making progress.

FREES WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Judge Says Death of Child Is Sufficient Punishment for Mother.

Although she caused the death of her ten-year-old daughter while trying to commit suicide, Mrs. Emma Spiegel, wife of Frederick Spiegel, a waiter, was released by Judge Rosalsky yesterday on a suspended sentence. The woman said she was driven to attempt suicide by her husband's conduct.

On Jan. 2 last she turned on the gas in the bedroom of her flat at 153 West Ninety-eighth Street. With the tube in her mouth, she lay down at the side of her daughter Agnes. After the mother became semi-conscious the tube slipped from her mouth and the child was asphyxiated. Judge Rosalsky, in passing sentence, said:

"You were a good woman and a devoted mother, and the loss of your only child will constitute a greater punishment upon you than any I could possibly inflict."

FOR POSTAL PENSION BILL.

Congressmen Appear Before House Committee to Urge Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—More than two score members of the House sought recognition before a sub-committee of the Post Office Committee today to say a word of approval for the Griffin bill to pension superannuated postal employes, including railway mail clerks, rural delivery and city delivery carriers. There was a constant scramble before the committee, as members from both city and country districts insisted on being heard in defense of the bill.

The bill, introduced by Representative Griffin of New York, provides an annual pension of $50 per annum for incapacitated and superannuated postal employes. Representative Murray Hulbert, one of the New York members who supported the measure, told the subcommittee that the profits of the New York Post Office last year were $20,000,000.

"There are in New York City," he said, "ninety letter carriers of 60 years and over, whose average length of service exceeds thirty-six years. Of these men twenty-six have served over forty years, and two of them are in their fiftieth year. For the sake of these veterans the other 3,300 carriers in New York would cheerfully sacrifice their hopes of improved conditions if thereby they might assist in some reasonable form of retirement for the old men.

Mr. Hulbert said that Miles Dawson, an actuary, estimated that the enactment of the Griffin bill would mean an expenditure of $362,250, which would cover pensions for all superannuated employes in the postal service in New York and elsewhere. It is probable the committee will report the bill.

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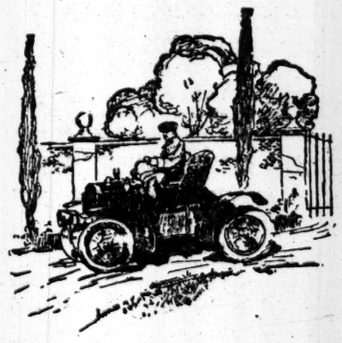

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4 WOUNDED IN FIGHT IN CENTRAL STRIKE

Armed Section Hands Meet Sheriff's Posse and Detectives on the Tracks at Beacon.

MOB ATTACKS AN ENGINEER

Fifty Laborers Swarm Over Train at Tarrytown—Pay Car Guarded—Strikers' Places Filled.

Four men were wounded in a battle with revolvers between striking employes of the New York Central Railroad and Deputy Sheriffs at Beacon, near Poughkeepsie, yesterday. Large details of detectives and police maintained order along the lines and at the yards in New York City, but as more men quit their places between this city and Buffalo, many acts of violence were reported. One of these was an attempt by fifty Italian section hands at Tarrytown to overpower the fireman and engineer of a locomotive as it entered that city. The Italians were beaten off in a free fight with a force under Sheriff Nossiter of Tarrytown.

The battle at Beacon followed a strike of section hands under the leadership of Jake Pedizio, a labor organizer. Refused an increase in wages from 18 to 25 cents an hour, the laborers armed themselves with guns, picks, clubs, and stones, and marched north along the rails until they met the Sheriff and his posse.

Both sides began firing and the strikers held their ground until a detachment of railroad detectives, approaching from the rear, forced them to scatter. One Deputy Sheriff and three of the strikers were wounded in the affray. Twenty-three men were arrested as members of the gang that took part in the fighting.

Armed deputies were detailed to patrol the tracks of the company and to frustrate any attempt to tear up rails or otherwise interfere with the running of trains.

Fifty Italian laborers took part in the trouble at Tarrytown. They had struck for higher wages, in connection with the general walkout on lines of the New York Central, east of Buffalo, announced by the American Federation of Railroad Workers.

When the work train on which the fifty trackmen were riding reached Beekman Avenue Bridge at Tarrytown the men swarmed into the cab of the locomotive and pulled out the engineer and firemen. Sheriff Nossiter, with a force of men, saved the enginemen from serious injury. The train was taken to Harmon guarded, and the Italians were driven from the railroad's property.

It was announced at the offices of the New Haven Road in New York yesterday afternoon that the 1½ cents an hour increase offered to that road's 4,500 workers had been accepted. The advance, it was said, was given to the men as employes of the road and not as members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers. The New Haven, as did the New York Central, refused to recognize the union or to deal with it.

Deputy Sheriffs and a guard of detectives kept the strikers in order at Harmon yesterday. The pay car of the New York Central when it passed Harmon for North White Plains, where several men quit on Thursday, was protected by guards armed with rifles. It was feared that there might be trouble when the strikers were paid off, but there was no demonstration.

Strikebreakers yesterday filled the places of those who had walked out at the terminal of the electric zone at North White Plains. The strikebreakers asserted that they were to receive $5 a day and their board. A score of detectives were sent to guard the roundhouse of the Harlem and Putnam Divisions, where the employes had joined the strike.

In spite of the additions to the strikers' ranks and the acts of violence, the New York Central ran its trains on schedule yesterday. The business of the road was conducted as in normal times, the mails and baggage going forward without apparent difficulty.

Employment agencies to engage strikebreakers were established in several parts of New York, and at some of them did there seem to be a dearth of available men. At some of the employment agencies men were turned away, it was said.

The New York Central also brought in many men from other cities and put them into the places deserted by the strikers.

SPRAGUE IS EXONERATED.

Collector Says Mrs. Pelton's False Entry Deceived Him.

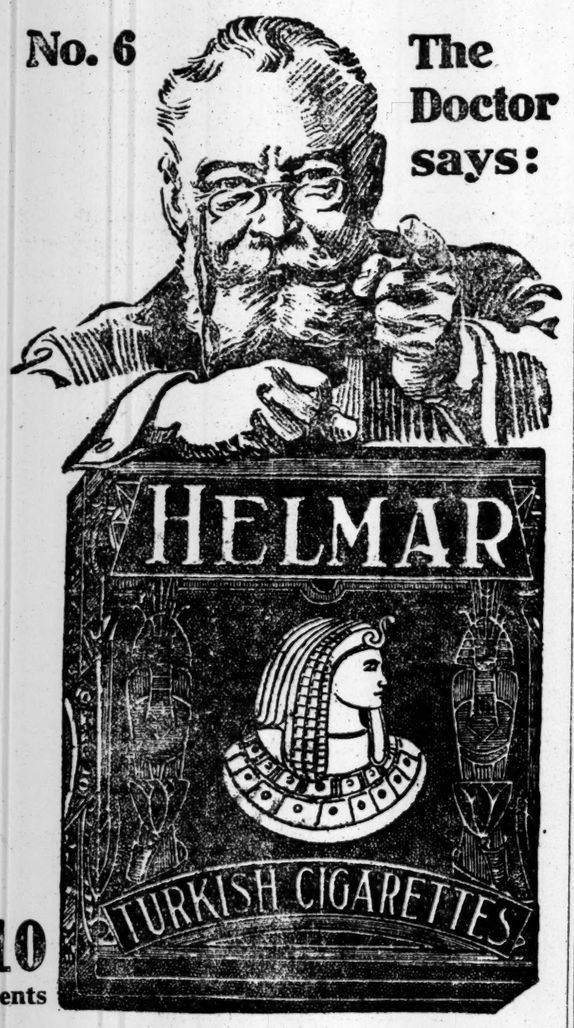
Collector Dudley Field Malone announced yesterday that after a careful investigation of the charges against Daniel O. Sprague, Acting Deputy Collector in the Customs Service, in connection with the importation of merchandise by Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon-Pelton on the Espagne he had decided that, while Mr. Sprague facilitated the passage of the goods for Mrs. Pelton, his action was not based on any improper motive.

"In order that hereafter the exercise of judgment and discretion in these matters shall alone be vested in the Collector of Customs," Mr. Malone said, "I have relieved Mr. Sprague from duty on the steamers and piers and have assigned him to the Entry Division, without loss of rank or compensation.

"I am persuaded," the Collector continued, "that there was an intent to defraud the Government of certain revenues through a false affidavit of entry, which also deceived Mr. Sprague, and, as a consequence, seizure has been made of the merchandise consigned to Mrs. Pelton on the steamer Espagne, which arrived in New York in January, 1916, and the case will be reported to the United States District Attorney for the institution of the proper forfeiture proceedings."

When Mrs. Pelton arrived she brought with her a quantity of dresses and other goods worth $1,200, which were undervalued in her declaration; but this was not discovered until after the baggage had been taken from the pier.

No. 6 The Doctor says:



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ALMA MYERS FOUND; WAS IN PORT JERVIS

Ran Away to Escape Annoying Attentions and Dissensions at Home.

WIDE SEARCH WAS MADE

Failing to Get Employment as Stenographer, She Took a Place as Household Servant.

Alma Fuller Myers of 86 Ellington Street, East Orange, N. J., who has been missing since last Saturday, and for whom police have been hunting all over the Eastern States, was discovered yesterday at Port Jervis, N. Y., where she had gone to look for work. According to statements which she made there she left home because she had had a disagreement with her father and because she had been annoyed by the undesired attentions of a man.

The girl, who is 20 years old, went to visit Mrs. Arnold Nettel at 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, last Saturday, with the understanding that she would come home Saturday afternoon. It was then she disappeared.

The search that followed resulted in many false clues, so when a woman in Port Jervis telegraphed to Charles Myers of the insurance firm of Benjamin Hastings, Inc., of 56 Maiden Lane, the father of the missing girl, that Alma had been discovered in Port Jervis, he thought at first that it was only another of the many misleading rumors. However, he telegraphed to William Sawyer, a resident of that city, with whom the family was staying two years ago when the Myers's only other child, a boy, was drowned. Mr. Sawyer and Policeman Stephen Campbell went to the rooming house, and the girl was identified, after which she went to the Sawyer home to stay until her parents arrive to get her.

Miss Myers went to Port Jervis on Wednesday last, according to her story, engaged a room at the Wickham House under the name of Grace Davis, and started to look for work as a stenographer. She could get no employment, however, and finally, finding her money running short, she got work as a servant in the home of John D. Swinton, Jr., a hardware merchant.

SETS CONSPIRATOR FREE.

Canada Releases Nolan, Who Attacked Welland Canal Locks.

CHICAGO, April 7.—John Nolan, who, with two others, was convicted in 1900 of attempting to destroy the locks of the Welland Canal, has been released from a Canadian prison, according to information made public here today.

The announcement was made by Bernard MacGillian, a Chicago newspaperman, on authority of a communication from John E. Redmond, the Irish leader.

John Walsh, who was convicted with Nolan, died in prison in 1900, and Luke Dillon, another conspirator, was released in 1914. According to Mr. MacGillian, owing to the efforts of Mr. Redmond Nolan was to have been set at liberty in 1914, but the war interfered.

The attack on the canal was planned, it is asserted, for the purpose of curtailing shipments of supplies to British soldiers in South Africa during the Boer war. Nolan, whose health is impaired, is on the way to his wife and family in Dublin, according to Mr. Redmond.

CRICKET LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Metropolitan District Games to Start on May 20.

Thirty-six games have been scheduled in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League for the ensuing season. A four-game schedule was arranged by the Executive Committee for all the clubs entered, but the Paterson eleven, which will participate in only three contests against the other clubs. The schedule follows:

May 20—Manhattan vs. Brooklyn. 27—Paterson vs. Manhattan; Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn. 30—Paterson vs. Kings County; Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan.

June 3—Brooklyn vs. Paterson; Kings County vs. Manhattan. 10—Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval. 17—Columbia Oval vs. Kings County; Manhattan vs. Brooklyn. 24—Brooklyn vs. Kings County; Paterson vs. Manhattan.

July 1—Kings County vs. Columbia Oval; Paterson vs. Brooklyn. 4—Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn. 8—Manhattan vs. Kings County; Columbia Oval vs. Paterson. 15—Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan; Paterson vs. Kings County. 22—Kings County vs. Brooklyn; Manhattan vs. Paterson. 29—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan.

Aug. 5—Brooklyn vs. Kings County; Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval. 12—Paterson vs. Columbia Oval; Kings County vs. Manhattan. 19—Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval; Kings County vs Paterson. 26—Paterson vs. Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Columbia Oval.

Sept. 2—Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval; Manhattan vs. Kings County. 4—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan; Columbia Oval vs. Kings County. 9—Kings County vs. Brooklyn; Paterson vs. Columbia Oval.

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By Shane Leslie

Reminiscence, anecdote and gossip of Victorian England, pointed and brilliant comment on the English public school and university, on politics, on Ireland and the Irish, on post-Victorianism. Mr. Leslie is a young Cambridge graduate whose wide acquaintance and remarkable connections have given him a store of fascinating material. $1.25 *net.*

WHY WAR

By Frederic C. Howe

With profound knowledge of the invisible forces behind the outward manifestations of government, Dr. Howe here discusses what he believes to be the real origins of war. His statement that "wars are made behind closed doors" is, perhaps, the keynote of the book. $1.50 *net.*

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This book tells simply the natural facts about mountains and then discusses the mountain from the point of view of the artist. Every page is penetrated with the grandeur of the theme. *With frontispiece,* $1.25 *net.*

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Of historical and contemporary painters and their art—Rembrandt, Vermeer, Watts, La Farge, etc.—artists in whom there is a particular interest at the present time. *Illustrated.* $1.50 *net.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES

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Prof. of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

Shows how the South was freed and pacified when reconstruction seemed a failure, how the country was rescued from the curse of cheap money, how Civil Service reform was established, etc. A masterly and illuminating review. *With portrait.* $1.00 *net.*

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COL. KNOX'S ESTATE VALUED AT $1,000,000

Manufacturer's Real Estate Estimated to be Worth More Than $500,000.

BEQUEST TO EMPLOYES

Family, Churches, Hospitals Get Legacies Under the Will.

The will of Col. Edward M. Knox, civil war veteran and head of the Knox Hat Company, filed yesterday, showed by the bequests made that he had accumulated a fortune of more than $1,000,000. Large bequests are left to his kin, and the wife of a former employe receives $20,000.

The value of the real property is put at more than $500,000, and the personal property at more than $20,000. Besides the smaller bequests there are four of $250,000 each. J. Frederic Kernochan was named as executor of the estate.

Florence Cook Bronson, 26 East Eighty-third Street, niece of Mr. Knox's wife, who died some years ago, is to received the personal chattels and jewelry of the decedent, together with $250,000 in trust and one-fourth of the residuary estate outright. Mary Ella Little, 546 West 144th Street, a niece; Florence L. Hope, another niece, and Charles Knox Robinson, a nephew, 567 Seventh Avenue, are to receive $250,000 each in trust, the principal to go to their issue, and one-fourth of the residuary estate. The decedent's sister, Mary Knox Robinson, 320 Eighth Avenue, receives $10,000, and Miss Rilla E. Bronson, a cousin of the decedent's wife, will receive an annuity of $1,500. Stephen Little, Robinson Little, Tyler Cook Bronson, Frederick P. Bronson, grandnephews of the decedent, each receives $5,000.

The Charles Knox Memorial Methodist Church at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, receives $10,000. The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, will receive $5,000. In memory of the decedent's wife, Florence A. Knox, a fund of $10,000 was left to the St. James Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st Street, will benefit to the amount of $5,000, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street receives a similar amount.

Marie C. Simindinger, the wife of A. J. Simindinger, "an old and faithful friend and employe of mine," is to have $20,000. A like sum will go to John T. McKenna. The Knox Benevolent Association, composed of employes of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, got $2,000 in trust. Catherine Maher, store cashier at 161 Broadway, and Margaret McLoughlin, store cashier at 452 Fifth Avenue, together with eight other employes of the Knox Company, receive $1,000 each.

BROTHERS BREAK HER WILL.

Mrs. Mary Powers Left Bulk of Her $6,000 Estate to Husband.

Three brothers of Mrs. Mary Powers, who died on Nov. 25, 1915, leaving each of them $5, succeeded in having her will declared invalid yesterday. A verdict was returned in their favor by a jury before Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. In her will Mrs. Powers left the bulk of her estate, amounting to $6,000, to her husband, William Powers.

Testimony was offered at the trial to show that Mrs. Powers and her husband were separated for about ten months and that in that period he courted a young woman in Manhattan and told her that Mrs. Powers was his mother. The young woman wrote a note to Powers's "mother" and Mrs. Powers went to Manhattan and explained who she was.

In her will Mrs. Powers stated that she had knowledge that her marriage to Powers was not valid because she heard he had not been legally separated from two previous wives. The three brothers of Mrs. Powers, who are Frederick, August, and Richard Spaeth, in their contest of the will introduced testimony to show that Powers had served a penitentiary term for bigamy in 1904, and in 1909 had married the testatrix, Mary Diffendale, who was then 62 years old.

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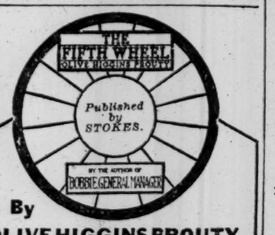

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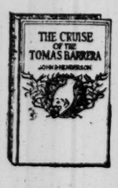

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FORM SECRET ORDER TO FIGHT CATHOLICS

"Advancement of Americanism" Said to be Object of a Nation-Wide Society.

NOT EVEN NAME DISCLOSED

Organization "Not to Combat Religious Activities, but Political Encroachments," Pastor Hess Says.

A "secret, oath-bound order," ostensibly organized for the advancement of Americanism, but whose real object is anti-Catholic, "not to interfere with their religious activities, but with their political encroachments," is being organized in this city. The objects of the movement are explained in a circular addressed to "the patriotic citizen," and bearing the signature: William Milton Hess, Trinity Church, 176th Street and Washington Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Hess said yesterday that he was not the organizer of the society, but that some young men who were interested in it had asked him to attach his signature to the circular as a place where further information could be obtained. He admitted that he was interested in the organization, which, he said, was nation-wide.

"It is very strong in Minnesota, Florida, and Illinois," he said. "We are trying now to get it started in this city. Its chief object is the advancement of Americanism."

"But the pamphlet bearing your name is chiefly devoted to an attack on Roman Catholics," it was called to his attention.

"That is only one of the very many objects," he replied.

"What is the name of the society?" he was asked.

"That is a secret."

"Can you give the names of any prominent men who are members?"

"No, the names of the members are secret also. We do not want their names known, for it is a favorite plan of the Catholics to boycott all anti-Catholics, and even all non-Catholics. The order does not want any publicity, its only hope of success is to work secretly."

Mr. Hess admitted that many persons who were connected with the Guardians of Liberty were now in the new organization.

The circular telling of the aims of the new organization says in part:

We are confronted with a condition which in the future will surely lead to a curtailing, if not complete loss, of our liberties, unless this indifference is overcome and the warning heeded; for is it not plain that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is striving persistently to gain control, political and religious, of our fair land, while those who do not bow the knee to their images and relics are blind to the facts and their influence divided and scattered! She is thoroughly organized, and through secret and other agencies is insidiously gaining control of national affairs. The Knights of Columbus includes countless politicians in its membership who give tremendous power to the organization. The Jesuits, for centuries a most powerful secret order, and so malignant in their influence that they have been driven out of practically every country in Europe, work their secret machinations in these United States in a manner scarcely realized by American citizens.

We find in municipal affairs that the police and other departments are made up of those under the control of the Roman Catholic hierarchy far in excess of the non-Catholics. In the army and navy she has been playing politics, and her influence is felt in the various other departments of our National Government as well as in our foreign relations, while at diplomatic functions and ceremonies at Washington, the chief emissary of this church takes places denied to the clergy of any other denominations, Protestant or Hebrew. This is true in disregard of the fact that less than 15 per cent. of our population are claimed as Roman Catholics. Whenever any one of her followers has appointive power, be it to West Point, Annapolis, or in the various departments of the Government, clerks, secretaries or positions of any character, a letter from the priest is an open sesame to the vacancy.

Through the public statements of Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, priest and layman, it has been acknowledged that she desires to make this a "Catholic" country and get control of the Government. This control is obtained, we may then bid farewell to freedom of press, speech, conscience, public and private worship; and our taxes will be trebled to support her parochial schools, her convents and other institutions, with their hordes of non-productive priests, nuns and monks. Is it not time that non-Catholics arise from their indifference and lethargy and present a solid organized front to this public enemy! Not to interfere with their religious activities, but their political encroachments!

Leading men of affairs have investigated these things and have conclusively proved the dangers lurking in our midst, and have brought into existence a secret, oath-bound order, pledged to the cause of American manhood and womanhood, and the freedom our forefathers shed their blood for. This society is well organized with men of character and standing, and it intends to push forward continuously, persistently, until freedom shall again be planted upon a solid rock.

Mr. Hess, who is now pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church in the Bronx, is a former Recorder of Yale University, and a former instructor there. Mr. Hess was an active opponent of the Gary system of instruction in the public schools, providing for religious instruction according to the different creeds.

SHAPIRO A DRUG ADDICT.

Hackensack Prisoner Says Brother Was Becker Case Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 7.—The young man who was arrested in the Hackensack drug store on Wednesday afternoon after an attempt to steal a jar of cocaine, and who said he was Harry Silverman of 442 River Street, East New York, today admitted to a Federal officer that he was Harry Shapiro, a brother of the chauffeur who figured in the Rosenthal murder.

"I was desperate for the drug and came to Hackensack hoping to be able to steal some from a drug store," said Shapiro. "I have been paying as high as $7 for sixty grains in New York, but the price was too much for me. I have been using ten grains three times a day for five or six years."

Shapiro says he lives at 42 Rivington Street, Manhattan. The man with him, who escaped, was George Stein, also a cocaine user. Shapiro is receiving special treatment in the Hackensack jail.

Blank's $500,000 Will Upheld.

The will of George Blank giving his estate worth $500,000 to his only child, Mrs. Catherine inken of 257 Fourth Street, Hoboken, was upheld in a decision filed yesterday by Judge Mark A. Sullivan in the Hudson County Orphans' Court. Mr. Blank, a retired manufacturer, died in Hoboken in March, 1913, at the age of 90 years. The will was contested by Mrs. Finken's eldest son, George, who alleged that his mother and his sister, Emma, allowed no one to see Mr. Blank except in their presence, and that they unduly influenced him in the making of this will a few days before his death.

ACCUSED AS THIEF, GIRL TAKES POISON

Brightest Junior in Jamaica High School Says Her Life Is Ruined Unjustly.

PRINCIPAL MAKES CHARGE

Julia Pinchuk, In Hospital, Denies Dishonesty, but Dr. Mitchill Says She Confessed to Him.

While Dr. Theodore C. Mitchill, Principal of Jamaica High School, was telling detectives yesterday that 18-year-old Julia Pinchuk of 19 Allen Street, Jamaica, one of the brightest girls in the junior class, had confessed to him that she was the thief who has for some time been despoiling other girls of pocketbooks, furs, umbrellas and even hats, the girl herself was lying in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, recovering from chemicals, self-administered, in an attempt to die. She vehemently denied that she had stolen anything from anybody, or that she ever had confessed to doing so. She admitted, however, that she had sought to end her life because of the Principal's accusation, which, she insisted, was unfounded. He had told her, she said, that she must not return to school, and she had understood, she said, that he would expel her. He told detectives, however, that he had meant to suspend her.

Julia, according to her mother, Mrs. Jennie Pinchuk, was an ambitious student, and hoped some day to be a teacher, also a great musician. She is already an accomplished pianist, 'cellist and mandolinist, and recently commenced taking lessons on the violin.

"My daughter's life has been wrecked, and I will consult lawyers to learn what I can do to restore her good name," said the girl's mother yesterday. "I am not one to stand up blindly for any of my children if they are in the wrong, but, with my daughter's assurance that she never stole anything from anyone, and in the absence of proof to the contrary, I certainly believe her innocent and very much wronged. If Principal Mitchill had any evidence against my daughter, why didn't he notify me? Wasn't that the thing for him to do? But no, he sends my daughter away from school, where she would have been graduated first in her class in June of next year, for her marks were always the highest, and this morning my child tries to kill herself, she is so ashamed of what had happened. She had no reason to fear for herself by telling her father or me what had happened, but she could not bring herself to do it. She decided that death was the only way out, and all on account of that man Mitchill."

For months there have been thefts going on in the Jamaica High School. Dr. Theodore C. Mitchill, the Principal, who has a reputation as an amateur detective among his students, did his best sleuthing on the case and enlisted the aid of his teachers. After school Thursday a scrubwoman heard something drop in a fire bucket in a coatroom, and went in just as a girl student hurried out of the room, according to Dr. Mitchill's story. In the bucket the woman found an empty pocketbook, and told the Principal. He called Julia Pinchuk to the office, he said, and the scrubwoman accused her of having had the pocketbook. At first, Dr. Mitchill said, Julia indignantly denied her guilt, but then broke down and confessed to a long series of peculations from other students. Dr. Mitchill sent for the girl's mother, he said, and told her Julia must leave school.

Mrs. Pinchuk noticed, she said, when Julia came home from school that day that she looked worried, and yesterday morning when she went to wake the girl Julia admitted having swallowed lysol and said that Dr. Mitchill had accused her of theft—falsely, as she insisted.

"The first I knew of any thefts," said Julia in the hospital yesterday, "was when Dr. Mitchill stopped me in the hall and said, 'Now I've caught you.'

"'What have I done?' I demanded.

"He told me I had stolen a pocketbook. I protested my innocence, but he told me I must not come back to school; that I would be suspended. I begged him to turn me over to the police if he had any evidence that I had done wrong, but he said my good record as a scholar would save me from that. Then I asked him to refer the case to the Board of Education.

"'No,' he replied, 'My mind is made up what to do with you and no higher authority will change my decision. You cannot come back to school.'"

Each time detectives went to the hospital to question Julia she denied any theft or any confession of theft.

Mrs. Shonts Sues Broker for $4,000

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, wife of Theodore P. Shonts, sued Grosvenor Swan Kinney, a broker, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $4,000, and interest from June 11, 1912. Mrs. Shonts said she had given the defendant the money to buy 200 shares of the common stock of the Bontempi Rust-Proofing Company for her, and that she neither received the stock nor was the money returned to her.

LOSS IN OIL FIRE $250,000.

Hard Fight to Subdue Flames at Texas Co.'s Plant, Bayonne.

Petroleum by-products valued at $250,000, two piers and a barge at the foot of East First Street, Bayonne, owned by the Texas Company, were destroyed shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a fire originating from some unknown cause swept the 400-foot length of one pier, attacked a second, and set aflame an oil barge which was tied alongside. It required the entire Bayonne Fire Department, reinforced by three companies from Jersey City, to get control of the flames, which broke out anew with each reverberating explosion of one of the 50,000 cans of gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil, as well as 500 barrels of glue, all of which had been stored on the pier awaiting shipment.

The barge which was destroyed contained 45,000 gallons of kerosene, none of which was saved. Fireboats from the Standard Oil Company, three miles away, from the Tidewater Oil Company, and the New York Fire Department were rushed to the fire to keep lines playing on the water about the piers. It appeared at one time before the fire was under control that flames from the pier would reach the six huge oil tanks 300 feet away. Had it not been for a fortunate shift of the wind at 6 o'clock, firemen asserted, nothing could have prevented the loss of the tanks.

The firemen had difficulty in combating the fire when the pier collapsed. The blazing tins and barrels floated with the current toward Staten Island, endangering the fireboats and shipping generally about Kill van Kull. The fire, though well under control, was burning at a late hour last night.

DEATH ENDS HONEYMOON.

Mrs. Aronsohn Thrown from Horse Six Weeks After Wedding.

Mrs. Jane Burrell Aronsohn, who was married to Harry Aronsohn, a wealthy silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., at the Hotel Astor only seven weeks ago, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burrell at 25 Washington Avenue, Clifton, N. J., from injuries received when she was thrown from her horse a week ago.

She was riding from her parents' home to the new house that was being built for her by her husband in Graham Avenue when her horse became frightened.

Mrs. Aronsohn, who was formerly a telephone operator in the Paterson exchange, was married less than two months after her husband's first wife, Mrs. Esther Maskowitz Aronsohn, had obtained a divorce. With their son, 19 years old, and daughter, 17, the former wife is now living in this city.

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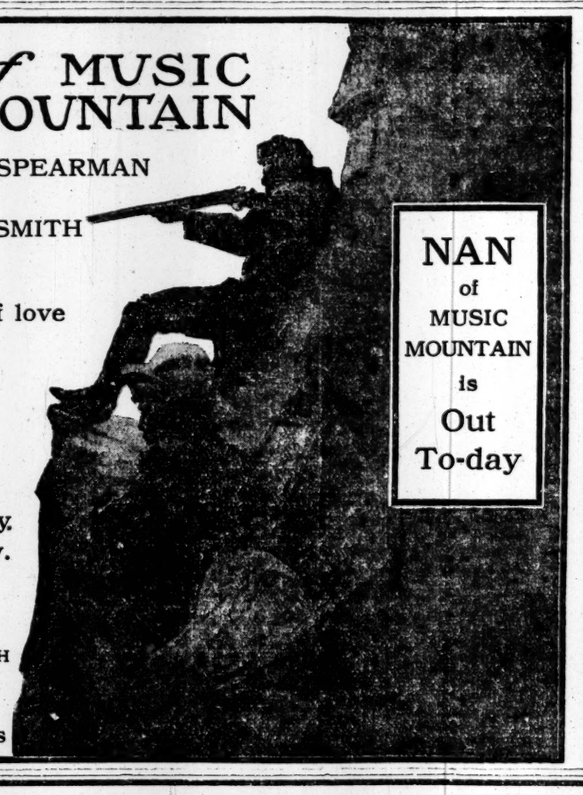

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SCHUPP STEADY AS A ROCK

Pitches Entire Game for Giants Without a Waver—Baker and Kauff Stay In Background.

The first Spring baseball duel ever fought between the Giants and the Yankees got under way at the frigid Polo Grounds yesterday and the National Leaguers turned a little surprise by beating the Yanks by a score of 3 to 2, rushing ahead in the seventh inning when the remodeled American Leaguers were so sure of winning that they were all ready to send the bag of bats back to the clubhouse.

Spring herself was not among those present at the game, but many of the regular followers of both clubs went out to put the official stamp on the rejuvenated combinations. In the grandstand, as usual, were many fans who do not deny that they know more about both clubs than McGraw and Donovan put together. As a matter of fact, the most casual onlooker can see that both teams are faster and take a lot more interest in the widely favored pastime than the same teams of 1915. All hands played as if they wanted to win.

The cold Wintry blasts which breezed over Harlem kept the attendance down to about 5,000, but this hardy gathering unpacked a big bale of enthusiasm over the appearance of Home Run Baker on one of the New York team and Benjamin Kauff on the other. The crowd was on its feet yipping like mad in the third inning when Baker pounded the ball into the right field stand for what looked like a certain home run. It was one of those high powerful drives with which Baker did so much damage when he played with the Athletics in the world's series against the Giants. But, sad to tell, this one fell foul by a couple of inches.

Benny Kauff didn't get a hit, but he walked twice, and would have scored on one occasion save for the fact that he was tagged out at the plate. Benny showed plenty of speed, but so did the Yankees. Eddie Collins looked good and got a nice hit. Manager McGraw said that he was more than satisfied with the condition of the club on its homecoming, and his satisfaction was in no wise diminished when his clan nipped yesterday's game away from the hosts of Monsieur Donovan.

Not the least remarkable thing about this game was the fact that Ferdie Schuppe, the limber southpaw, pitched the whole game and got away with it. That's enough to prove that the Giants must be better than last year, for winning a game in 1915 was a thrilling experience in Ferdie's life. He didn't have thrills enough to hurt him, because he only won once.

Schupp was unusually good yesterday when Yankees loitered about the bases. In the ninth inning the American Leaguers threatened to wreck the game, and rushed in Paddy Bauman and Charley Mullen as pinch hitters, but Schupp stuck to solid earth and retired the side in the face of the impending destruction. On such occasions in the past it has been his habit to ascend vertically into the firmament.

Caldwell pitched five innings for the Yankees and when he retired the Yanks were in the lead by a score of 2 to 0. Nick Cullop, the lefthander from the Federal League, succeeded the Yankee star, and held the Giants safe until the seventh, when he lost control. He was wild from the start and issued four passes while he was in the box.

Baker and Kauff got more applause than the other players when they came up to bat, and when they failed to tear the cover right off the ball disappointment was manifest.

The catching of Bill Rariden for the Giants was excellent, while the snappy work of Gedeon at the bat and in the field brought encouragement to Yankee fans.

It was trusty old Fred Merkle who won the game for the Giants in the seventh inning, and his chance came after Benny Kauff had stepped to the bat with two runners, Burns and Doyle, aboard the base paths, and only one out. Cullop judiciously gave Benny a walk to first and filled the bases. Then, with the score 2 to 1 in the Yankees' favor, Merkle whacked a smashing hit to right field and rushed Burns and Doyle over the plate with the tallies that meant victory.

The Yankee fans gave a loud cheer in the first inning when Maisel, the first batter up, walked. Gilhooley sacrificed him to second, but Magee fouled out to Lobert.

Baker then made his first appearance at the plate, and the crowd cheered him loudly. Baker made some vicious swings at the ball, but was called on strikes by Umpire Dineen, amid a demonstration of exultant noise from the Giant fans.

It was the Yankee followers' turn to gloat in the second inning. Gedeon got a single through third, and Lipp fanned. Then Peckinpaugh grounded out, Doyle to Merkle, and Nunamaker spilled a hit near first and scored Gedeon. Nunamaker went to second when Merkle made a bad toss to Schupp and he scored when Caldwell slapped a single to right.

The Giants got their first run in the same session. Merkle walked and Fletcher filed out to Magee. Roush singled to centre. Rariden's bad bouncer through third base went for a two-bagger and Merkle raced home.

There was no more scoring until Merkle sent the two runs for the Giants in the seventh inning. Burns singled to left center and so did Doyle. Lobert's sacrifice sent them along a base each, and Benny Kauff got a pass, filling the bases. Merkle's single settled the game. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	2	0	0	Maisel, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	3	3	4	Gilh'y, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lobt 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	*Mullen	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'kle, 1b.	1	1	1	8	2	Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Flet'r, ss.	4	0	0	4	1	Gedeon, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1
Roush, rf.	2	0	1	1	1	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Kelly, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	Peckinpaugh, ss.	3	0	1	0	1
Rari'n, c.	4	1	2	6	1	Nunam'r, c.	4	1	2	6	1
Schupp, p.	4	0	0	1	2	Cald'll, p.	2	0	1	0	2
						Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	31	3	8	27	14	†Baum'n	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	2	9	24	10

*Batted for Merkle.
†Batted for Cullop in ninth inning.

Giants	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Yankees	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, Lobert. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Pipp, Doyle, Peckinpaugh, Cullop. Left on bases—Giants, 12; Yankees, 9. Struck out—By Schupp, 6; by Caldwell, 2; by Cullop, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Caldwell, 3; off Cullop, 4. Wild pitch—Schupp. Balk—Schupp. Hits—Off Caldwell, 4 in 5 innings; off Cullop, 4 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Klem. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Cy Pieh to Pitch Against Yankees.

Cy Pieh, the former Yankee twirler, will oppose his former teammates when the Yankees appear in Newark tomorrow for an exhibition game with the Indians. Cy is anxious to get a chance to show what he can do against the New York team. Pieh will more than likely be on the mound for five innings, with Walter Smallwood pitching the last four. The remainder of the team will be made up of Egan and Schwert, catchers; Durgin, first base; Cable, second base; Mowe, shortstop; Zimmerman, third base; Milan, left field; Callahan, centre field, and Witter, right field.

Scores of Other Games.

At Columbus, Ohio—Cincinnati, 2; Columbus, 0.

At Norfolk—Philadelphia Americans, (second team,) 5; Norfolk, 3.

At Washington—Georgetown, 5; Williams, 3.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Philadelphia Americans, (first team,) 16; Raleigh, 9.

QUAKER ATHLETES HONORED

Seniors Exalt Hardwick, Chickering, Littleton, and Meredith.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—At the election for honor men of the Senior class at the University of Pennsylvania, held today, Gordon A. Hardwick, President of the class, won first place as the Spoon man; W. E. Chickering obtained second place as the Bowl man; Arthur Littleton won third honor as the Cane man, and J. E. (Ted) Meredith, ran fourth as the Spade man.

Hardwick was guard on the university basket ball team for three years. His home is in Fort Dodge, Iowa. He got ninety votes out of a possible 100. Chickering, who is Captain of the 'Varsity crew, got sixty-eight votes. Littleton is a member of the crew and manager of the wrestling team. Meredith, the Olympic middle-distance runner, holds the world's records for a half-mile and 800 metres.

The Bowl, for over fifty years one of the most famous of Pennsylvania's trophies, will not be fought for again because of the death of William Lifson, an undergraduate, who met his death in the contest last January. It is possible that Chickering will present the Bowl to young Lifson's father, Albert E. Lifson of Elizabeth, N. J., who requested it after his son's death.

SENATORS BAT DEMAREE.

Phillies Defeated in Washington—Dumon a Puzzle.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Washington Americans defeated the Philadelphia Nationals 3 to 2 in an exhibition game here today. Dumont held the Phillies runless until the eighth inning, when two passes and Luderus's double produced two runs. Washington's three runs were earned off Demaree. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
B'er't, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	4	1
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	1	1	Milan, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	2	4	1	Sh'nks, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Jam'n, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	M'F'de, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Burns, c.	4	0	1	7	0	Henry, c.	2	1	0	5	1
Dem's, p.	2	0	0	0	1	D'mont, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Good	1	0	0	0	0						
†Byrne	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	30	3	5	27	7	Total.	32	2	6	24	7

*Batted for Demaree in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Errors—Stock, Bancroft, Milan.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Demaree, Luderus. Stolen base—Jamieson. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Double plays—Henry to Foster, McBride to Judge; Paskert to Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 4; off Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 6 innings; off Mayer, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Demaree, 8; by Mayer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

CORNELL NINE LUCKY.

Ithacans Get Only Four Hits, but Defeat Maryland Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., April 7.—Although outbatted by the Maryland Aggies, Cornell won by 3 to 1 this afternoon. Young Mornhinweg, who pitched for the Aggies, was unfortunate.

The visitors made two runs in the second inning on a hit by Burpee, an error, a steal by Sauters, and a fielder's choice. Sauters walked in the seventh and was sacrificed to second, and crossed the rubber on an infield out. A home run by Richmond in the eighth inning gave the Aggies their only run. They often had men on bases, but the necessary hit for a score was not forthcoming. The score:

M. A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	R'ch'd, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
L'wig, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Rover, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Mellon, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	Rhode, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
O'C'l, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Der'k, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Clary, c.	4	0	0	10	1	S'gert, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Burpee, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Qu'lin, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
D'Ee, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	Sm'th, p.	3	0	0	1	0
M'weg, p.	4	0	0	0	1	S'ters, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2
Mess, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	P'kins, p.	4	0	0	2	3
*Mathews.	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	33	1	7	27	8	Total.	33	3	4	27	12

*Batted for Mornhinweg in ninth inning.
Errors—Quinlan, Clary, Royer.

Cornell	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
M. C. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Bases on balls—By Mornhinweg, 2; by Perkins, 1. Batters hit—By Mornhinweg, (Quinlan, Burpee.) Struck out—By Mornhinweg, 10; by Perkins, 11. Left on bases—M. A. C., 4; Cornell, 2. First base on errors—M. A. C., 2; Cornell, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Handiboe.

COMMERCE SCHOOL TEAM.

N. Y. U. Department Nine Has Four Games Already Arranged.

Thirty N. Y. U. School of Commerce baseball candidates have been practicing for over a week at the Chelsea Park Field, in preparation for the opening game of the School of Commerce team with the Cooper Union Institute nine on Tuesday. Although a large number of students in the Commerce division of the university are members of the regular 'Varsity squad, this is the first attempt of the Commerce men to form a nine of their own.

The manager, James F. Neagle, announces that the recruits who have responded thus far include many ex-high prep school stars, as well as several players who have figured prominently on other college nines. The candidates include D. McFarland, a candidate for the mound position, who pitched for Villanova two years ago; C. G. Edgarton, who is trying for a position at the initial bag, and who played on his freshman team at Harvard, and J. Silverstein, who played shortstop on the Peekskill Military Academy nine.

The schedule of games arranged by Manager Neagle is as follows: April 11, Cooper Union at the Williamsburg Bridge Playground; April 19, Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill; May 1, Cathedral College at Van Cortlandt Park; May 10, Hamilton Institute at Hamilton Institute Field.

Columbia Defeated by Cubans.

A ninth inning rally gave a 4 to 3 baseball victory to the Poughkeepsie Cubans over the Columbia 'Varsity team yesterday afternoon on South Field, and evened up the series of practice games between the two teams which began Thursday, when Columbia won. The Cuban aggregation, under the management of Dr. Carlos Henriquez, played at Long Branch last season, but will represent Poughkeepsie this Summer. Jack Laird, former Princeton player, and now a Columbia outfielder, had a big day with the stick. In the fifth Clute scored on his two-base hit, and in the seventh Laird drove Newman home on a single. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
P'keepsie Cubans	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—4	9	2
Columbia	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3	8	2

Batteries—Pedron and Jonas; O'Neale, Levy, Clute, and Temple. Umpire—Tom Thorp.

Seton Hall Starts with Victory.

Seton Hall College players opened their baseball season at South Orange, N. J., yesterday with a victory over the Ursinus College nine, by a score of 9 to 7. The game was a free hitting affair and marked by many misplays by both sides. The Ursinus team was charged with ten errors. Eddie Dillon, although touched up for eleven hits, managed to hold Ursinus off in the ninth inning when they threatened to tie the score. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Seton Hall	2 0 4 0 3 0 1 0 —9	11	4
Ursinus	1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 2—7	11	10

Batteries—Seton Hall, Dillon and English; Ursinus, Zeigler, and Stugart. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

Boston Braves Lose at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Baltimore Internationals defeated the Boston Braves here today. Shortstop Fewster of Baltimore was hurt by a thrown ball during batting practice. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	8	5
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5	8	2

Batteries—Allen, Barnes, and Tragesser; Sherman and McAvoy.

DODGERS GET EVEN WITH THE RED SOX

Overtaken and Passed in Eighth Inning, They Rally and Pound Out Victory.

Brooklyn evened its score with the champion Red Sox yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and thereby gladdened the hearts of the few fans who had the hardihood to intrude on a ball park that was just a shade removed from the atmosphere of a hockey rink. The Dodgers behaved better yesterday than in the first struggle against the Bostonians, and a victory at 3 to 2 crowned their efforts. Brooklyn was in the mood to win, and even a home run in the eighth by Tris Speaker, driving Foster in ahead of him, failed to have a dampening effect on the ardor of the Ebbets team. The circuit drive by Tris gave Boston the lead at 2 to 1, but just to show the haughty champions that they are not invincible, Brooklyn proceeded to gather two runs in its half of the eighth, and thereby were the Red Sox defeated.

It's hard to place exactly the credit of those two Dodger runs. Daubert started things going by smashing a double to left field. That was a fair beginning, and gave encouragement to Jimmie Johnston of the Pacific Coast, who is just as much at home in the April chill of New York as in sunny California, where he gathered a reputation for breaking up ball games. Jimmie batted at the .500 mark yesterday, but one hit was without fruit in the score column, while the other followed along after Daubert's. Foster had paved the way for Johnston to score Jake by sending down a well-placed wild pitch that Thomas never even became acquainted with, and Daubert trotted over to third to await developments. Johnston laced one of the Bostonian's pet curves immercifully and it raced away to left field, while Daubert scored in a canter. One run was in and the score tied.

The fans had visions of extra innings, which was not altogether an enjoyable outlook, for a wan sun hardly cast a glimmer through gathering clouds. When Hickman laid down a sacrifice Johnston moved along to second. Myers popped up a foul that was an easy out, and then Cutshaw advanced to the centre of the stage. He ripped the ball toward Gardner as if he was going to annihilate the Boston third baseman. The ball was a blur, and Gardner, though he managed to get in the way of it, could not stop the sphere any more than if it had been propelled from a gun. It carromed away to left field, and Johnston whirled around from second with what proved to be the winning tally.

Brooklyn tried Larry Cheney and Rube Marquard on the mound. Cheney proved effective against the Bostonians. He had one bad time, in the first inning, when Hooper, Scott, and Speaker popped out singles, but he closed out the session without damage. Hoblitzel striking out and Shorten and Gardner popping up easy flies. In the six innings in which Cheney pitched he allowed only one other hit.

Of Rube it may be said that he was his natural self. Sometimes his pitching was masterly, and again he interpolated bad spells that gave the Dodgers heart failure. It was his trifling with Tris Speaker that practically ended the game disastrously for Brooklyn.

Foster had reached first on a hit through short, and after Hooper and Scott went out, Rube took a chance on Speaker, scorning to pass the Red Sox slugger. Speaker shot one of Rube's slants over the right-field fence, and thereby put Boston in the lead. Before this Rube invented a wild throw to second that went over Cutshaw's head, but it happily did not result in any damage, though Shorten went to third.

Daubert scored the first Brooklyn run in the sixth inning. He led off with a single that bounded over Foster's head and stole second. Johnston and Hickman both struck out, but the latter produced a hit to centre field that brought Daubert to the plate. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	0	3	3	H'per, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
D'bert, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1	Scott, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
J'ston, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	3	3	1
Wheat, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	H'lt'l, lb.	4	0	1	5	1
H'm'n, lf.	1	0	0	3	0	Sh'ten, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Myers, c.	4	0	0	3	0	O'Gr'dy, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	3	2	5	Barry, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Tho's, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Miller, c.	1	0	0	2	1	Leon'd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Mowrey, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Foster, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Cheney, p.	2	0	1	0	2	*Janvrin	1	0	0	0	0
M'q'd, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
						Total.	32	2	8	24	12
Total.	31	3	8	12	27	15					

*Batted for Thomas in ninth inning.
Errors—Marquard and Daubert.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Cheney and Daubert. Home run—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gardner, and Hickman. Stolen bases—Daubert. Double plays—Scott to Barry to Hoblitzel; O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Struck out—By Leonard, 1; by Foster, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Marquard, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 2, off Cheney, 1. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed ball—Thomas. Hits—Off Leonard, 6, in five innings; off Foster, 6, in three innings; off Cheney, 4, in six innings; off Marquard, 4 in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

HANNER LEADS SWIMMERS.

Captures Handicap 220-Yard Event at West Side Y. M. C. A.

C. Hanner, with ten seconds handicap, last night won the feature event of the West Side Y. M. C. A. swimming meet when he captured the 220-yard race in the good time of 2:47 1-5. Harry Knecht, the scratch man, was only a touch back of Hanner at the finish, and in another yard probably would have won. C. Dixon, with five seconds allowance, was only a short distance back of Knecht, and until fifteen feet from the finish held the lead. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by B. Nodine, (17 seconds;) H. Ripperger, (8 seconds,) second; C. Dixon, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:14 4-5.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Hanner, (10 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; C. Dixon, (5 seconds,) third. Time—2:47 1-5.

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Revoir, (5 seconds;) R. Eichler, (6 seconds,) second; W. Titus, (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:32 3-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by R. Eichler, with 59.57 points; W. Titus, second, with 57.63 points; C. Revoir, third, with 55.72 points.

HAWAIIANS TO RACE YALE.

Duke Kahanamoku to Lead Relay Team In New Haven Tank.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, the world's champion swimming sprinter, who set a world's record in the 100 meter race at the last Olympic games and who holds the 50 and 100 yards' records, will swim in Carnegie pool at Yale University on April 11.

Arrangements have been made for him to compete with members of Yale's championship team. A special feature will be a relay race between the Yale relay team and a relay team composed of Kahanamoku, and others from Hawaii. Kahanamoku, Von Holt., Steiner, and Alexander will race Schlaet, Mayer, Jenks, and Howe.

Ouena Wins In L. I. K. C. Show.

Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Ouena of Llenrud, a Pekingese, was adjudged the best dog in the show at the monthly match of the Long Island Kennel Club last night in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn. The reserve went to a French bulldog owned by John Cresser. Mrs. Heiblien won the ribbon for the best Boston terrier with her handsome bitch, Belle. More than thirty dogs were shown, representing many breeds, the largest exhibitor being William Artz, who had fifteen entries. There were seventy-five members present.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES.
Game today, 3:15 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

JAMAICA ENTRIES INCREASE.

Nearly 100 More Horses Named Than In Last Year's Spring Meets.

Nearly one hundred more nominations than last year have been received by Walter C. Edwards, Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, for the twelve stakes to be decided at the two Spring meetings at Jamaica. While these events closed early in the week the tabulation was not completed until yesterday. The present total of 542 will doubtless be increased when the mails from Kentucky and other distant points have been received.

The principal event is the Excelsior Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, for which there are forty-eight entries, as against thirty-seven last year. Nominations for the Excelsior include the best of the all-aged division—Roamer, Stromboli, Sharpshooter, The Finn, Tartar, Trial by Jury, Haubert, Coquette, Borrow, Prince Henry, Harry Shaw, Boots, and numerous others. The race last year went to John Sanford's Addie M. after a fighting finish with August Belmont's Stromboli.

In the races exclusively for three-year-olds the nominations include Dominant, Bromo, Chicle, Achievement, Celandria, Spur, Friar Rock, White Hackle, Neville, Old Koenig, Lena Misha, and Clapperbill.

The two stakes for three-year-olds, the Stuyvesant, which will be run for the first time, and the Southampton, have attracted the best of that division, while in the four two-year-old events a most gratifying increase in nominations has been recorded. The Youthful has sixty-two against fifty-four in 1915, and the Rosedale, which is for fillies, has an increase of twenty-one over last year.

In addition to increasing the value of the stakes, Secretary Edwards has also decided to make a substantial increase in the added money in over-night races. In all the events in which an entrance fee is charged the added money will be $500, $600 or $700, according to whether the races are selling or handicaps. In regard to selling races, Secretary Edwards said yesterday that they would be put on the program, according to the new rules, if he found that the horsemen demanded them.

The Jamaica track is already in condition to race over, the harrows having been at work for the last week, and the course will be thrown open to the horsemen next Thursday.

IMPROVE RACING GROUNDS.

Belmont Park Terminal Gets Spring Overhauling for Hunts Meet.

Work has been started at Belmont Park Terminal in preparation for the annual Spring meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association, to be held on May 13 and 17. In addition to freshening up the entire plant, a number of improvements are being made. A committee composed of officials of the organization visited the course yesterday and reported that the alterations were going along satisfactorily.

New brush fences are to be built on the steeplechase course, and the turf is to be placed in the best possible condition. This course has long been considered the stiffest in the country. The brush fences range from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches in height, the former being at the water jump, which has a twelve-foot stretch beyond. The timber course, where the races are run, is being rebuilt also, with the purpose of making it a severer test. There will be twelve jumps to each mile, including post and rails and board fences.

Twenty-four additional boxes are being built in front of the big grandstand, and the stand and paddock, as well as all other buildings and fences on the grounds, are to be repainted in green and white, the association's colors. In addition to the ample stable accommodations available at Belmont Park, which is just across the road, extra room is being arranged in the stables of the Turf and Field Club, adjoining the terminal.

Big fields of starters are assured, both in the Great United States Steeplechase, with its record purse of $5,000, and in the other events.

CHUN CHANG LEADS DOGS.

Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter's New Pekingese Triumphs at McAlpin.

Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, owner of the Arden Kennels at Pelham Manor, brought out a new Pekingese yesterday at the show of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held at the McAlpin Hotel. In spite of the fact that she had to face judges who are strong for Pomeranians and that she had a good looking one of this breed as her chief competitor, Mrs. Hunter won the prize for the best of all breeds in the show with Chun Chang of Alderbourne. This newcomer, which is a recent importation, is a deep red of good bone and of medium size and of good coat.

A Pomeranian named Sharro was a close second to the victor. It was an orange-shaded sable, possibly a bit light in its coloring. It is owned by Mrs. William Penhay and was shown by Mrs. William Sheppard. The chief characteristic in this dog was its profuse coat and lovely plume.

In spite of the fact that it has been rumored that the hotels are going to abolish dog shows, it was announced that another exhibition of this organization would be held at the same place on Wednesday, April 19. This will be the final indoor exhibition of the season, but the club will resume shows in the Autumn.

About forty dogs were benched, and these included Chihuahuas, chow chows, English toy spaniels, Boston terriers, English bulldogs, Pomeranians, and Pekingese. Miss Theodore Wilbour, who was to have done most of the judging, was unable to keep her engagement owing to an injury she received to an ankle.

NEWS FOR THE SWIMMERS.

The great general interest that has been aroused here over the appearance on Monday of Duke Kahanamoku in the 220-yard national championship at the New York A. C., has compelled the club authorities to take means to curb the crowd which is expected to seek admission to the limited quarters of the club. Admission for friends of members has been placed at $2 each, and if it is possible efforts will be made to confine the small accommodations surrounding the pool to members only. Secretary Fred Fortmyer has been practically swamped with applications for invitations to the swim, and has found it almost impossible to make replies to them.

Until it is definitely known how many contestants there will be no arrangement can be made by the New York A. C. for holding heats for the 220-yard championship. It depends on the number of men who will come from Chicago whether preliminary trials will be needed. Word has been received by Captain McAleenan of the Mercury Foot Club that Harry Hebner of the Illinois A. C., will not come East, but that his teammate, Perry McGillivray, is certain to accompany Kahanamoku on his trip to New York. Clemens Brown, the youthful representative of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, also comes, heats will be contested in the New York A. C. natatorium at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The N. Y. A. C. has nominated Herbert Vollmer, the all-around metropolitan champion; Joseph Wheatley and Tedford Cann, the interscholastic champion, for the titular contest.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the New York A. C. for sending a relay team to Chicago on April 28 to compete in the national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union which will be contested under the auspices of the Illinois A. C. Coach Mann of the Mercury Foot Club has been pointing Nerich, Vollmer, Ramme, Cann, and Wheatley for this event, and in his opinion these men will be in such excellent condition on the day of the race that a new record will be established. A Mercury Foot combination will also take part in the national titular water polo tournament at the Illinois A. C. on April 29. The five men mentioned, with the addition of Joe Ruddy, Jim Curran, John Zimnoch, and John Cattus, probably will comprise the team.

M'GINN VICTOR IN NIGHT ROAD RACE

Veteran Paulist A. C. Runner Leads More Than 600 Athletes Over 9-Mile Course.

Harry McGinn, the rejuvenated veteran distance runner of the Paulist A. C., last night scored his second big victory of the week when he led an army of harriers over a nine-mile course in the night road race of the Harlem Home News, contested through the Harlem, Yorkville, and Bronx sections of the city. More than 600 athletes were in the pack, which trailed the junior cross country champion of 1912 over the automobile-choked course. McGinn negotiated the distance in the fast time of fifty-five minutes, seventeen seconds. Many thousands of persons cheered the victor in the final stages of his journey, which was completed at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, for, with the Harlem carnival at its height, 125th Street was packed black with people.

Willie Kyronen, of the Millrose A. A., a former national five-mile champion, was McGinn's closest competitor, but it was only a mild effort he made to take the lead away from the Paulist veteran. There was fully 250 yards separating the winner and the runner-up as they snapped the worsted, and McGinn had evidently enough stamina in reserve to continue for miles more, while Kyronen appeared fatigued from his efforts in the final mile.

Third place went to John Phillips of the Bronx Church House, who finished strongly, and in the last two miles passed Hugh Honohan, the New York A. C. star; Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., winner of the recent Bronx County Marathon, and Frank Masterson, another New York A. C. distance crack, who finished fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively.

Only frantic efforts by the police, who handled the crowd remarkably well, prevented the race from becoming a flivver at several points. Hundreds of automobiles swarmed over the course, and between dodging between the automobiles and ducking street cars, the athletes had about all the work they could comfortably take care of. Many spectators, too, because of the darkness, got over the lines despite the protection of the runners, which were guarded by hundreds of boy scouts.

McGinn was never interfered with at any stage of the race and led practically throughout the entire nine miles. He assumed command about five blocks after the start and never relinquished it. As soon as the immense line straightened out he confidently followed his own pace, altering his speed to suit his strength, and he evidently used good judgment, for he was hardly breathing heavily when his chest hit the finish tape.

The pace was a fast one from the start, and Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., winner of the last Brooklyn-to-Suburban marathon and one of the favorites for first place, was seized with a nose bleed at four miles, being compelled to retire.

The course led through the principal streets of the upper section of the city.

Bill Donovan, Manager of the Yankees, had been selected to fire the starting gun. Donovan was there at the start, with gun in hand, but he never had a chance to discharge it, for the moment he stepped out of his automobile, preparatory to giving the "get-away" signal, every one of the 600 or more athletes on the line headed due east for Park Avenue, though 125th Street.

There was a general scramble for places in the first stage of the race, with the eventual leaders fortunate in getting away to a good start. Kyronen, Pores, Masterson, and McGinn got out in front, but after the first few blocks McGinn began to make a procession of the event. Once he got his way he was never less than fifty yards ahead, and his biggest advantage was that which he held at the tape.

The Mohawk Athletic Club took first honors in the A. A. U. team competition, with the unusually low score of 38 points, its men finishing in third, fifth, eighth, ninth, and fifteenth positions. The Morningside A. C. quintet took second with 80 points, and the Bronx Church House team third with 96. The team trophy was the eighty-eighth won by the Mohawk A. C. in road races.

Other awards of prizes, among the 100 which were distributed, were the following: First prize in the Long Island Athletic League was to Brooklyn A. A., with 323 points; first prize for Yorkville Athletic League clubs to the Hungarian-American A. C., with 154 points; first prize in the Catholic A. L. and Young Men's National Diocesan Union to the St. Anselm's A. C., with 144 points; out-of-town team prize to Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; out-of-town individual prize to Joseph Schwartz of Philadelphia. Novice prizes were awarded in order to the following: Clifton Mitchell, St. Mark's Catholic A. C.; J. P. Knox, unattached; J. Dent, St. Mark's C. A. C.; A. Morling, Ozanam A. A.; E. Sille, Hungarian-American

CRITICISM PILED ON HARVARD ROWING

Undergraduates Assail Policy of Making Captain Dominating Figure.

WANT TO SEE CREW BEATEN

Then System May Be Changed, Asserts Bingham, Captain of Track Team—Coach Herrick's Defense.

With the Harvard Crimson strongly advocating a change in Harvard's rowing policy and prominent undergraduates severely criticising a system which gives the crew Captain control over rowing instead of the head coach being the dominating figure, the rowing situation at Cambridge has reached a serious aspect and probably a crisis.

Following the Crimson's strong criticism of the present policy and advocating a change whereby the head coach would have absolute authority in the development of the crew as Percy Houghton has had in handling the football team, William J. Bingham, '16, first marshal of the senior class and Captain of the track team, makes a vigorous attack on the Harvard rowing system in a letter in The Crimson. Bingham asserts that the crew has not the support of the undergraduates; that a certain member of the 'Varsity eight does not want to remain in the boat if things continue as they are, and that several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated.

E. W. Mahan, '16, Captain of last year's football team, is also opposed to the present system, which puts a youngster at the head of rowing, and H. L. F. Kreger, '16, coxswain in the present 'Varsity boat, asserts that while he is "behind the Harvard crew heart and soul," yet he wants the coach to control the crew instead of the Captain.

But a strong advocate of the prevailing system is Robert F. Herrick, head coach of the Harvard crew, who does not want absolute authority over the crews and asserts that "the Captain of the crew is elected by the crew itself as their leader and to the fullest possible extent should act so throughout the season and in the race."

Mr. Herrick's statement in The Crimson says:

"I am not, nor is the Rowing Committee, in favor of any action by the Athletic Committee at the present time conferring absolute authority upon the coach. The college sports are for the undergraduates and should, in my opinion, be managed so far as possible by them.

"Coaches have become in the development of the sports of much more importance than formerly and the teams and crews rely upon them to a far greater extent. Coaches have not, however, taken the place of undergraduate leadership and skill, and I hope they never will. The Captain of the crew is elected by the crew itself as their leader and to the fullest possible extent should act so throughout the season and in the race. The history of Harvard rowing is full of splendid work of Harvard Captains and the names of the coaches would be a poor substitute for theirs."

The communication of Captain Bingham, of the track team, in The Crimson, follows:

"The articles referring to the crew printed in yesterday Morning's Crimson are the result of a growing discontent among undergraduates regarding the whole attitude of the rowing authorities to undergraduate opinion. At the last two meetings of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports, this situation was the chief topic of discussion. But no results can come from these meetings, or from undergraduate protests, until a very few men can be convinced that this system is wrong.

"At the present time, the crew has not the support of the undergraduates. Obviously, something is radically wrong when this discontent has reached such a degree that several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated, until we learn from bitter experience that our system is not only wrong, but unfair. That this dissatisfaction is not confined to men who have no connection with the crew, is evidenced by the fact that one member of the present first boat has notified the graduate treasurer that he would rather not be in the boat than to have things running as they are at the present time.

"By placing the Captain at the head of the rowing situation, the rowing authorities have vested him with a power that he is incapable of handling. Surely, no twenty-year-old boy can have the conceit to think that his judgment is superior to that of a man twice his age, who has given his whole life to the study of rowing, temperaments, and other qualifications necessary for the development of any well-organized team. There are several reasons why an undergraduate Captain is incapable of selecting the best crew. Some of these were enumerated in the editorial column yesterday morning.

"Although it is the hope that such is not the case, there are many students who will always feel that club politics and favoritism are exercised in the selection of the crew. The prejudice is not evidenced by any such attitude toward other Harvard sports because the undergraduates and graduates feel that a man has been hired to pick the best men for the position, and that this important function is not left to an inexperienced undergraduate who, in some cases, has shown himself to be a poor oar, as was the case at Yale in 1914 when the crew Captain was removed by the coach. Besides all of this, the crew Captain is placed in an unfavorable light to the men on the crew and to the undergraduate body as a whole. For the last few years the crew Captain has been unpopular in the college, and is because he is the victim of a system which has been proved worthless by Yale and Harvard.

"At a recent meeting of the Athletic Committee, one former crew Captain made the arrogant remark that although our crew had been defeated by six lengths, it was composed of eight of the finest men in the university. This is just the spirit that we undergraduates interested in Harvard sports resent. The crew is to be composed of men who embody the principles of fellowship, and whose rowing ability is of secondary importance, it should not row on the water as a Harvard crew, but as a crew of good fellows. The crew is supported by the Athletic Association, and it should be governed by those principles carried out in other Harvard sports.

"If there is to be any result of this discontent that is now prevalent in the university, the crew must vindicate itself by falling in line with other Harvard sports. If the Captain is to run the crew, it is a waste of money to hire a coach. We do not want to see our crew defeated this year, but we want the system changed in order that a defeat may be avoided before it is too late. Furthermore, the system is unjust to the Captain, since it places him in such an unfavorable light to the undergraduates. The crew should not be a detached part of our athletic system, but an integral part of it, and until it is, there will be discontent among members of the university interested in a democratic development of Harvard athletics."

WASHINGTON CREW WINS.

Stanford University Boat Defeated by Five Lengths at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7.—The University of Washington 'Varsity won its annual race with the Stanford University boat crew today by five lengths.

Washington and Stanford have raced ten times, Washington having won seven.

Castleman Again Leads Horsemen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—General John B. Castleman of Louisville, for twenty-five years head of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, today was re-elected President at the annual meeting here. All other officers were re-elected.

STUDENTS IN MIRACLE PLAY.

N. Y. U. Gives 'Abraham and Isaac' and a Mediaeval French Farce.

New York University concluded its Shakespearean celebration last night, when the 'Varsity Dramatic Society presented the mediaeval French farce, "Master Pierre Patelin," and the old English miracle play, "Abraham and Isaac," before a fairly large audience in the auditorium at University Heights. Undergraduates who participated in the reproductions had been carefully coached by Wade Boteler of the American School of Dramatic Art, and rendered the two pre-Shakespearean plays quite in harmony with the spirit of the early period of dramatic art which they represented.

For the reproduction of the French farce "Pierre Patelin" an elaborately designed stage setting was provided in the auditorium, in accord with plans worked out by Professor B. S. Allen and Assistant Professor Carey D. Briggs, the Faculty representatives of the Dramatic Society.

The complicated plot, interspersed with robust humor of early French life, as reproduced in "Master Pierre Patelin," convinced those who witnessed the play that there was another phase to life in the Middle Ages besides that of the Court and Church. The play revolved about Pierre Patelin, a clever lawyer, which part was taken by Leon Schwarz, '18, who proceeds to steal some wearing apparel for his wife, Guillemette, from an innocent tailor. A peasant shepherd is apprehended in the act of stealing sheep from the same tailor, and then followed a clever sketch in an old French court of law, in which first Patelin turns the tables against the tailor through his bold manipulations with the law, only to be worsted in his turn by the apparently half-witted shepherd, who cheats him out of his fee. The cast was as follows: Leon Schwarz, '18, Pierre Patelin; Harold B. Huse, '18, Guillemette; Harold V. Arnold, '18, as a draper; Harry S. Mackler, '18, as the draper's assistant, and Charles O. Miller, '17, as the Judge.

In the representation of the biblical narrative of Abraham's sacrifice of his son Isaac, the university students reproduced the drama of an old tragedian of Brome Hall, Suffolk, after the manner in which it appeared on the public squares of England almost 500 years ago. The play was significant for its strong human appeal, as accentuated by the tragic situation of the Deity calling upon the old Hebrew patriarch to slay his child. The novel setting of the old miracle play produced a powerful emotional appeal, no less effective than the description of the sacrifice as contained in the Scriptures. The characters were: Irvin Edelman, '16, as Abraham; Archibald J. Nichol, '17, as Isaac; Morris Magid, '19, as an angel; James Farrell, '18, as the Deity, and George H. Coburn, '17, as the expositor.

The performance, which was the first public production of the Varsity Dramatic Society, was followed by a dance in the University Heights gymnasium. The Shakespearean fête was opened on Thursday, when former Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University College lectured on "Suggestions of Maturity in Shakespeare's Later Art."

KNICKERBOCKER LEASED.

Theatre Is to Play Attractions Again Next September.

The Knickerbocker Theatre will become a legitimate playhouse again at the expiration of the Triangle Film Corporation's lease next September.

The Charles Frohman Estate and Klaw & Erlanger leased the Knickerbocker yesterday for another term of five years from Robert Walton Goelet, and will book musical and dramatic attractions there as in former years. Before the theatre is reopened in the Fall it will be completely remodeled.

The Triangle Corporation subleased the Knickerbocker from the Charles Frohman Estate and Klaw & Erlanger with the idea of operating it as a picture theatre with a $2 scale of prices. When this did not prove profitable and the scale of prices was reduced Mr. Goelet sued to revoke the lease on the ground that the class of the theatre was lowered by this action. The picture people won the suit.

WILL REVIVE WILDE PLAY.

Margaret Anglin to Appear in "A Woman of No Importance."

Margaret Anglin announced yesterday that she would revive Oscar Wilde's comedy "A Woman of No Importance" this Spring in conjunction with the estate of Henry B. Harris. Two years ago Miss Anglin revived Wilde's "Lady Windemere's Fan" at the Hudson, and since that time she has been importuned by managers to present the play she is about to revive. The last performance in New York of "A Woman of No Importance" was nearly twenty years ago, when Rose Coghlan and her brother, the late Charles Coghlan, appeared in the principal rôles at Wallack's Theatre.

Livingston Platt will design the stage decorations for Miss Anglin's production. She will play the rôle of Mrs. Arbuthnot, and well-known players will be seen in the other rôles. Their names and the date and place of the revival will be announced within a few days.

TO TAKE UP GASOLINE BILL.

House Committee to Hold Hearings on Embargo Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Two House Committees gave attention today to the gasoline situation when the Interstate Commerce Committee arranged to begin hearings on bills before it to regulate the price of petroleum products, and a sub-committee of the Mines Committee held a hearing on the Randall bill for the Government ownership of oil wells and refineries. The Interstate Commerce Committee will conduct hearings next week on the Howard measure for an embargo on the exportation of petroleum, and the Steenerson bill delegating to the Federal Trade Committee authority to regulate the price of petroleum. Representatives Steenerson and Howard will be the first witnesses heard.

Representative Howard of Oklahoma appeared before the Mines sub-Committee today and urged the adoption of his resolution for a Federal bureau of oil products to collect information and statistics regarding the production of oil and gasoline.

FEDERAL CLERKS' UNION.

5,000 Employes Join Affiliated with American Federation

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Approximately 5,000 Government clerks here have formed a union, which has become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The men have recently made unsuccessful efforts to have Congress pass a law requiring them to work eight hours a day.

The Federal Employes' Union is the name of the organization, and it pledges itself not to engage in or support any strike against the Government. Its aims are to be sought through legislation. All departments of the executive branch of the Government are represented in the membership. There are approximately 40,000 Government clerks in the capital.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman saw last night's performance of "Justice" at the Candler.

Emanuel Gatti, an Italian actor, well known in Europe for his interpretations of Shakespeare's dramas, will present "La Cieca di Papa Martin," translated into Italian from the French of Cormon and Granje, at the Amsterdam Opera House Thursday night of next week. Mr. Gatti will act in Italian.

Butler Davenport will present a series of scenes from Shakespeare in his Bramhall Playhouse the week of April 22. Margaret Campbell, Edna Archer Crawford, Muriel Hope, and Philip Barton will be included in his company.

Frederic Thompson, senior partner of the firm of Thompson & Dundy, who built the Hippodrome, and Arthur Voegtlin, for several years scenic director of the playhouse, will participate in the tenth anniversary festivities a week from tomorrow night.

An entertainment for the benefit of Military Hospital No. 28, Bourges, France, will be given Monday afternoon, April 17, at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard will tell about her experiences in France on a recent visit, and a musical program will be given by Mrs. Osnip Gabrilowitsch, John Powell, and Miguel Llobet.

NIJINSKI AT ODDS WITH BALLET RUSSE

Famous Dancer Says That His Financial and Artistic Terms Have Not Been Met.

WOULD REHEARSE DANCERS

His Objection to Diaghileff's Way of Performing His Ballet "Faun" Leads to Its Withdrawal.

Warslav Nijinski, the world's most famous male dancer, who landed here a few days ago, and whose appearance with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House was accepted as a foregone conclusion, may not, after all, be seen with that organization. Mr. Nijinski admitted this fact last night to reporters who had been led by the events of the day at the Opera House and the mystery the ballet officials threw over them to suspect that trouble was brewing again within the ranks of the organization.

The first result of the differences between the dancer and the ballet became public property when posters were put up last night for this afternoon's performance, omitting "The Afternoon of a Faun," to the presentation of which Nijinski had strongly objected. The dancer did not know it had been withdrawn when the reporters saw him last night.

Mr. Nijinski was found with Mme. Nijinski in the restaurant of the Claridge, where he lives, and told the inquirers that he had no contract with the ballet and had found no one who would assume the responsibility of meeting the financial and artistic terms which he proposed for his engagement.

The dancer talked in French and Russian, and his wife, who is constantly with him and keeps in close touch with his affairs, occasionally added remarks in English. The gist of what they said was this:

"I was released from detention in Austria through the intervention of Ambassador Penfield at the instance of Otto H. Kahn. At that time I had no contract with the Diaghileff Ballet, and I was surprised when I arrived here to learn from friends that I had been advertised to appear with it over the United States.

"When I arrived here I naturally expected that I was to dance with the ballet since I had been a member of the organization and had been connected with its activities. When I spoke to Mr. Kahn he referred me to Mr. Diaghileff on arranging the details of my appearance. I found Mr. Diaghileff unwilling to take a definite agreement, and I was referred to John Brown.

"The only progress our negotiations made was to a point entirely inadequate for an artist of my standing. The ballet was unwilling to make what I considered satisfactory financial terms, and was equally unwilling to make artistic concessions, which, I insisted upon just as strongly as the financial side.

"These artistic demands concerned details of stage production which concerned my work as a principal dancer.

"One of the principal of these was that the ballet, 'The Afternoon of a Faun,' should not be given as the organization is now presenting it. That ballet is entirely my own creation, and it is not being done as I arranged it. I have nothing to say against the work of Mr. Massine, but the choreographic details of the various rôles are not being performed as I devised them. I therefore insisted strongly to the organization that it was not fair to me to use my name as its author, and continue to perform the work in a way that did not meet my ideas.

"I also wanted to rehearse the company in others of the ballets in which I appeared to bring them to the shape in which they were originally created by Fokine, with whom I was in the closest association when he was working them out. The only person now connected with the organization who knows these things and how they can be put into effect is Adolf Bolm, the choreographic director.

"These things are what I mean when I speak of the artistic conditions I have made. But I cannot see any agreement to meet them, any more than I can see a willingness to meet my financial terms. What they have offered is less than is proper for an artist of my standing.

"I am only too ready to appear as soon as it can be arranged. I have kept myself in practice, even doing daily exercises on the ship coming over, because I assumed there would be no difficulty about my appearing. During my negotiations they have told me that if I did not dance it would damage me with the American public, who would think I had no wish to dance.

"That is not true. I am an artist and only too anxious to get before the public, especially because I have not danced in so long a time. I have not appeared with the Diaghileff Ballet in four years. Mr. Diaghileff and I had a break at that time over some financial matters which have never been satisfied as far as my side goes.

"If matters are arranged on a basis compatible with my professional standing, the American public will see me dance and will see me doing my best."

It had been whispered about the Opera House during the afternoon that Nijinski had issued a flat ultimatum to Mr. Diaghileff to the effect that if "The Afternoon of a Faun" were done at today's matinée he would not dance with the company. The eleventh hour withdrawal last night was regarded as a concession to the dancer.

The difficulties with the star are reflected in the fact that the ballet has not published its repertoire for the coming week except the bill for the Monday night performance, which does not include ballets in which Nijinski is necessary. It is always customary for organizations of this type to publish the repertoire for one week not later than the middle of the previous one, so that the public will have ample opportunity to learn when the works it is interested in will be performed.

The bill for last night's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House included no ballets which have not been given already this week. The list comprised "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carneval" and "Scheherazade."

CHEER ROOSEVELT'S NAME.

Methodists Told We Will Make Sacrifices to Maintain Honor.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.—A reference by Bishop Luther B. Wilson to the international situation and his declaration that if the country should be called upon to make great sacrifices it would be found ready were received with demonstrations of hearty approval from the delegates to the sixty-eighth annual session today of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Later in the day an incidental mention of the name of Theodore Roosevelt during a debate was the signal for brief cheering by some of the delegates.

The conference voted not to concur on a resolution giving the bishop presiding at a conference the veto power. This action was taken after prolonged debate.

Delegates to the general conference were chosen as follows: The Rev. D. G. Downey, the Rev. E. G. Richardson, the Rev. F. M. North and the Rev. A. H. Kavanaugh. Lay delegates named were: Judge Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven; John Roberts, Stamford; E. M. Travis, New York; Frank Horne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. L. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., and F. M. Tischner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Democrats to Meet April 14.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the committee at noon on Friday, April 14, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. A successor to Mr. Osborn is to be elected.

DEMANDS COTTON INQUIRY.

Heflin Declares New York Exchange Is Manipulating Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An investigation of the methods of the New York Cotton Exchange as to "the causes of the fluctuations in the price of cotton" is demanded in a House resolution introduced today by Representative Heflin of Alabama, who represents a voluntary committee of members of the House from the cotton-growing States.

Mr. Heflin says the resolution was prepared in part by the Attorney General, with whom Southern members have consulted regarding the cotton situation. The resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House to make the inquiry "with the particular object of ascertaining whether or not fluctuations in prices have resulted in whole or in part from the contracts and deliveries made on the Cotton Exchanges dealing in futures, or is the result of any combination or conspiracy which interferes or hinders commerce in the States or with foreign countries.

Representative Heflin issued a statement condemning Cotton Exchange methods as being responsible for the depressed price of cotton.

"We are convinced that a conspiracy exists and has existed for some time to hold down the price of cotton. The daily conduct of the Exchange discloses that fact.

"For instance, the spot market in the South is above the contract price on the Exchange, and in the absence of manipulation the New York market used to be, and should be now, several points above the spot price in the market. It used to be frequently said in the South, 'Why, cotton is 12 cents here and I notice that it is nearly 13 cents in New York,' and immediately this difference was explained by stating that the freight rate on cotton from the Southern market to New York made that difference. Now when spot cotton is 12 cents in the South the contract price in New York is now 12; so it is plain that the market in New York is manipulated and controlled by a conspiracy among bear operators. The investigation that we propose to have will disclose exactly how the Exchange is being operated, and then Congress can judge for itself whether the dealing there is legitimate, and whether the Exchange as conducted today is helpful or hurtful to legitimate cotton business."

RIGGS BANK FEARS BIAS.

Indicted Officials Object to Trial Before Justice Covington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Following the appearance in court today of counsel for the indicted officials of the Riggs National Bank to urge that their trial be expedited because of a fear that John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, would refuse to renew the charter of the bank, correspondence between counsel was made public, showing that the defendant's lawyers objected to having the case tried before Chief Justice Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who, they said, was prejudiced against them.

It was decided by Justice Siddons of Criminal Court, No. 2, today, that he would hear arguments tomorrow on the question of setting a date for the trial earlier than May 8, when it would, in due course, come up in Criminal Court No. 1.

United States Attorney Laskey today filed an affidavit explaining all conferences and agreements in regard to the trial. Attached to it was the correspondence had by his office with the attorneys for the bank officers. From this correspondence it appears that the defendants felt that Chief Justice Covington, because of his loyal identification while a member of the House of Representatives with the policies of President Wilson and on account of the intimate and friendly relations between the Justice and the President, would not act in an entirely impartial manner in trying the cause. The attorneys for the defendants asked that some other Judge be assigned to try the criminal case in Criminal Court No. 1.

The District Attorney took the matter up with Chief Justice Covington, who expressed a disinclination to preside over the trial when the defendants felt that he would be prejudiced against them. At the same time the Chief Justice said that he could not, as a Justice, recognize as a matter of right existing with any defendant, the exclusion of a trial Justice for bias.

Mr. Laskey characterized the action of the defendants as an "unusual request." Mr. Laskey in his affidavit said that he had not desired or tried to delay the date of trial, but had set aside other business in order to obtain an early hearing.

FAVOR PHILIPPINE BILL.

House Committee Recommends It Just as It Passed Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Passage of the Philippine Independence bill was recommended to the House today by the Insular Committee, just as passed by the Senate, including the Clarke amendment to withdraw sovereignty within four years and empowering the President to take steps to institute a free and independent government.

"The war spreading death and ruin over Europe and large portions of Asia," says Chairman Jones in the committee's report, "has brought the United States face to face with the vital questions of preparedness against foreign aggression, and Congress is called upon to make adequate provision for national defense.

"If the Philippines are to be included in any scheme of national defense which may be adopted, the cost to the American people will be many millions greater than would be otherwise necessary. If the policy shall be to retain control over them, not to attempt their defense, but to abandon them to their fate, as has been suggested by military men, we shall be inviting the scorn of the world and of standing humiliated in the presence of all mankind.

"If the United States, unfortunately, should become involved in war with any first-class military and naval power, the Philippines would constitute our most vulnerable point of attack, and so long as they are held as an American colony they will prove a source of national weakness and constant menace."

There will be a minority report later.

WHITMAN WAS NOT CUT.

New York City Vote for Delegates at Large Is Tabulated.

The results of last Tuesday's primary vote for delegates at large to the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Conventions in New York City were tabulated yesterday.

In Manhattan Governor Whitman received 383 fewer votes than Brown, who polled 14,453. In the Bronx and in Queens he ran ahead of the other candidates by a few votes. Brooklyn, where it was expected that he would be cut heavily, gave the Governor a vote of 22,549, which was 383 more than Brown received. In Richmond Brown polled 459 and Whitman 451.

The Democratic vote in Manhattan totaled more than 18,000 for each of the four candidates. Brooklyn made a better showing with approximately 24,000, followed by Queens with 13,000. Voters to the number of 6,000 turned out in the Bronx and about 3,000 in Queens.

The Progressive candidates, Straus and Wilkenson, polled about 3,500 votes in the five boroughs.

Governor Whitman ran 300 behind in the First District of Manhattan and was cut in the Second and Twenty-seventh Districts. In other districts he led the "Big Four."

DUMONT 2¾ IN.
PEER 2½ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

BEGIN MARSHALL INQUIRY.

Select Committee of House Invites District Attorney to Appear.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Inquiry into the question of whether United States Attorney Marshall of New York should be haled before the House for contempt because of the letter he wrote criticising the methods of the Judiciary Sub-Committee investigating Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against him, began today before a select committee of the House.

Members of the sub-committee were heard and later Chairman Moon wrote to Mr. Marshall inviting him to appear Monday to state his side of the case.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' NEW WAR PLAY.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"A real comic opera star."—American.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Last Matinee TODAY at 2.
LAST TIME TONIGHT
The Merry Wives of Windsor
NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy.
"The Melody of Youth"
Next Week at CRITERION THEATRE.

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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
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BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

MISSIONARIES OF DISASTER.

The Socialists and the pacifists who preached the gospel of cowardice at Carnegie Hall Thursday night are to sow through the country the seeds of national degradation and disaster. This shameful utterance of JAMES H. MAURER, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is the essence of their doctrine:

> I positively refuse to fight, because I have nothing to fight for.

Men and women without a country, or they would fight for it if need be. Freedom, democracy, self-government, the protection of the homes, the thrift of the United States, the defense of its honor and welfare, these are nothing. The Socialist infusion in the pacifist poison is strong. There is great talk of "classes and military capitalism." Why strengthen the army and navy to defend them? Spend the money on social legislation, awaiting the hour of confiscation and the socialized State, producing and distributing everything. The Socialists are naturally for unpreparedness. The overthrow or ruin of the existing state of things is their goal.

As for the pacifists who are such for other than Socialist reason, who are honest, and not pacifists for notoriety, they are lightly entering on a dangerous work. The military and naval weakness of the United States is better understood abroad than at home. The meagreness of our forces, our deficiency in all the modern means of defense and attack, are notorious. A little punitive expedition into Mexico strains our utterly inadequate military resources. The state of our fleet is spread before the world. The pacifists would continue this weakness. They have the sentimental or millennial fancy that war is to cease when this war is done. Human nature and the chance of war will be altered. Every nation concerned in it will be too exhausted to fight again, they say. Not every nation; and how quickly prostrate nations rise. Greece, after her inglorious conflict with Turkey in the nineties, Turkey after defeat by the Balkan Alliance, Bulgaria after the second Balkan war, Russia after the Japanese war, how notably they revived and fought again.

An enormously rich country, naked to its enemies, invites attack. The United States has some unfriends across the water. Some of our public men lightly insult the sensibilities of sensitive peoples. Brag and bluster without the force to back them: that is the position of the United States. We can "lick all creation," we can improvise armies. When the art and science of war have become more complex and difficult than ever before, when long preparation must be made for it, the United States will continue to be a greenhorn and 'prentice hand at it, trusting to the luck of fools.

Much pacifist rhetoric is given to "mothers" and "children" and "tears." If the United States were invaded, as it can be, if rich regions of it were occupied by the enemy, if raw recruits were sent to slaughter, after the destruction or capture of our cities, the loss of countless lives, unimaginable sufferings and calamities, and the sharp humiliation of defeats earned by unreadiness, in what hole would the counselors of ruin, the orators of unpreparedness, hide themselves? A great price in indemnities as well as in tears, in blood, the nation would have paid for following their teachings.

Dour old JOHN KNOX, preaching before MARY, Queen of Scots, with the pitiless personal "application" of that sternest and frankest of Calvinists, saw that the lady wept. "Better that women should weep," he went on, unmoved, "than strong men in the hour of their country's desolation." These easy sobbers of pacifism should take the moral home. In the colleges, too, the Socialists have made some converts. But the generous ardor, the brave, fine spirit of young men, resists that fatal evangel. The college of ALEXANDER HAMILTON deplores the unpatriotic course of a few misled or posing youths. The college of NATHAN HALE hears with anger a professor who says that "to spit on "the flag is not to disgrace it nearly "so much as our nation's blood spilt "on it." The colleges will send numerous and eager battalions to Plattsburg and the other training camps. Business will be as amply and enthusiastically represented. The firms and corporations that are going to give their employés a month with full pay at Plattsburg besides the usual paid vacation, illustrate the general feeling, the patriotism, of business men. Defenders of property, the Socialists will say. Well, there are mighty few Americans, except Mr. MAURER and his friends, who have "nothing to fight for." And what they have to fight for is not lands or houses, stocks, bonds, and mortgages; it is an immaterial possession; it is the safety, the honor, of the United States. The itinerants of Socialism and pacifism will preach in vain against the defense of that property.

A PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS.

We are trustees for the Philippine people. We are trustees for the Moro as well as for the Tagalog. We are trustees for the Visayans and equally for the Igorot. We are trustees for the Ilocano and trustees for the Kalingan also. And we must honestly legislate not alone for a tribal oligarchy, but for all the other peoples of the islands who are less able to care for themselves, and for whom, therefore, we are in honor bound to act just as truly, or more truly, as trustees.

These stirring and truthful words were uttered, in a speech in the House of Representatives, against the passage of the Jones bill committing this nation to the dishonorable abandonment of its trust in the Philippines, by Mr. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, now Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President WILSON. Mr. REDFIELD and his friends owe a debt of gratitude to The Boston Transcript for recalling his speech of some years ago, which is one of the ablest and soundest arguments against the policy of scuttling now favored by the Administration.

Mr. REDFIELD then believed that we should hold the archipelago we had been forced to occupy until we had prepared its people to establish a stable Government. He contended that it was our duty as trustees "to make "them a strong and free people—a "people who shall live to thank us for "what we have done for them." We cannot believe he has changed his opinion.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION'S DOCKET.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order that its docket shall be cleared of cases more than five years old. It is said that there are hundreds of such cases, and that most of them are under the long and short haul clause. It is curious how little trouble these undecided cases have given. It is risking little to say that the Commission has made many decisions which have troubled all hands more than those which it now insists upon being taken from the docket in form, as already they have been in fact. At least it is the Commission's opinion that these undecided cases have been "automatically disposed of by the railroads," with the assent of the shippers it must be presumed, or otherwise they hardly would have been silent for five years.

Why is not that a very good way of settling the accumulation of conundrums under the clause which was to clarify the rate situation beyond all cavil? Could there have been any idea that any such confusion and contention would arise as the result of the law that there should not be a higher rate for a short haul than for a long haul? There was only one surer and simpler rate-making rule, that adopted in the nation's experiment station, Wisconsin, to the effect that the reasonable rate was the minimum rate set by competition. Wisconsin accordingly ordered that all rates should be minimum rates, with the result that no road under the law paid a dividend and only four maintained interest payments. The law was repealed forthwith, and it was twenty years before Wisconsin set the country another example in rate making.

The Federal long and short haul clause is not quite so simple, but it is hardly less disturbing, not through the hundreds of undecided cases, but from the turmoil over the decisions which the Commission itself has run away from and is reconsidering in some cases at the present time. Rate making by those responsible for results is hard compared with the issuance of edicts by men who have nothing at risk.

BELGIUM AS GERMANY'S VASSAL.

On the afternoon of Aug. 4, 1914, Dr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag, said of the invasion of Belgium: "This is contrary to international law." He added: "We shall "try to make good the injustice we "have committed as soon as our mil"itary goal has been reached. Who "like we are fighting for the high"est must only consider how victory "can be gained."

The opinion of the world was scandalized. It denounced the violation of Belgium's neutrality on the ground of necessity even though amends were promised. Whereupon Germany flung away from her the only honest sentiment concerning Belgium of which any record exists and proceeded not only to argue herself out of her sense of sin, as people so easily do, but to put in its place a feeling mingled of virtue, forbearance, and self-pity. For instance, what had been violated? The neutrality of Belgium? There was no such thing. It could be as easily disproved as the existence of space, time, or morality. From the disproof of Belgian neutrality to the assumption of latent hostility was but a step, and presently Belgium as it was had come to be seen in the light of an immemorial menace to Germany which should never be reproduced. Instead of Germany making amends to Belgium for injustice done, Belgium would have to be politically and morally reconstructed in a good German pattern. Now the evolution of feeling is complete, and on April 4, 1916, the Imperial German Chancellor, again addressing the Reichstag, says:

> We must create real guarantees that Belgium never shall be a Franco-British vassal; never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before. Also here Germany cannot sacrifice the oppressed Flemish race, but must assure them sound evolution which corresponds to their rich natural gifts, which is based on their mother tongue and follows their national character.
>
> We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage. Remembrance of the war will still echo in the sadly tried Belgian country, but we shall never allow that this will be a new source of wars—shall not allow it in our mutual interests.
>
> She shall never be a Franco-British vassal; she shall be a German vassal and never point guns at Germany. She shall collaborate with Germany, because Germany wants it. She shall not cherish revenge against her violator, because vassals ought not to harbor revengeful feelings. But why talk of liberating the Flemish tongue and uplifting a submerged people? That is a simple question. A romantic minor motive is required.
>
> Solicitude for the tongue and racial gifts of the Flemish people in Belgium, where friends are wanted for political reasons, may be romanticized in the name of liberation. When you think of the treatment of Serbia and Montenegro you have only to remember with Dr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG that "who like we are fighting for the "highest must only consider how victory can be gained," or, that "necessity knows no law." Everything can be perfectly explained and named and classified. The horizontal may be plumbed, the vertical may be leveled, the exterior may be covered by its interior, and a crime against the weak may become a righteous grievance against the victim.
>
> The tragic fact is that things persist in being what they are to all concerned, no matter what you call them. Germany really does not fool herself any more than she fools the world. The categorical imperative torments her. A frenzy for self-justification, even though as by dialectics, is but a reflection of her conscience.

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

The cable reports Viscount BRYCE as saying that "before the war ended "countries now neutral might come "into it." The Viscount is so well informed that it would be interesting to know whether his words make any ears burn in this country. However it may be regarding the military war, the Viscount left little doubt of his opinion that this country will be involved in the economic war which some are planning to start promptly after the treaty of peace in the war of arms. Viscount BRYCE explicitly says that the neutral he has in mind will have to be considered in framing fiscal changes involving economic alliances. Decidedly so. If the heterogeneous politics of Europe are to evolve into two economic camps with hostile tariffs the United States will have two bidders for its trade, and the one which opposes the United States will throw this billion-dollar country into the arms of the other. The alternative would be that the United States should fight the modern economic world alone.

There is an element in this country which favors only domestic trade and loves a hostile policy in foreign trade. That is the element which thinks that trade can be fostered better by retaliation than by reciprocity, by a club rather than by profits. It is premature to be too anxious on the subject, since there are obvious seeds of dissension in the program, but it is just as well for the economic thinkers of this country to be in a state of mental preparedness regarding the alternative of economic peace or war. Mr. SCHIFF said some time ago that peace was unstable on a basis of hostile tariffs, showing his prevision of a situation rapidly drawing nearer in the development of thought on one side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. The French are reported to have produced a 480-millimeter cannon, a 19-incher, which dwarfs the 16-inch peacemaker proposed for Rockaway. But the biggest foreign cannon are small in comparison with our tariff equipment, which beats the world's. Yet how weak seems our economic system in comparison with the prodigious reserve force disclosed in the British budget.

It is well to understand that an impartial tariff is not necessarily indicative of neutrality in trade, and that neutrality in trade is a poor substitute for mutual promotion of interests of both sides to a good bargain. The age of exclusiveness in trade died with McKINLEY, and yet there are interests trying to resurrect it at the very moment that some of those at whom a hostile tariff would be aimed are planning to train that sort of artillery on us. Why play into the hands of our enemies?

PERENNIALS.

DANIEL PRATT, the Great American Traveler, is still affectionately recalled by those of us who, in the colleges which he visited annually, or elsewhere, had the happiness of listening to the products of his "word laboratories." A keen Yankee Evartsian face, a high nose of command, he "looked" the statesman. A perpetual candidate for President, he was scoffed at by the unthinking. He was a precursor of notable figures of this wiser time. Here is Senator LA FOLLETTE, from whose word laboratories came the largest discharge of speech ever stored by The Congressional Record. Just on the eve of his temporary decline and fall-off in the Wisconsin primaries, he is speaking to hushed dozens of Milwaukee Progressives:

> I have an ambition, I grant you. I am still inordinately ambitious. I would not mind being President, and I rather think I am going to be. It may not be right now, though I rather suspect it will be pretty soon. But what's four years? I never put my hand to the plow that it did not go straight through to the end of the furrow.
>
> I was a candidate for Governor in 1896, in 1898, again in 1900, [in 1902] and again in 1904—five times in succession—and I have only been a candidate for President twice up to the present time. Suppose it don't happen in 1916. There's 1920 and 1924.

Still nursing the unconquerable hope! A candidate for President in 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924. For additional years consult tables of the expectation of life at 60. Why should the Senator mar this fine expression of persistence by opening the Thersites vein against the Governor of Wisconsin and other leaders:

> PHILIPP will trade you off for BURTON, or PENROSE, or ROOSEVELT, or any other fraud who serves the special interests.

Mr. ROOSEVELT serves a sole special interest, himself. He, too, is a Great American Traveler, as, in his modest way, and among the tents of Chautauqua, Mr. LA FOLLETTE is. He, too, has massive word laboratories. He, too, has an ambition. In 1904, in 1908, when he lost the nomination by overfinessing, in 1912, in 1916; with 1920, 1924, and many and many a happy year to follow. What if, in exuberance of humor, he hoaxed Mr. LA FOLLETTE in 1912? Perennials should stand by one another. Mr. LA FOLLETTE should forgive a comrade bent inexorably on the same quest as his own. Then, speed the plow!

EMANCIPATION BY PRIMARY.

In March, 1912, The Detroit News was hot for the passage of a Presidential primary law because "the peo"ple want the primary and the bosses "do not." Last Tuesday, the day of the liberation of the Michigan people from boss rule, this sometime advocate of the patent boss shatterer said, sardonically, of the Republican freedmen:

> To those who hold dear the principles of the Emancipator there are three choices: WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, HENRY FORD, WILLIAM G. SIMPSON.

The iridescent bubble, the all-saving virtues of the primary, have disappeared. A disillusioned editor sees the Car of Peace honking merrily into Nebraska. The Idaho Statesman, which "led in conducting a five-year "campaign in behalf of the introduction of the direct primary," admits that "in many respects the results "flowing from it were worse than "those flowing from the old convention system." The Indianapolis Star, a progressive and reform paper, admits that the primary candidates to be voted on in November are "considerably below the average," and that it is "practically impossible for good citizens to combine in support of any "candidate against the machine "choice." So State after State. "The "talk about the voters having some"thing to say about their convention "delegates," remarks The Sioux City Journal, "is a good deal of a joke." So is the direct primary.

Another Iowa journal, The Cedar Rapids Gazette, hardly goes too far in declaring that "so great has been "the failure of the primary plan that "it is now practically without news"paper champions." What is the use of this expensive "weapon of defense"? Whenever the "rank and file" were really resolved to have their way against the bosses they had it under the old system. FOLGER and MAYNARD and HILL were memorably beaten when the voters were sufficiently aroused. Under any system the experts and professionals will control the amateurs ordinarily. The direct primary and the absence of a real State convention simply make the work of the professionals easier, enlarge their power of secret combination. The Presidential primary has been a general and confessed failure, a costly jest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Presidential Praises Well Earned.

It was not to be expected, of course, that much of popular attention would be attracted, or any popular excitement caused, by the meeting in Washington this week of a few scientific persons with a turn for practical application of the higher mathematics. They and the anniversary which they met to celebrate both really deserve, however, more of public recognition than they have received, for few men have served the country either more unselfishly or more efficiently than those who in the past have been, and now are, connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and there are not many centenaries worthier of grateful observance than the one recalling the humble start of that organization's work.

From the beginning the Survey has had to approach Congress almost on its knees when pleading for appropriations. That was because the expenditure of any money granted would have been of political benefit to nobody and the positions it remunerated simply had to be awarded, not in payment for partisan activities, but for actual competence in lines quite unfamiliar to the seekers and providers of votes. Naturally the allotments have usually been grudging and hardly ever sufficient for the Survey's needs. Its officers of all ranks have been ill paid, and they have lacked the consolation of fame. Yet in spite of all difficulties there have constantly been men able and willing to carry on its operations so far as possible with the facilities provided.

The results achieved on the coast and in the interior of the country have been of a value really remarkable, considering the circumstances, and the work has gone forward too slowly for the realization of all the benefits that might have been derived from it only because of Congressional inappreciation of how great those benefits might be. The work done has invariably been well done, and to it is owed not only a great collection of admirable maps, but an enormous amount of information as to national resources that could not otherwise have been obtained.

The publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are not interesting or even comprehensible to everybody, but everybody has profited from them in one or another way and degree, and they rank among the most valuable issued at Government expense. Its establishment so soon after the United States came into existence is not the least convincing evidence of "the wisdom of the fathers."

Her Duty But Half Performed.

Contributions to what in Washington is called the "conscience fund" are usually in one or another way interesting for their queerness, and almost always they raise questions puzzling to the economist or the moralist, or to both. The latest to be reported is not notable for size, but it shows the familiar characteristic of having peculiar features—indeed, one at all like it is not remembered, even by some by whom this particular manifestation of human compunction for wrong done has long been carefully observed.

The addition to the fund in question is of £10, and it comes from a woman in Scotland, who explains that it is her proportionate share, as one of several heirs, of money due the United States Government from an estate the original possessor of which knowingly evaded the payment of certain customs legally due.

The other legatees, it seems, though knowing the circumstances of the sin committed, have consciences less tender and scrupulous than hers, and have refused to join in the act of righteous reparation. That being the case, however, can she rest quite easily o' nights under the mental burden of knowing that complete restitution has not been made? Whether or not she still has money belonging to us is indeed a delicate question, but hers is a delicate conscience, and she should, or at least well may, ask herself if it is not her duty to do one of two things—either pay the whole amount due or else reveal the identity of her less virtuous relatives.

Following the former course, she would remove even the shadow of doubt as to her own uprightness, while the second expedient, if it did not put us in the way of getting what belongs to us—probably the claim is outlawed by this time—would at least bring upon those whom she presumably considers little if any better than the wicked the obloquy which she presumably thinks they deserve. She is better justified than are most contributors to the conscience fund in concealing her own name and address, but that fact does not warrant her acquiescence in the wrongdoing of others. As it is, she but compromises with evil—performs the easier of two tasks and recoils from the harder, just like many another sinner, not, in a last analysis, more miserable than she.

Ingenuous, if Not Ingenious.

After May 1 all clocks in Germany are to be set ahead one hour. So an order of the Federal Council commands, and, as orders are obeyed in Germany with beautiful docility, no doubt the thing will be done. The object is to make people go to bed earlier and so to save the cost of an hour of artificial illumination.

The economy is not a trivial one, and its desirability, with Germany's situation given, is not incomprehensible, but the device for effecting it does seem a little—well, naïve. The clocks, though set forward, will deceive nobody as to the time of day, or of night either, for that matter, and the power of suggestion hardly goes to the extent of producing at 6 A. M., say, or at 11 P. M., the desire to get up in the one instance or to retire in the other that is or may be felt at 7 and 12.

The purposed saving could as well, and even better, because more reasonably, be obtained, it would seem, by setting acts ahead, not clocks. The troublesome change of habits is the same in both cases, and, after all, there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that clocks and watches are right, not wrong.

But there! to call 11 o'clock noon goes well enough with claiming that other nations, not Germany, started the war, and that America is "prolonging the slaughter" by selling arms to the Allies. It is Teutonic to be thoroughgoing in inaccuracy as in everything else.

WHAT CARETH NATURE?

What careth Nature that the fields are red
With blood of those who were her last and best—
Her masterpieces, that had put to test
Eternal prowess? Over these, the dead,
Whose million bodies upon earth are spread,
Doth not the sun still in its grandeur shine,
The moon smile on, and all the vaulted blue
Its joyous host of spangling stars enshrine,
Careless if strife its deeds of death renew?
Again earth's magic hath the seasons led
To Spring's enchantments! Land and sea aglow
Bespeak no agony of human fate.
Men live and die, the nations come and go—
What careth Nature for man's love or hate?

LURANA SHELDON.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Manet and Degas—Art in Table Furnishings.

An exhibition of paintings by Manet and Degas is at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, "lest we forget." It is very well indeed to be reminded of the soundness and fineness, the sensibility and richness of knowledge in these two great painters. Manet's "Devant la Psyché" ("Before the Mirror") of 1876 is there, the most delicious drawing with paint brush and pigment to be imagined. Not a stroke of the big, competent brush that did not define a plane. And the color is as fresh as the flowers of the field. No doubt Cezanne would have given us a calmer oval in the structure of the head, but he could not have been quite so joyous, so youthful, and pungent with his color.

Here also is "l'Homme Blond." One remembers the blond man by Van Gogh, how his yellow hair burned itself into the consciousness, how everything became a foil for it and served to intensify its blondness. After such excitement Manet's little head comes like a cool and soothing touch. The hair is that ashen brown which means blond to a Frenchman of Paris. The skin is a baby's skin, pink and crumpled a little. Then there is the artist's palette, with the glass of bock beer reflectively painted in among its grave blues and sallow whites. And the little Hanging Committee of the Durand-Ruel Galleries had the inspiration to place next to this quiet palette a beach scene in which precisely these yellows, blues, and grays are reproduced. Then there is Mme. du Paty labeled "Pastel." It might just as well have been labeled "Gouache" or four or five other things. Manet made it like a French salad dressing with a little of everything in the matter of flavor. By the time you are through with the Manets you hardly have time for Degas unless you happen to have begun with him; but it would not do to miss his portrait of a man, the most solidly modeled physiognomy in the room, and done with the faintest stains of pigment. The exhibition lasts until the 29th.

The Art of Exhibition.

The Keramic Society of Greater New York is holding a thoroughly well planned, intelligently conceived and practical exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History. The special feature is table furnishings and a succession of tables present different types of decoration. The tables are laid as they would be for a variety of feasts and to suit a variety of purses; you see not a row of plates or a row of cups and saucers representing different artists, but a completely set table representing one artistic idea and composed of harmonious objects. Marshall Fry, who is responsible for this feature of the exhibition, is trying in this way to demonstrate the relation between keramics and modern ideas of furnishing. Color is emphasized and the table no longer is seen as a white elephant in a richly colored interior, but as a component part of the room, playing its effective rôle in the total effect. Here, for example, is one scheme: A tablecloth of gray linen has a central square of yellow linen appliqued to the gray. Yellow Wedgwood ware is used for the dishes. There are pewter candlesticks, salt-cellars and bowls with the elusive gray of pure glassware to carry out the color.

A more inexpensive table, the furnishings of which would cost between $25 and $30, is even more individual and effective. A violet linen cover has a border of blue and white check. The blue Wedgwood is used for the dishes. Nothing could be a greater boon to that intelligent public which wishes to know and knows that it doesn't know than such an object lesson in methods of using color. The field is one from which color as an artist understands it long has been excluded, and it is no simple matter to get it back. Study, ingenuity, and taste, all are necessary for an artistic effect, and if the result is successful it is quite as much a work of art as a picture or piece of sculpture. Let every one visit the American Museum of Natural History before April 19 if only to learn how we at last are proving ourselves as truly lovers of color as the gifted aborigines whose country we are occupying.

Many of the exhibitors at the Museum are showing a new tact in adding decoration of an entirely appropriate kind to the simple, cheap and pleasant Sedji ware, for example, has been taken in hand and much improved by Miss Krafft and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Woolcott has taken a simple peasant ware and added a slight decoration casual enough to be in keeping with the irregularities of form and surface, and has also made for it a table cover in filet with a spirited hunting scene design. This is another example of the excellent impression made by unity of thought in this field of art as in other fields. It matters comparatively little from this point of view whether the materials are Mrs. O'Hara's precious and exquisite enamels, or a little service of improved Sedji; if an artist has been at work on the thing and has made harmony and beauty it is worth while.

The Chancellor's Dilemma.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag yesterday is remarkable, no more for its logic than for its consistency. The Chancellor claimed that it was impossible for their enemies to starve out Germany because of her internal resources, and said:

> 1. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supply.
>
> 2. The crop reports indicate that all the Winter crops are good; in fact, the reports have not been so favorable for many years. The harvest of 1915 was the worst in decades. Nevertheless the stocks of grain for breadmaking not only would be sufficient, but provide for a considerable reserve with which to begin the new year.
>
> 3. We shall not run short of anything in the future, as we have not done in the past.

He then justifies the submarine warfare as a necessity to prevent the starvation of Germany, saying:

> No fair-minded neutral, no matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law. No one can ask us to permit our arms of defense to be wrested from our hands; we use them and must use them.

One naturally wonders why the Chancellor thus justifies himself in defying all international laws when he, in the same breath, insists that Germany can internally care for herself for an unlimited period.

M. GREENWOOD, Jr.

New York, April 6, 1916.

From an Embarrassed Subscriber.

Mexico City, March 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to remittance to cover my subscription—when I sent in the subscription I did not know the price of the same, and as soon as your receipt arrived the rate of money exchange between America and Mexican money became so great that I have hesitated. Right now it takes a little more than fifty Mexican dollars to buy one American dollar, and this would make the subscription cost me something more than $425, an amount which I believe you would not expect me to pay for your papers. Just think of it, a Mexican dollar of the money in circulation here now being worth less than 2 cents, American money! W.

Under Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A new stairway to the subway platform at the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue has been started. Would not an easy solution of the pedestrian congestion on this corner be accomplished by running another stairway westward to a subway passage under Fifth Avenue to the opposite, or northwest, corner, there emerging by another stairway to the sidewalk? OBSERVER.

New York, April 6, 1916.

FAVORING INTERVENTION IF THE ALLIES LOSE.

The Proposal of Professor Adams of Yale Called Most Cold-Blooded by a Canadian Jurist.

By BENJAMIN RUSSELL,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, April 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to make a few remarks with reference to the article in the April number of The Yale Review on "America's Obligation and Opportunity"? I have always considered it a tenable proposition that America was under no more obligation to intervene in the present war than England was to intervene in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. I believe that there is no Englishman worth mentioning, and I am certain that there is no Canadian, who does not feel that the United States has a perfect right, and may indeed be under a moral obligation, to think only of its own national interests in determining the question of intervention or letting alone.

But Professor Adams does not hold to this view. As he sees the matter, Germany is not simply a nation obsessed by the agonizing fear that she has been surrounded by a ring of conspirators envious of her prosperity and greatness, and determined at all hazards to reduce her to impotency. She is not a sovereign power, justly or otherwise, conceiving herself to be threatened by a circle of enemies and heroically striking out against them while she may yet have a hope of preventing them from utterly destroying her. Germany to him is not even merely the faithful ally of an Austria justly incensed at the aggressive movements of the Slav power aiming at the sundering of her empire into its original fragments, and the destruction of her national existence. To the apprehension of Professor Adams the true cause of this war is the determination of Germany to achieve the dictatorship, not of Europe, but of the world. "That was the meaning of the Morocco-Algeciras incident, of the dictation to Russia on the Bosnia-Herzegovina question to which she was forced to yield, of the Agadir incident. * * * The Balkan situation in 1914 differed from these crises only in the fact that the settlement of that situation as the Balkan peoples were settling it threatened to close against Germany one of the most likely roads remaining to world dominion." This being the ambition and the design of Germany, the United States, as he views the situation, is as much concerned in the issue as any of the nations of Europe. A victorious Germany is a menace to every national object that the people of the United States value and every national ideal that they cherish. Germany, in other words, is the enemy of democracy the world over and her victory would be the final victory of autocracy over democracy.

The interest of the United States in the result is thus clearly demonstrated. But what is the practical conclusion? "What are you going to do about it?" Here is the conclusion presented in the words of the writer:

> Have we no interest in such a result? What will lie before us in the not distant future, if such is the result? How long should we be able to remain ourselves at peace, with a military despotism dominating the world? Let me ask this question: Is it the part of prudence, is it the part of practical wisdom, to wait for these results? As we look forward to a future in which Germany is triumphant over all resistance in Europe, can we discover any chance that we may enter a conflict which will then be inevitable, with greater advantage, with better allies, with more prospect of success, than before Germany wins through to such a place? Let me recall what I said at the beginning of this article. I am not asserting that the time for such action on our part has yet come. I do not think it has. Only this one contingency—the probability of final defeat for the allied nations—will justify us in action. But I do believe that the time has come when we should ask ourselves in all seriousness if we are ready in determination of spirit and in preparation of resources for this obligation which the war surely may lay upon us.

Now, I cannot help saying that this seems to me the most cold-blooded proposition I have ever read. Precisely what does it mean? A desperado is abroad. He means to shoot up the town. The nearest householders are out with their rifles, and, after a protracted and dangerous struggle, in which some of them have fallen and others are dangerously wounded, they have him pretty nearly rounded up. But he may outwit them yet. If they fail, this neutral householder will be in serious danger himself. Not only so; his position will not merely be extremely perilous; it will be absolutely hopeless and remediless. Therefore, it may become obligatory upon him to get into the scrap himself. But not just now. Those active and courageous householders already engaged and who are risking their lives in the pursuit will probably succeed in downing him. This neutral householder is under no immediate obligation, because there is no immediate personal danger. Let him be wise and wary and save his own skin. To vary a little the old jingle,

> He that fights not but runs away
> May live to fight another day.

Only after enough of the more heroic householders have been murdered to make it look as if his own household, his own wife and children may be threatened, and his own life put in peril, only then will there be any obligation resting upon him to enter the fray.

Kindly remember that this is not my view of the situation. It would be nothing short of impertinence on the part of a Canadian to so describe the conditions or suggest the appropriate line of conduct. I am simply interpreting, as I understand it, the article of a professor of history in Yale University, whose authority as a historian is beyond question. His reasoning and his conclusion are clear. Let me paraphrase his article in a few sentences:

The Prussian autocracy with its aim of universal dominion is a menace to the whole circle of democratic nations. The United States is the leader of the world's democracy and the most powerful and prosperous and competent exponent of democratic principles. The triumph of Germany means the ruin of democracy and the permanent establishment of autocracy throughout the civilized world. That triumph is not merely theoretically conceivable—it may quite possibly be the ultimate outcome. The powers now engaged in the effort to avert the calamity are nearing the end of their resources. They have suffered and are still suffering untold and, to us at this distance, wholly inconceivable agonies in the struggle against the giant power by which they are confronted. We acknowledge that they are fighting a battle in the outcome of which our own interests are deeply engaged and our own safety deeply involved. Their failure means our ruin. But we are under no obligation to intervene so long as it is possible to hope that their efforts and sacrifices will be successful without our aid.

Was ever a people more distinctly invited to incur the curse of Meroz. "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

B. RUSSELL.

TREES FOR CITY STREETS.

Dr. Stephen Smith Suggests Personal Requests to the Park Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am frequently in the receipt of letters from landowners requesting information as to the method to be pursued in securing the planting of trees in the streets adjoining their property. The law authorizes the Park Board to plant and cultivate trees in the streets when requested by citizens, but as the Board of Estimate has never appropriated a fund for that purpose no trees have been planted under that provision of the law.

I am in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet by Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx, in which he states "that this department is now prepared to furnish, plant, and guarantee any of the following-named trees in the streets of the Borough of the Bronx for the sum of $12 each: Norway maple, Oriental plane, red oak, pin oak, American elm, European linden. All of the above trees will thrive well in city streets, and all trees planted by the department will be guaranteed. The department will also furnish and adjust around each tree a suitable tree guard for purposes of protection. The best time for planting is from March 15 to May 1, and from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1."

Although Commissioner Whittle's statement is "a plea for street trees in the Borough of the Bronx," I assume that it applies to the other boroughs, and I advise all persons who wish to have trees planted now to apply directly to the Park Board, Municipal Building. Do not fail to obtain the Commissioner's pamphlet, which is full of information in regard to the selection, planting, and cultivation of trees.

STEPHEN SMITH,
President of the Tree Planting Association.

New York, April 6, 1916.

Eloquence and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain the speech reported in THE TIMES this morning made by Senator Brown at Albany? Was it just a "burst of eloquence" or is there a hidden meaning? He said: "She (woman is the grammatical antecedent) peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things." This is so poetic, but what does "peoples with" mean? I have heard of "feeding the fishes," but never of "peopling with living things." It is all so wonderful! The eloquent Senator goes on to say that his old-fashioned love, honor, and respect for woman makes him fight any movement which will take her further from her God-appointed duty or remove her from her sphere, (earth, sky, and sea—almost enough to satisfy the most advanced feminist,) that sphere which is "hers by nature and the consent of man." God appoints, man consents!

And just one more puzzle in this remarkable speech. Since antis thronged the Senate Chamber, what must we conclude when the eloquent Senator says his colleagues yielded to the women, although he knows that they are against the Suffrage bill? Aren't antis "women"? W. R. B.

Brooklyn, April 6, 1916.

NURSES' WORK AND DOCTORS'

The Difference Between Having One Patient and Several.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one not knowing the real truth of the matter would imagine from your editorial article, "Nurses Are Not Like Doctors," that nurses are mercenary, heartless wretches. To be sure, they charge a fairly high wage, but what person who has had a good trained nurse in time of sickness is not willing and more than willing to pay the price for the comfort and peace of mind it brings to have one who knows her business to care for him? Also kindly remember that a surgeon may operate upon six patients in one day and charge them nothing, but the seventh pays the price for all the rest. A physician may call upon many people in one day and only half be pay cases, but he makes his living from the other half, who do pay, and pay well. A nurse is with one patient all day or all night, and very often both, so how could she possibly make her living unless she received the wage she has earned? The nurse of good standing claims to be like a doctor, but they certainly have their rights, and how many of the general public realize the difference between an R. N. and a so-called "practical nurse"? The nursing profession is being raised to a higher level all the time, and to stand in the way of its further progress is an injustice to a very hard working and long suffering class of women.

A REGISTERED NURSE.

New York, April 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While nurses do some, it is true that they do not do as much free work for the sick as doctors, for if they did the majority of them would either be obliged to use the days required for rest or else not make an annual income sufficient for their needs. Every one knows that a doctor with a practice sees a number of patients a day, out of which a certain percentage is sure to pay him. There is very little nursing which does not take all of a nurse's time for a var

ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT AT FLOWER EXHIBIT

Crowds Inside and Outside the Show Hail Colonel as the "Next President."

SWEEPSTAKES FOR PIERSON

The Chairman's Rose Garden Wins Silver Trophy—Prizes for Carnations Awarded.

Cries of "Three cheers for our next President" greeted Colonel Theodore Roosevelt outside and inside the big Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, where he was the guest of honor yesterday. It was Carnation, Brooklyn, and Roosevelt Day at the show, but while the carnations and Brooklyn celebrants were on hand early, the Colonel, who arrived late, dominated them all.

The ex-President was due at the show at 4 o'clock, and when he finally arrived with a number of secret service men at 4:30 the crowd outside the building was dense. Commissioner Arthur Woods had arrived some time before and waited in his automobile across the street for Colonel Roosevelt's arrival, and when he had greeted him, with the aid of the secret service men, plain clothes men, and police, the entrance to the show was made.

Word had come to the crowd above that Colonel Roosevelt had arrived, and it surged down the stairs to meet him and shake his hand. Hands were stretched out to him on all sides. The escort had a hard task to press back the crowd, and the party fought its way upstairs.

The officers of the show, F. R. Pierson, Chairman; John Young, Secretary; Frederic R. Newbold, Treasurer; R. G. Hollanan, and G. E. M. Stumpp, received Colonel Roosevelt at the door, and Mr. Stumpp presented him with a red, white and blue boutonniere which he had prepared himself and which he pinned in his buttonhole. This was made of corn flowers for the blue and red, and white carnations.

"If the Republicans pin their hopes to the Colonel as deftly as the Chairman pinned that 'Old Glory' posy on him, I'll bet some one will say, 'bully,'" said a bystander.

MISS BROWN'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Edwin Muller, Jr., on April 25.

The wedding plans of Miss Eleanor Ryckman Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Howard McWilliams of 525 Park Avenue, New York City, and Plainfield, N. J., and Edwin Muller, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., have been arranged. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, April 25, at 8 P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and the Rev. Edwin Muller of Lexington, Ky., the father of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John S. Zelie of Plainfield.

Miss Marjorie Walbridge Brown, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Katherine M. Mayer of Indianapolis, Ind.; Sarah Washburn of Evanston, Ill.; Margaret Mears of Portland, Ore.; Frances Walbridge of Springfield, Mass.; Helen Harrington of Plainfield, N. J., and Dorothy Tuttle of Brooklyn.

Mr. Muller will have his brother, Mortimer Glover Muller, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Kenneth H. Sandt of Princeton, N. J.; Charles Bann of St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Lynd of Louisville, Ky.; John N. Gatch of Cincinnati, Ohio, Charles Bates Hunter of Cambridge, Mass., and James O. Murray of Plainfield.

The wedding reception will be held at the Gotham, and about 500 guests have been invited. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Muller will live in Garden City, L. I.

A dinner and dance to be given on Monday evening, April 24, by Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams at their Park Avenue home for Miss Brown and her fiancé.

MISS CUSHMAN ENGAGED.

Smith College Senior to Wed Charles Lewis Livermore.

The engagement of Miss Mary Allerton Cushman to Charles Lewis Livermore is announced. Miss Cushman is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Cushman of 256 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and Andover, Mass. She was graduated from Adelphi Academy, and is now in her senior year at Smith College.

Mr. Livermore is the eldest son of Dr. Charles H. Livermore, who for several years was the President of Adelphi College, and is now Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston. He also was graduated from Adelphi Academy, and from Dartmouth College in the class of 1910, and is a member of the Psi Beta Kappa. Since his graduation, in 1913, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Livermore has been connected with the General Chemical Company of New York.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A Dance for Miss Rosalie Coe.

Mrs. Henry E. Coe gave a mid-Lenten dance last evening at her residence, 5 East Tenth Street, for her younger daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe. The house was decorated with branches of flowering trees and shrubs, and soon after 12 o'clock a buffet supper was served. There were about 100 guests, who included Mr. and Mrs. Harley Lord Stowell (Miss Emily Coe) and members of the young unmarried set. They included the Misses Augusta Bishop, Elizabeth Russell, Louise Butler, Vieva Fisher, Virginia Townsend, Margaret Knapp, Eleonora Kissel, Agnes Claflin, Margaret Strong, Jane Morgan, Margaret Trevor, Mary Knapp, Eloise Woodcock, Margaret La Farge, Caramal Carroll, Jeannette Whitlock, Jean S. Roosevelt, Alice Pine, Caroline Murray, Miriam Harriman; also Harold Herrick, Bruce Brown, Paul Chapin, Oliver Wagstaff, C. B. Garver, Cooper Bryce, L. L. Delafield, Jr., Frederick Kobbe, Webster Stetson, Robert Neeser, Maitland Belknap, and Edmund W. Peaslee.

La Place-Valentine Wedding Date.

The wedding of Miss Lillian L. Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Valentine of 660 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, to Edmond P. La Place, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Read of the Flatbush Congregational Church will officiate. Mrs. Marion Funk will act as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Margerie Zabriskie. Mrs. Beatrice Hoyt, and Miss Annette Harras. Charles R. Valentine, brother of the bride, will be the best man, and Louis W. May and Dr. Merten L. Funk will be the ushers. Upon their return from their honeymoon the couple will reside in Brooklyn.

Livingston-Corning Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning of the Moorings, Shippan Point, Conn., have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Margie Corning, to W. Gilbert Livingston of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Livingston is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Livingston. He was graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1909. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Bay, L. I., received a special award for a splendid exhibit of assorted carnations. A new rose placed on exhibition yesterday, known as "Greta Klius," shown by Max Schling, took a certificate of merit. A white carnation, "Preparedness," was presented to General Leonard Wood for a boutonniere by F. N. Pierson.

A delegation of prominent officials from Brooklyn were present yesterday in honor of Brooklyn Day. Roses and sweet peas will be judged today. The show will be open tomorrow, Sunday.

TEA GARDEN SALES DOUBLE.

Yesterday the Banner Day at the Flower Show.

Yesterday was the banner day of the week for the tea garden at the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, the receipts suddenly jumping to more than double, the secret of it being the presence of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as guest of honor. Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper was the hostess, and the others who had tea with them were General Wood, Park Commissioner Ward, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. H. H. Howland, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt, and Mrs. James J. Higginson.

It was noticed that while he was having tea the Colonel and General Wood had their heads together over a long clipping from some newspaper. The young women who served the tea to the Colonel were the Misses Janet Brower, Mary Ellis Opdycke, and Mrs. George E. Roosevelt.

The Committee of the American Hostels in Paris for Refugees and the Commission for the Relief in Belgium, together with the American Red Cross, divided yesterday's receipts. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones is Chairman of the former and Mrs. Pierre Mali was Chairman of the latter. Assisting them as waitresses were the Misses Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Margaret Overton, Mary Opdycke, Margaret Schroeder, Marie Panaroha, Vieva Fisher, Janet Brower, Ellen Semple, Evelyn Scott, Marion Perry, Nina Backsland, Marie de Sadeleer, Clara Helen Lee, Elizabeth Thompson, and Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby.

Many well-known and fashionable women had tea in the garden during the afternoon. Among them were Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Francis W. Murray, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. John Beaver White, Mrs. Leo Backsland, Mrs. Henry Lamarche, Mrs. Johnston de Forest, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Frank W. Straight, Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen, Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert, and the Misses Jean Roosevelt, Olivia Cutting, and Harriet and Mary Crocker Alexander.

Today the German Relief Committee, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Chairman, will have the tea garden in hand. Mrs. Reisinger will have assisting her Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin, Mrs. Joseph Stransky, Mrs. Carl Schurz, and others.

Fine Exhibit of Carnations.

The exhibit of carnations was a fine one, said to be the best ever brought together in one building. The blossoms ranged in color from purest white through all shades of pink, from the palest to deep rose, and through the reds to a dark shade almost black. E. C. Converse of Conyers Manor, Greenwich, Conn., took first honors for a display of twenty-five carnations, a splendid variety called "Matchless." Daniel G. Reid of Irvington won first in the flesh pink classes and first in the dark blossoms with the variety called "Mrs. C. W. Ward." He took a special certificate for other groups.

In the commercial section growers from many states competed, Cottage Gardens of Queens, L. I., receiving the majority of the premiums. A. A. Pembroke of Beverly, Mass., was a close contestant in many of the classes, taking first for one hundred flesh pink, one hundred pink, and one hundred yellow carnations. J. R. Minot of Portland, Me., took first with one hundred crimson carnations. E. F. Ecker of Landsdown, Penn., received a first for one hundred variegated blooms. In the class calling for fifty flowers of any new variety not in commerce Cottage Gardens won first honors for a light pink called "Cottage Maid."

Howard Gould took a first prize for "carnations with all suitable accessories permitted." Mortimer Schiff of Oyster Bay, Long Island, received a first for "Mona," a white tulip called "Mona Monte," which branches out with three sprouts while the ordinary tulip has only one.

Mrs. A. M. Booth of Great Neck, L. I., received a special silver medal for her garden of bulbous and other plants. One of the plants conspicuous in her garden is the grape hyacinth, a plant with the blossoms in small grapelike clusters of purple or white. It is an old-fashioned, scentless flower. Mrs. Booth's gardeners are French, and hers is the one garden to offer to the public a poem on flowers. It is by Alfred de Musset upon the growing flowers and the Springtime, and is placed among the flowers.

LET US DRESS YOUR BABY TO PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

Special discount on any layette purchased in this specialty shop. Baby's daily necessities at popular prices.

SPECIAL FOR ONE WEEK.

Baby's Creeping Rompers (diaper style) of white crepe that require no ironing—size one to two years, 39c

THE IDEAL BABY SHOP, 2519 B'way. Mailing Charge, .04.

AID FOR FRENCH ORPHANS.

300,000 Fatherless Children in Need, Says Miss Schofield.

More than a hundred thousand homes in France have been made fatherless by the war and 300,000 of the young children of those soldiers need assistance to preserve their lives, said Miss Florence M. Schofield, who described some features of her work in France yesterday at the home of Mrs. George Blumenthal at 23 West Fifty-third Street. Several prominent men and women, who are working under the auspices of the City of New York Committee, in raising funds for the orphans, were present. Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University presided at the meeting.

"Herbert Ward, the English sculptor, who has lost a son in the war," said Mr. Matthews, "told me there were not enough hospitals, physicians and nurses to care for all the French wounded. Frequently conditions are such that soldiers fatally wounded must be left where they fall for the moment and all the available care given to those among the wounded whom it is thought possible to save. Those who may live and may be able to fight again must be attended to first; to be saved that they may return to the battle lines."

Miss Schofield, who has lived in France many years, has been working with the French National Committee for the care of the orphans of the soldiers since the beginning of the war.

"The people and France were so unprepared for the war, but the principles for which they are fighting are invincible and cannot die," said Miss Schofield. "Both will survive and be perpetuated in the lives of the little ones left behind, the children of the slain soldiers, and the others of the younger generations. The manhood of the country has gone down and the womanhood and the little children remain. The wounded who escape death and recover go back to the work of the war again and again, and if they thought there were to be more wars like this they would not do that. They regard it as a war against war, and to end war.

"All the diseases of privation threaten the lives of the 300,000 children deprived of the support of a father. Some of them are actually starving, paving the way for tuberculosis and other afflictions in addition to their bodily sufferings, and whole generations of the little ones may be lost. Each child must have at least 10 cents a day for its support. As far as possible this work is being carried on by the French National Committee, and we have come here to ask for help. The reconstruction of destroyed cities may wait. Save the helpless children of France now, and then in time will do the work of reconstruction that is to come after the war."

The American Committee here is headed by Paul Bartlett, Joseph H. Choate, and Frederic R. Coudert. The local work is being done by the City of New York Committee, of which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is the Treasurer, at the Colony Club. Contributions may also be sent to Walter Price, 111 Broadway, or to J. P. Morgan & Co.

CRITICISES GIRLS' GOWNS.

School Head Blames Mothers for Objectionable Styles.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—Superintendent of Schools John W. Lumbard in an address before the Mothers Council of the Fisher Avenue School tonight criticised the styles of dresses worn by high school girls. The Mothers Council is one of the largest women's clubs in the city. It is affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs and has among its members residents of the wealthy Fisher Hill and Ridge View sections. Mr. Lumbard said that "there have been cases where high school girls have worn dresses to and from school that have attracted attention a block away.

"The dress of the daughter in the school," he said, "reflects the taste of the home, usually the mother's taste. The responsibility rests with the home which allows daughters to go to school in a way that will attract undue attention and cause other girls dissatisfaction. A girl who has a sensible mother will come to school dressed in good taste, and does not attract attention."

NURSES QUENCH A FIRE.

Put Out Blaze in Training School Before Firemen Arrive.

Nurses in the Post-Graduate Hospital Training School for Nurses at 304 East Twentieth Street, opposite the hospital, last night successfully fought a fire which started in one of their bedrooms on the fifth floor, when an alcohol stove exploded. The nurses did double quick team work with a fire hose in the corridor which they soon put in operation, so much so that when the fire engines arrived under Battalion Chief Skelly there was nothing for the firefighters to do.

One of the Battalion Chief's staff congratulated the nurses on their quick and effective work. The alarm was turned in from the hospital when smoke was seen issuing from the bedroom window. There was no excitement in the hospital.

Morgenthau-Fatman Wedding Plans

Miss Elinor Fatman, whose marriage to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of the Ambassador to Turkey, will take place on Monday, April 17, will have Miss Ethel Freeman as her maid of honor, and little Miss Florence Wertheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wertheim, and Master Mortimer Fox, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox, and niece and nephew of the bridegroom, are to be the flower girl and page. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is to officiate, and, as already announced, the ceremony will be at the residence of Miss Fatman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, 23 West Eighty-first Street, and will be a quiet one. The Ambassador is to be his son's best man.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Nieuw Amsterdam and Espagne.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

S. NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—J. S. Allen, Miss Nellie Anderson, J. R. Ardery, Miss Dorothy Ayre, Mrs. W. Baillie, R. C. Baker, F. L. Berry, William Biles, John F. Boyer, F. W. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Bruno, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bullitt, Mrs. Royal Burritt, Miss Frances Burritt, E. N. Carpenter, E. R. Carrington, Alfred P. Cartier, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Haddon Chambers, John B. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coster, Lady Davidson, J. H. R. Draper, Miss Edith H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Evans, J. B. Ferguson, Mrs. Ida Fisher, Miss Claire Grant, H. C. Greene, E. J. Hansford, A. B. Hubbard, John Jordon, J. R. Hyde, W. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Frederic A. Lasden, H. H. Lane, Miss Kay Laurell, Mrs. Grant McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mattan, Captain C. R. Mayer, Mrs. C. V. Miller, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. J. A. Ogden, A. Ross Oliver, Miss Mary Parsons, A. H. Patterson, E. A. Pierce, C. T. Poppe, Mrs. J. A. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Vance Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sands, Frank Sands, John D. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Roosevelt, Miss C. R. Smith, Miss R. Smith, Mrs. H. E. Southam, Colonel and Mrs. V. Stockley, L. ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—F. Allen, J. H. Borland, Mrs. G. S. Beckwith, Miss Jessie Campbell, A. N. Decker, Mrs. H. T. Dortie, Jean Duplan, A. D. Dodge, Emile Garden, Miss Emily S. Harris, Thomas Honey, Miss Ruth Harrison, Mrs. A. Lighfoot, J. O. Marchand, Mrs. Minnie H. Nave, Mrs. L. L. Rodier, Miss Yacult Rodier, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Stern, M. Seabrook, Mrs. R. A. Whitney, J. R. Woone, Dr. C. A. Whitney, C. S. Faulkner, Mrs. Annie Fleming, Dr. D. Donnelly.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among the tourists sailing today for Bermuda on the Evangeline are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bond, C. D. Bartlett, H. S. Bartlett, Mrs. M. M. Bowditch, R. G. Belden, Miss P. Compton, W. W. Crane, C. Davis, Miss Alice Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dashwood, M. Evers, Miss M. Evers, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hall, Mrs. H. Jenkins, Captain O. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mortimer, L. S. Osbourne, John H. Reese, William Stewart, W. P. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood, Mrs. F. H. Wilkes, Mrs. L. H. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. B. Shields.

TENADORES, (Panama.)—S. P. Clark, F. T. Clark, E. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ashby Mrs. S. G. Davenport, C. T. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gray, Scot Turner, M. J. Hollkan, C. M. Lingle, J. R. Firth, Jr., Dr. Walter B. Pierce, C. J. Martin, Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. A. Bulkely, W. J. Ladd, C. E. Stratton, T. J. Whelan, H. W. Hicks, F. N. Jones.

WILLIAM A. READ, BANKER, IS DEAD

One of the Leading Bond Authorities Expires Suddenly in His 58th Year.

MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS

A Collector of Rare Books and Fine Bindings, and Active in the City's Charities.

William A. Read, head of the banking and investment firm of William A. Read & Co. of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and long regarded as one of the leading authorities on bonds in this country, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 4 East Sixty-second Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late George W. Read and Mrs. Augusta Curtis Read. Mr. Read was educated in the Brooklyn Juvenile High School, later being graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic and the Collegiate Institute. In 1877 he entered the offices of Vermilye & Co., of which firm he became a member in 1896. In 1904 he retired from Vermilye & Co. and formed his late firm.

Mr. Read had an intimate knowledge of securities, and his advice on investments was often sought by both individuals and corporations. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Alliance Assurance Company of London. For many years he was a Director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

In addition to his business activities Mr. Read was an enthusiastic collector of books, and owned a library noted for its many rare books and fine bindings. He was active in charities, and for years was one of the Trustees of the East Side House. Mr. Read owned a country home at Purchase, N. Y.

He was a member of a number of clubs, among which were the Century, Union, Metropolitan, Riding, Grolier, New York Yacht, and Down Town Clubs of this city; the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Union Club of Boston, the Apawamis Club of Rye, N. Y., and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. His wife, five sons, and two daughters survive him.

NO MORMON OFFICE FOR HIM.

Maguire, Real Estate Man, Scouts 'Revelation' That He'll Be a Bishop.

Many revelations have been made in times past—scriptural, secrets of State, domestic secrets, and others—and it is to be hoped that many more will be made in the future for the good of the world's equilibrium and to satisfy its curiosity, but according to James Maguire, a real estate man, whose home and office is at 2,023 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, a certain revelation concerning him, which emanated from Independent, Mo., yesterday, has nothing to do with real estate.

When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter found him last night in a future rose garden in front of his home he said that the revelation was a piece of news to him, as it would be to his friends. Mr. Maguire had been informed that it read as follows: "James Maguire of 2,023 Ocean Avenue is to succeed a present Bishop of the Mormon Church, who is E. L. Kelly."

Mr. Maguire was asked to state his opinion of the matter and whether he had had a similar experience with regard to a future episcopal office. He said:

"The origin of the revelation is easily found. There is one in every drug store and in almost every house, or, at least on every corner. Some one wanting to work a press agent scheme or the like looked up the Brooklyn directory or the telephone book, but why he ever picked out my name requires still further revelation—I, a Roman Catholic, happily married, and with a good business."

Mr. Maguire told his wife of the prophecy and she declared in no uncertain terms that he would hold no such office. Mr. Maguire is slightly over sixty.

What started the whole business is this news telegram from Independent, Mo.:

"INDEPENDENT, Mo., April 7.—The President of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints, Fred L. Smith, declared here today that he had experienced a revelation to the effect that E. L. Kelly, present Bishop of the Mormon Church, will be succeeded by James Maguire of 2,023 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES AND FISK BOOKS SOLD

Two Libraries, Auctioned at Anderson Galleries, Bring $4,997.

The libraries of the late Edson S. Jones of Greenwich, Conn., and of Charles J. Fisk of this city were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $4,997. The important items, with prices and catalogue numbers, were as follows:

364—Edition definitive of Balzac's works, printed on Japan paper, Gabriel Wels.....$85

416—Euclid's "Elementa," first edition, Venice, 1482. F. W Morris.....52

432—Arrian's edition of Oliver W. Holmes Works. Gabriel Wels.....118

460—Edition de bibliophile of Victor Hugo's works. Gabriel Wels.....100

462—The Joseph Jefferson autograph edition of Washington Irving's works. Gabriel Wels.....270

484—The author's autograph edition of Irving's works. O. G. Smith.....230

498—The Coquelin edition of Moliere's works. A. W. Clark.....105

537—The Masterpieces of George Sand, limited edition, printed on Japan paper, Brentano.....65

NAVY BALLOON ESCAPES.

Breaks Away at Pensacola and Comes Down 100 Miles Away.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 7.—An 80-foot navy observation balloon recently brought here for manoeuvres snapped its anchor lines today and took a hundred-mile unguided cruise, finally coming to earth in a swamp near Argyle, Fla. How badly it was damaged was unknown to naval officers tonight. A detachment from the Naval Station was sent to bring the balloon back.

The balloon was being inflated when it broke away, and as the wind carried it over the brick wall surrounding the navy yard, a half dozen of its "tails," or stabilizers, were torn off. This turned it upside down before it had gone far, and, in the opinion of naval officers, eventually was responsible for its coming to earth.

Eulogy at Dr. Oppenheim's Funeral.

Funeral services for Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, who died last Wednesday, were held yesterday morning at the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, made a brief address eulogizing Dr. Oppenheim, and emphasizing the debt of gratitude which the community owes him. The honorary pallbearers were D. Crawford Clark, the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, George Zabriskie, George Gordon King, Alfred M. Coats, Frank L. Hackett, George Haven Abbott, and Huger Jervey.

George E. Hughes.

BATH, Me., April 7.—George E. Hughes, former member of the Democratic National Committee, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1894 until 1904, died today at the age of 65. He was twice Mayor of this city, and had practiced law here for many years.

Admiral Giovanni Bettolo.

ROME, via Paris, April 7.—Admiral Giovanni Bettolo, several times Minister of Marine in the Italian Cabinet, is dead.

OKUMA DEFENDS ALLIANCE.

Rebukes Critics, Insisting Japan Is Loyal to England.

TOKIO, March 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Spurred to speech by persistent attacks on the Anglo-Japanese alliance by several Japanese newspapers, Count Okuma, the Premier, in an interview yesterday insisted on Japan's unwavering fidelity to the agreement with Great Britain. He declared that Great Britain, Japan, Russia, France, and Italy must hold together to crush their common foe.

"The spirit of chivalry and loyalty to a friend," said the Premier, "is strong among the Japanese, and this spirit has been manifested in many ways since the outbreak of the war. I have no fear that the leading men of America or of any other country will doubt Japan's sincerity or loyalty because of the writings and mouthings of a sensational newspaper any more than we of Japan doubt the friendship or the loyalty of England or America because a few newspapers say unkind things or publish untruths about us. We are doing everything we can to assist England in fighting her enemy.

"It is true that recently a small section of the Japanese press has taken a stand that might be regarded as anti-British. It has been suggested to me that such newspapers should be rigorously dealt with, but I regard the muzzling of the press as a dangerous thing unless the newspapers overstep the bounds. The absolute freedom of the press is a principle to which I have always adhered. Besides, every one should endeavor to take a broad view of any situation, and if we do so in this case it will readily be seen that a so-called anti-British sentiment is confined to an extremely limited circle, and that, indeed, the vast majority of the people of this country and of the press of Japan are extremely friendly to England and the Allies."

Count Okuma declared he desired to assert positively that Japan was loyal to her alliance, friendly to Great Britain, and faithful to all her undertakings.

"The alliance," he asserted, "is just as strong today as ever it was, benefiting Japan and benefiting Britain."

TENOR AND 'CELLIST HEARD.

Craig Campbell Sings and Max Gegna Plays in Aeolian Hall.

The recitals of yesterday were two in number, one given in the afternoon at Aeolian Hall by Craig Campbell, tenor, and the other given in the evening at the same place by Max Gegna, 'cellist.

Mr. Campbell has been heard here already this season. His program yesterday comprised a group of German lieder, a group of old and modern songs in English, five songs in French, and a concluding group made up of Scottish airs and songs by American composers. Mr. Campbell confirmed the agreeable impression he had made at his previous appearance. Hector MacCarthy, one of whose songs was sung, assisted at the piano.

Max Gegna, the young 'cellist who appeared in the evening, was heard for the first time here. His program included Rubinstein's Sonata in D, Dvorak's Concerto in B minor, and smaller pieces by Bach, Becker, Saint-Saëns, and Popper. The player has a good tone and certain graces of style, but he is not altogether exact and polished when technical difficulties arise. The accompaniments were very well done by Harry Kaufman.

East-West Players Repeat Playlets.

The East-West Players repeated the program of playlets translated from the Yiddish, first presented by them several weeks ago in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, last night in the Théâtre Français. Except for the substitution of "The Yellow Passport," a playlet by Abraham S. Schomer, for one of those originally given the program was the same.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MAGDALENE HEISER, widow of Diedrich Heiser, and a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty years, died on Thursday at her home, 374 Jefferson Avenue, aged 88 years.

Mrs. MARY L. PINK, widow of William H. Pink, died on Wednesday at her home, 305 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. She was born in Stratford, Conn. the daughter of the late J. Freeman Stagg, and was one of the oldest members of the James M. E. Church. She left two daughters and two sons.

Mrs. MARTHA RUDOLPH, 77 years old, widow of Philip Rudolph, and an old member of the New Brooklyn Reformed Church, died at her home, 233 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. HENRY KORNAHRENS, wife of a retired business man, died on Wednesday at her home, 173 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

DANIEL F. McCANN, a retired builder of Manhattan, died at his home, 312 Avenue C, Flatbush, on Thursday. Mr. McCann was 62 years old, a member of New Amsterdam Council, Knights of Columbus, and left a daughter and two sons, Thomas A., and Dr. Daniel F. McCann, who is on the staff of the New York Foundling Hospital.

Mrs. ELLA MARIA ROBBINS, widow of Marvin Robbins, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 532 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in Brooklyn, the daughter of the late James E. Cornell, who started the real estate business that was later Rustin & Robbins, with her husband as a member of the firm.

FRANK J. FORSTER, a member of Washington Council, No. 137, K. of C., of the St. Catherine's Aid Society and the St. Sebastian Society of the Most Holy Trinity R. C. Church, died on Wednesday at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., in his seventy-second year. He left two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MATILDA W. SHAW, widow of William Petrie Shaw, a New York business man, died at her home, 20 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Shaw was born in England, the daughter of the late Captain William John Williams of the British Royal Navy.

CHARLES H. BERKEMEYER, 79 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 190 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Amelia Moeller, and a son, Dr. William H. Berkemeyer.

Mrs. LUCINDA DEMAREST WALLING, formerly for many years active in the work of St. George's P. E. Church, died on Thursday at her home, 654 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She was the widow of Daniel N. Walling, and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

LOREN LEASTES CHILDS, 73 years old, formerly in the life insurance business in the West, died at his home, 48 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday.

Mrs. BRIDGET A. McGARRY, wife of James McGarry, a retired police sergeant, and a daughter of the late Maurice Dudley, a Brooklyn contractor, died on Wednesday at her home, 200 Clinton Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM KRUMBECK, formerly for many years the Manhattan agent for the Duryea Starch Company, died on Thursday at his home, 913½ Ross Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Krumbeck was one of the organizers of the Hanover Club, and was a member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SOPHIE DURBROW PATTERSON, one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and widow of Thomas H. Patterson, a shipping agent of New York, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis D. Dodge, 291 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. CLARISSA TREAT WARRINER, widow of Perlin N. Warriner and a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church for more than forty-five years, died on Thursday at her home, 141 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY W. THOMPSON, widow of Joseph Thompson, died yesterday at her home in Washington, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. MARGARET C. WILLIAMS, widow of William Williams, formerly of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sherwood, in Belleville, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

CHESTER CHAPIN RUMRILL died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was born Feb. 28, 1878, the son of Colonel and Mrs. James A. Rumrill and the grandson of Chester W. Chapin, who was President of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HEAD, widow of Samuel Head, died yesterday at the home of her son in Flushing, L. I., in her seventy-fourth year.

ALGERNON DOUGHERTY, a son of the late Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, died on Thursday in Paris, France, in his fifty-ninth year. He was formerly Secretary to the American Legation in Mexico and to the American Embassy in Rome.

CHARLES WELLINGTON, the oldest fox hunter in New England, died on Thursday in Waltham, Mass., in his eighty-eighth year.

Captain HENRY P. GODDARD, a veteran of the civil war and a writer on Shakespeare, died on Thursday at his home in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. SARAH MEREDITH, wife of Harry N. Meredith and mother of Lois Meredith, the actress, died recently in Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE R. COLTON DEAD.

Ex-Gov. of Porto Rico, Who Drafted New Tariff for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico from 1909 until 1913, died at the Walter Reed Army Hospital here during the night. He was born in Galesburg, Ill., and was in his fiftieth year. In early life he became a ranchman in New Mexico, remaining there until 1886, when he removed to Nebraska, and during 1889-90 was a member of the Nebraska House of Representatives.

In 1897 Mr. Colton was appointed a national bank examiner, and after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war went to the Philippines as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Nebraska Volunteers. Under the American occupation he organized the customs service of Manila and remained in charge until 1905, when he went to Santo Domingo and organized the Dominican customs receivership under the agreement between the United States and that country.

During 1907-1909 Mr. Colton was Insular Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands and drafted and presented to Congress the new tariff for the Philippines, which was enacted at a special session of Congress. Mr. Colton also took a prominent part in drafting provisions of the Payne bill relating to free trade between this country and the Philippines.

Mr. Colton was a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington.

Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff.

LONDON, April 8.—Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, widely known as an authority on irrigation, died here on Thursday. He was born in Scotland and was in his eighty-first year. After being graduated from the Edinburgh Academy and the Military College at Addiscombe Sir Colin became a Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers in 1856. Shortly after he took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, for which he received the Medal, and then joined the Irrigation Department of the Northwest Provinces, being Chief Engineer in Burmah.

In addition to other offices, Sir Colin was formerly Under Secretary for the State Public Works in Cairo and Under Secretary for Scotland. Sir Colin was the author of "Irrigation in Southern Europe."

Sir A. R. Simpson Dies of Injuries.

EDINBURGH, April 7.—Alexander Russell Simpson, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Emeritus Professor of Midwifery of the University of Edinburgh, died last night from injuries he received by being knocked down by a motorcar while walking home in the evening. Sir Alexander, who was born in 1835, was the author of a number of medical works and a widely known authority.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TISHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Tishman, (nee Anna Valentine,) 160 West 85th St., receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Confirmed.

ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenberg of 48 West 120th St. wish to announce the confirmation celebration of their son Edward, on Saturday, April 15, at 9 A. M., at the Hungarian Congregation, Ohab Zedeck, 18 West 116th St.

Engaged

SMITH—REYNOLDS.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris S. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Willard Reynolds, to Robert Lansing Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Smith, Poughkeepsie. Miss Reynolds graduate Westover School. Mr. Smith graduate Williams College.

Married.

FLOERSHEIMER — MARKWELL. — On Thursday, April 6, 1916, at the Ritz-Carlton, by the Rev. Stephen Wise, Fannie Perelen Markwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Markwell of 27 West 90th St., New York, to Albert Floersheimer of New York.

GUILE—ARTHURS.—April 6, Gladys C. Arthurs to Dr. Herbert V. Guile.

Long Island.

ROBINSON — DURYEE. — April 5, Hilda Duryee to Ellis Robinson.

Died

BARBOUR.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday morning, April 6, 1916, Helen Louise, wife of Robert P

CANTON REVOLTS FROM YUAN'S RULE

China's Great Southern Province, Kwang-tung, Declares Its Independence.

PREDICT MORE DEFECTIONS

Belief in Shanghai That This Action Points to Probable Downfall of the Executive.

SHANGHAI, China, April 7.—The independence of Canton and the Province of Kwang-tung was formally declared yesterday afternoon, after a conference of military and naval officers and leading citizens with Lung Chi-kuang, the Governor of the province. No fighting took place.

The secession is considered important here, as observers of the situation regard it as pointing to the probable downfall of Yuan Shih-kai. It is expected to lead to the defection of other southern provinces and strengthen the hands of the southern leaders in their reiterated demand for Yuan's retirement and the restoration of the Nanking Constitution.

The influence at Peking of Vice President Li Yuan-hung and Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, it is thought possible, may result in the peaceful solution of the situation that the southerners ardently desire, but information from a usually well-informed foreign source in Peking is to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai will fight bitterly.

The China Merchant Steamship Company has refused to transport northern troops to Canton. Lack of tonnage available was given as the reason.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is on her way to Amoy. The Galveston is due at Swatow tomorrow, when the Wilmington will sail for Canton.

It is considered noteworthy that there are no apprehensions for the safety of foreigners.

PEKING, China, April 7.—Paul R. Josselyn, American Vice Consul at Canton, telegraphed to the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinach, today that no disturbances had occurred in Canton following the declartion of the independence of Kwang-tung Province. Both the civil and military Governors of the province proclaimed its independence.

Kwang-tung is an important province of China, in the southeastern part of the empire, on the China Sea. Its capital is Canton. Its population is estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

EXPECTS NANKING TO REBEL.

Hwang Sing, Refugee Here, Says Yuan Is About Bankrupt.

General Hwang Sing, for several years a political refugee because his political differences with Yuan Shih-kai, the President of China, said yesterday at his home, 404 West 115th Street, where he has been living with his suite since he came to this country two years ago, that he had received a cablegram from China announcing the secession from Yuan's rule of the Province of Kwang-tung. General Hwang made the following statement through his secretary, who acted as interpreter:

"This declaration of independence simply goes to show the ill-feeling and spirit of rebellion which most of the people of China are nursing toward their President, the would-be Emperor. Yuan Shih-kai has proved to be inordinately ambitious. After saying that the Chinese were not suited to a republican form of government he deliberately set about to overthrow the Republic and establish himself as Emperor.

"When the nation found out that an Emperor's rule was not what it wanted the wily Yuan Shih-kai came forth with the declaration that he would gladly revert to the republican government and call himself President.

"The people of Kwang-tung have been rapidly getting tired of misrule and despotism. Kwang-tung, you know, has a population of more than 25,000,000. It is important, likewise commercially and strategically, because of its canal and port. Millions in Government funds are kept there, but better, almost all of the officers of the Chinese navy are natives of the Province and in sympathy with its every move. Yuan Shih-kai, then, cannot depend on the navy to aid him much.

"The secession of Kwang-tung only presages to my mind the formal declaration of independence on the part of several other provinces. The people of the city of Nanking are very much in sympathy with the action of their compatriots and from a trustworthy source I have been informed that a definite move may be expected from them very soon.

"Yuan Shih-kai has practically no resources now whatever. The well-known six-Power loan, which was borrowed ostensibly for constructive purposes, has been squandered, the money being paid out for the annihilation of the ruler's enemies, in bribery and the like. I sincerely hope there is nothing to the report that there is to be another loan made him by American capitalists to aid in carrying on his despotism, as such a loan would only be repudiated by the republicans.

"If money went from this country now for the support of Yuan Shih-kai it might prove disastrous to the friendly relations existing at present between the Chinese and this country. One of my objects in coming here from Japan, where I was a refugee for some time, was to see what could be done to set this loan matter right."

General Hwang said that his information concerning the political affairs of his native country came to him at first hand, as he was in receipt of almost daily messages.

REVOLT IN COCHIN CHINA.

Natives Attack French in Saigon, Killing Several Soldiers.

MANILA, April 7.—Passengers arriving here report a native uprising at Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, and an attack upon the local prison. The majority of the insurgents were captured, after a French officer and several soldiers had been killed and injured, according to the travelers' statements.

MRS. FRENCH LOSES DECREE

English Court Reverses the Action in Divorce Proceedings.

LONDON, April 7.—The decree nisi granted to Mrs. Ida Marcelle French, a daughter of Robert J. Wynne, formerly American Consul General at London, was rescinded today by the Divorce Court. This action means that Mrs. French's application for a divorce from Captain H. R. French, formerly of the Seventh Hussars, is refused.

The King's Proctor intervened in the case on April 4 and opposed making the decree nisi absolute. The jury today decided that the charge of the King's Proctor regarding the association of Mrs. French with Frank Andrews, whom Mrs. French, it is said, announced she intended to marry when she was set free, had been proved.

Government Official Executed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Tsai Nai-wang, a high civil officer of the Yuan Shi-kai Government, has been executed in Kwang-tung Province by revolutionaries, according to a dispatch to the Chinese Republic Association here. The message confirmed the independence declaration of Lung Chi-kuang and said that conditions in Kwang-tung Province were not unsettled.

Jamaica to Send 12,000 Recruits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—This colony has decided to send 12,000 recruits to Kitchener's army. Business organizations are investing in the British war loans to the amount of $1,000,000.

Chile Sends New Envoy Here.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 7.—Santiago Alduante Bascunan, who has been Chilean Minister to Italy since 1907, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, who resigned in January.

France Honors Mrs. Wharton.

PARIS, April 7.—The French Government has conferred on Mrs. Edith Wharton the decoration of the Legion of Honor for her relief work in behalf of French war sufferers.

THE MATOPPO SAILS.

British Steamer Held Up by Schiller Resumes Voyage to Russia.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., April 7.—The British steamer Matoppo, whose Captain and crew of fifty-five men were held up on the high sea last week by Ernest Schiller, now under arrest in New York, resumed her voyage today to Vladivostock. The steamer sailed from New York March 29 with a cargo of barbed wire and railroad ties for the Russian Government.

The Matoppo had been in harbor here more than a week, while a search of the ship was made for supposed bombs which Schiller said he had placed in her hold. Depositions for use in the charge of piracy brought against Schiller have been obtained by the Federal authorities from Captain Bergner and members of the crew.

ROB SATTERLEE HOME.

Burglars Visit Country Residence at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 7.—It was discovered early today that the country homes of Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Jennie Bigelow Tracy, daughter of the late John Bigelow, had been entered and robbed.

Both families being away, the Satterlees in New York and Mrs. Tracy in Washington, D. C., the amount of valuables believed to have been stolen will not be definitely known until their return. Some valuable rugs are missing from the Tracy home. Discovery of the burglary was made by some of the resident help.

BIG GRAIN CARGOES HELD UP

Vessels Lying at Portland, Ore., Can't Get Enough Sailors.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7.—With a cargo of 172,660 bushels of wheat, the British bark Alice A. Leigh, which completed loading here today, is being detained on account of her inability to sign a full crew. Her cargo is the largest grain shipment loaded here by a sailing vessel this season.

The Norwegian bark Olive Bank, also laden with grain, which has been held up since the first of the week, still is unable to get enough sailors. The Norwegian bark Musselcrag, another delayed grain ship, managed to start out last night.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7.—The Department of Commerce, which was asked by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to permit clearance of vessels without fully certified crews, replied today that the Department could not suspend or annul the law.

WOMEN CRUSADERS START

To Work in Western Suffrage States for Federal Amendment.

To the music of a brass band playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the New York women who are to go to the West to get western women's votes for legislators who will vote for the Federal suffrage amendment, left the Pennsylvania station yesterday for Washington, D. C., whence, with the rest of a large delegation, they will start in private cars for the West tomorrow night.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Anna Constable, and Miss Helen Todd were three of the crusaders. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was prevented from going by an attack of neuralgia, and Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain remained home to take the place of Miss Todd in work for the Child Welfare Association.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks made a nice little speech to speed the crusaders on their journey, and Mrs. Blatch said the women of the West would be pledged to put the getting of the vote before any other political question. Mrs. Blatch will take up her residence in the West, and will vote in the Presidential election, she said.

Lion Cub Not in St. Regis Lobby.

R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel, yesterday denied the story that a few weeks ago H. Nelson Slater of Boston, who was spending the week end here, brought a lion cub into the lobby of the hotel. It is said by Mr. Slater that final arrangements for the purchase of the cub were made by correspondence and it was sent to Boston by express.

Sing Sing to Have a Glee Club.

OSSINING, April 7.—Musically inclined members of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing are organizing a glee club of fifty voices among inmates who were once cabaret, chorus and choir singers. Percy Stevens of New York, who has visited the prison occasionally, has promised to train the club.

INSTRUCTION.

Gain A Half Year

in preparing for executive positions or for professional C. P. A. practice.

Pace Standardized Courses in Accountancy and Business Administration.

Spring and Early Summer Classes (evening) form week of April 10—No classes during August.

For complete information address A. E. Rejall, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church Street, N. Y.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

220 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

FERGUSON DEMANDS $85,804 OF DR. HILLIS

Preacher's Former Financial Adviser, in Accounting, Says That Sum Is Due Him.

REPORT COVERED 5 YEARS

Settlement of Suits, Names of Investors, Deals, and Other Details Are Set Forth at Length.

Frank L. Ferguson, former attorney and financial adviser to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, has filed with Referee William D. Dickey a detailed statement showing every financial operation transacted by him for Dr. Hillis from 1910, when he assumed charge of Dr. Hillis's financial affairs, to 1915, when his relations with Dr. Hillis were severed. The statement was made by Mr. Ferguson pursuant to an order issued by Justice Walter Jaycox of the Supreme Court in Dr. Hillis's suit against Mr. Ferguson for an accounting.

The accounting rendered by Mr. Ferguson covered more than 200 typewritten pages. It required seven stenographers two weeks to get it in shape to be submitted to the official referee. Mr. Ferguson credited himself with $1,151,-471.58 and charged himself with having received only $1,065,667.15, leaving a net balance of $85,804.43, which he alleged was still due him from Dr. Hillis. He declared that when he took hold of Dr. Hillis's affairs the pastor's liabilities amounted to $820,000 and that when he ceased handling Dr. Hillis's money he owed only $302,600. Mr. Ferguson said he had made profits of $123,990 for Dr. Hillis.

That many men prominent in the religious and business worlds were involved in the financial operations of Dr. Hillis was shown by the accounting. Among those who purchased timber licenses from Dr. Hillis were the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson of Newark, Rodney (Gypsy) Smith, the evangelist; A. F. Nightingale, former Superintendent of Sunday school in Dr. Hillis's church in Chicago; Sir Harold Harmsworth and Pomeroy Burton of London, England; R. M. Patrick of Marengo, Ill., Dr. Hillis's father-in-law; E. D. Patrick, his brother-in-law; Miss Lucy Whitlock, his secretary, and many others.

Mr. Ferguson, in the accounting, asserted that he had settled a number of suits filed against Dr. Hillis, as well as a number that were threatened. Among those with whom Mr. Ferguson treated were the Royal Bank of Canada, E. Hodgson, a timber cruiser; a man named Hamilton of Victoria, B. C.; the Orange National Bank of Orange, N. J.; Lyon de Camp, from whom Dr. Hillis secured money on a note; the Rev. William J. Dawson, Leigh Hunt, a banker; the Martin Kingman Estate, A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, the A. C. Frost Company, and Brayton & Lawbaugh of Chicago. On a statement made by Dr. Hillis concerning settlement of the last suit was based an action for libel brought against him by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis. The accounting summarized Dr. Hillis's plans and operations in timber and coal deals.

No copy of the accounting has yet been served upon Charles T. Lark, attorney of record for Dr. Hillis, and Lark, when asked yesterday if he had seen the original papers at the office of Official Referee Dickey, said he had not.

"We will go over them very carefully before we submit an answer. That is certain," said Mr. Lark.

Mr. Ferguson said last night that he was willing to let the accounting speak for itself, and had no further comment to make.

RICH RAISE ROYAL WAR FUND

Thirty Persons Make Up a $300,000 Relief Gift.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and twenty-eight of their wealthy friends in New York and Philadelphia are raising a sum of $300,000, according to report, to be equally divided among the Queen of England, the Czarina of Russia, and the President of France for use in war relief.

The fund is unique among war relief subscriptions. Whereas other amounts have been collected by the aid of much canvassing and publicity, this fund, according to the report, is being raised among a select few with what amounts to star chamber secrecy. Although news that she was the prime mover in the plan to make the present of $300,000 to the foreign rulers had been spread broadcast and had come to her personal attention, Mrs. Vanderbilt when interrogated yesterday replied that she had "nothing to say." In like manner nothing could be learned at the office of her husband, 30 Pine Street, nor from the alleged contributers to the fund.

The current report is that the presentation of the money is to be strictly "society" affair. Thirty persons, including Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Henry C. Frick, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and others, are to give $10,000 each. The total, $300,000, will be obtained in gold coin, and $100,000 enclosed in a gold bag will be sent to each of the rulers named. Accompanying each gift will be a gold book bearing the golden autographs of the ten contributors to the particular $100,000. In acknowledgment of the generosity of the Americans, it is said, each ruler will send to each of the ten contributors whose names he or she receives a little gold book containing his or her autograph—in gold, of course.

SWINDLE IN LAND GRANTS.

Ex-Government Clerk Stole Veterans' Certificates, Is Charge.

David W. Scott, a former Government clerk, was held yesterday in $5,000 bail in the Federal District Court on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud in connection with land certificates. These were for grants of Government lands to old soldiers, and, according to the indictment he came into possession of them by extracting them from the files of the General Land Office at Washington and forging the assignments upon them.

On Feb. 29 it is charged Scott wrote to the Western Land Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that he had for sale certain certificates of land rights, and that when presented by himself or his assignee to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a patent for the land they represented would be issued.

Suit Against Kodak Co. Settled.

A compromise has been reached in the $750,000 Sherman law suit, which the Hall Camera Company filed in July, 1914, in the Federal District Court against the Eastman Kodak Company. Judge Learned Hand yesterday made the order for the discontinuance of the suit. The terms of the compromise have not been given out. In the complaint the Hall Camera Company alleged that it had been driven out of business by the unfair methods of the Eastman Kodak Company, and that its business had been injured to the amount of $250,000.

WOODS REVIEWS HIS WORK.

Police Commissioner Has Made Many Changes In Two Years.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, ending his second year as head of the department yesterday, told of some of the things he had accomplished. Following are some of the innovations of his administration:

Establishment of weekly conferences among the Commissioner, his deputies, and the Inspectors.

Change in method of patrol, which permitted an increase in the number of men for suburban precincts.

Substitution of bicycles, motor cycles, and automobiles for horses.

Installation of telephone booths in the suburbs and of the flashlight system of patrol in the city.

A decrease in the number of mounted men from 506 in 1914 to 350 at present. This change nets the city a saving of $46,000 a year.

The Detective Bureau has been completely changed. There are at present 650 detectives scattered through the nine detective bureaus. Specialists in safe, loft, and automobile thefts were divided into squads, and other squads were formed known as the bomb, blackmail, mendicancy, strong arm, gang, pickpocket, and white salve squads.

There are at present 650 men in the traffic squad, as compared with 550 in 1914. Car-stop safety zones were established at important traffic centres and play streets for children from which vehicular traffic is barred. The semaphore system of traffic signaling was adopted for Fifth Avenue.

Automobiles were adopted in place of horse-drawn patrol wagons, saving the city $30,000 a year.

NAME DONLEY PROSECUTOR.

Ryder, Conservation Commission Agent, Got Duck-Killing Evidence.

The identity of the man who posed as "Mr. Milford" and who obtained the evidence of unlawful hunting against William Donley of Babylon, who killed himself after wounding five persons, was disclosed by the State Conservation Commission yesterday. He was Roland M. Ryder, a special game protector employed by the State Conservation Commission to investigate charges that considerable illegal hunting of ducks was going on around Babylon. The Conservation Commission disclosed "Milford's" identity in order to set at rest the rumors that Donley had been "hounded" into insanity and suicide.

According to Ryder's statement, which accompanied the explanation sent out by the Conservation Commission, he went to Babylon under instructions and obtained room and board at Donley's home by representing himself to be a chauffeur in ill health. He remained at Donley's home for the greater part of March, under the name of "Milford," and accompanied Donley on many duck hunting expeditions. Then he came to New York city, according to his statement, and submitted the evidence he had gathered to Confidential Agent D. C. Speenburgh of the commission. The arrest of Donley followed.

Donley, according to the commission, could have been fined $1,500, but was let off with $300 and expressed himself as pleased with having escaped with so slight a punishment. An official of the commission expressed the hope last night that the explanation would end the stories of a "frame up."

"Discrediting the commission simply means encouraging lawlessness by hunters," he said.

COUNCIL LODGE FOR PARK.

Van Cortlandt Structure Expected to be Ready Next Month.

Van Cortlandt Park has the distinction of being the first park in the United States to erect a council lodge for meetings of out-of-doors organizations.

The council ring and ceremonies are an Indian custom, first used among white men by Ernest Thompson Seton in his organization of Woodcraft Indians, and adopted later by the Men's Camp Fire Club of America, the Red Lodge, the Woodcraft Boys and Girls, the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the Inkowa Club, and other organizations. Miss Grace Parker, Director of the Inkowa Club, is responsible for the erection of the Van Cortlandt Park the council lodge.

It is to be erected on historic ground, just north of Deer Range Hill, occupied several hundred years ago by the Manhattan Indians. The lodge will be of chestnut slabs built in the form of a circle, forty feet in diameter, with side walls seven feet high. The roof will be open for a space twenty feet in diameter, making possible the council fire in the centre of the lodge. Seating capacity will be provided for two hundred persons. The lodge will be ready for use by the middle of May and will be opened with a ground council under the auspices of the Inkowa Club.

EX-CONSUL'S WIFE SUES.

Mrs. Wackerow Asks $300 a Month Alimony in Separation Action.

Richard Wackerow, for seven years United States Consul at Breslau, Germany, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Amelia Jaeger Wackerow, for a separation. She asks $300 a month alimony and says that since she married the defendant in Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 6, 1910, he had not contributed toward her support. Out of her own means, she says, she was compelled to maintain their home at a total cost of $30,000.

Mrs. Wackerow is wealthy. She alleges the usual cruelty, non-support, and abandonment.

Mrs. Wackerow says she has been informed that her husband is earning much money producing pictures of the European war; also that he was in the employ of the German Government.

Argument on the alimony demand will be heard by Justice Bijur on Monday.

GIRL INJURED BY DIVE.

Daughter of Irving S. Chase Improving at Hospital Here.

The condition of Miss Marjorie S. Chase, the daughter of Irving S. Chase, head of the Waterbury Clock Company, who has been seriously ill in the Polyclinic Hospital, as the result of injuries received from a high dive at Port Antonio, Jamaica, on March 27, was much improved yesterday, it was said at the hospital. Dr. Charlton Wallace, in charge of the case, could not be reached, but Dr. Pritchard, another physician, said that her chances for a speedy recovery were excellent. He said that the discomfort caused by the plaster cast, which incased her back, had disappeared. It will be several weeks before Miss Chase will be able to leave the hospital.

The accident occurred while Miss Chase, accompanied by her father and some friends, was making a tour of the West Indies. At one of the beaches Miss Chase, who is an expert swimmer, dived from a railing into the water, which she did not know was shallow. Her head struck the sand and she was stunned. It was not until later that it was discovered that her spine had been injured. Her father immediately made arrangements to bring her to New York for treatment. Miss Chase, who is 19 years old, lives at Waterbury, Conn.

Wilson's Boy Defenders Win.

The three defenders of President Wilson's policy of national defense won last night in the interscholastic contest in extemporaneous speech, held under the auspices of Colgate University, in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. Harry Halpern of the Eastern District High School won the first prize, Archie Dawson of the Morris High School the second, and Eric Howlett of Newton High School the third.

WIFE CONFESSES IN SEEKING REVENGE

Gives Husband Letters So He May Name Former Admirer as Co-respondent.

HATE FOLLOWED MARRIAGE

Court Asserts He Never Knew of Case Similar to That of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Minton.

Because the man she loved had married another woman, and for the purpose of injuring him, Mrs. Alice Minton placed in the hands of her husband, Melville Minton, a publisher, evidence on which he could procure a divorce. The man upon whom Mrs. Minton was anxious to wreak vengeance, even though she destroyed her own reputation, was Bert Weil, whose home is in Philadelphia. Mr. Minton was willing to forgive his wife and they tried to live together again, but they quarreled so often that Mrs. Minton sued for a separation, and Mr. Minton brought an action for a divorce. The divorce suit was heard by Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court yesterday. At the conclusion of the hearing, in which decision was reserved, the Justice said:

"In all my years on the bench I have never before known of a case like this. A wife, in order to be revenged upon a man who scorned her affections, has deliberately supplied her husband with evidence to divorce her."

Mr. Minton, in testifying, said that his married life had been ordinarily happy, and he had never suspected his wife of deceiving him. When she handed him a package of letters written to her by Weil, said Mr. Minton, her face was wreathed in smiles and she appeared to be jubilant. After he had read the letters his wife said to him:

"They were written to me by Bert Weil, who lives in Philadelphia. I have been deeply in love with him since 1911, and I have not been a true wife to you since that time until a few months ago."

In response to a question Mr. Minton said his wife asserted:

"I am confessing that I deceived you because I want to make Weil suffer as he has caused me to suffer. He was good and kind while I knew him, and I thought that I was the one girl in all the world to him. Then I learned that he had married another woman. I hate him now as much as I loved him before. You use these letters in a divorce suit and name him as the co-respondent."

Mr. Minton said that he did not sue for a divorce until his wife began her separation action, and then he sued, not for the purpose of punishing Weil, but to protect himself. Mrs. Minton was not in court, but her counsel filed an affidavit which she made and which ran in part:

"It is true that I made a confession to my husband. The two of us had a long talk about our past married life. Both of us made confessions. We felt they were good for the soul and would explain why we had not been able to get along together."

Both of them felt better after relieving themselves by a talk, she said, and they began living together again at 815 West Ninety-eighth Street. But they didn't get along.

"Manlike," said Mrs. Minton, "my husband could not forgive my wrongs, although he had promised to do so. He denounced me for the things I had confessed to. After that it was fight, fight, and fight, and when I could stand it no longer we parted for good."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Determining the Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

So-called blood pudding, in the composition of which little or no meat is used, cannot be regarded under the tariff as "prepared meats." This was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of Manuel Caragol & Co. The firm objected to the action of the Collector in returning the pudding at 15 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. An official analysis showed the presence of 51 per cent. fat or fatty tissue; 20 per cent. chopped onions; 6 per cent intestinal skin, and the remaining 23 per cent. anatto coloring matter, dried blood, &c. The Collector was affirmed.

The mere fact that an article is labeled with advertising matter does not necessarily take it out of the toy class, according to a decision by Judge Sullivan in the case of Q. Nervione, Chicago. This merchant brought in small rubber balloons, some with and others without advertising matter printed on the sides. The Collector levied 35 per cent. duty on the articles on the ground they were "parts of toys." Entry at 10 per cent. was asked under the provision for "manufactures wholly or in chief value of india rubber or gutta-percha, not specially provided for." One of the protestant's witnesses testified that most of the balloons were sold for advertising purposes. The General Appraiser said that nowhere in the record was there proof that the balloons were not, used by children as playthings, or that they were reasonably fitted for other purposes. Affirming the Collector, the decision held that advertising matter on an article did not prevent a child from using the balloons as playthings.

F. D. Downing & Co. imported merchandise claimed to be free of duty as anthracene or anthracene oil. It was classified as a product of coal tar at 15 per cent. When the case came up for trial, it was submitted on the official record without the introduction of any testimony. The failure to introduce evidence rendered the protest legally insufficient, in the opinion of Judge Brown, to overcome the presumption in favor of the Collector's return.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, undertook to convince the board that the milky color in glass rods was not of a character warranting their classification at 45 per cent. as "colored." Instead, the firm claimed entry at 30 per cent. as plain manufactures of glass. It was shown at the trial that the ends of the rods had been tapered apparently by cutting or grinding. They were, however, plain, without ornamentation of any kind. While a good deal of testimony was taken, Judge Sullivan found against the importers. He said the fact remained, as a mere inspection of the official sample showed, that no matter how the milky color was produced, the glass in controversy was "colored."

Franz Euler & Co. figured in a protest relating to the rate on merchandise returned by Appraiser Sague as gelatin, or manufactures of gelatin consisting of what is known as cellophane, or biophane. Duty was taken at 25 per cent. as a manufacture of gelatin by virtue of the similitude clause of the tariff. Judge Brown held that the similitude clause did not apply, and directed entry at 15 per cent. as the next enumerated manufactured article provision.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were given a rate of 25 per cent. on magnifying glasses known as linen provers, the board holding that the articles fell under the provision for "microscopes." The Collector was reversed in his assessment of 35 per cent. as "optical instruments."

May End Passaic Garment Strike.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—The strike at the plant of Wolf & Abraham, garment makers, will probably end at a meeting of the strikers' committee and representatives of the firm tomorrow. There are 500 workers on strike for a wage increase of $3 a week, and they demand that the company recognize the union. The officials of the company, it was learned today, have already agreed to recognize the union, and they will talk over increases with the committee tomorrow.

JERSEY BANKS PROSPEROUS.

Deposits Increase $12,500,000 Since Last November.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—An increase of more than $12,500,000 in New Jersey bank deposits since last November is shown in a report made public today by George M. Lamonte, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. The statement includes the 108 trust companies, 25 savings banks, and 25 State banks.

The deposits of the trust companies at the close of business March 7 aggregated $257,527,218.20, of the savings banks $131-235,377.85, and of the State banks $21,044,273.43, a grand total of $409,806,869.48.

The total on Nov. 10 last was $397,-010,101.44, or $12,796,768.04 less than last month.

The resources advanced $11,972,003.13 in the same period, the surplus $892,-645.37, and the undivided profits $228,048.76.

AMERICA LEADS EXPORTS.

Year 1915 Shows $1,784,000,000 of Manufactures Sent Abroad.

Exports of manufactures from the United States in 1915 exceeded those of any other country of the world. A compilation by the National City Bank shows that the $1,784,000,000 worth of manufactures exported from the United States in 1915 exceeded by about $350,-000,000 those of Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures.

The total value of manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1915 was $1,784,000,000, those from Great Britain $1,426,000,000, France $850,000,000, Italy approximately $225,000,000, Canada approximately $150,000,000, Spain $121,000,000, India $143,000,000, Russia approximately $35,-000,000. No figures are available regarding the 1915 exports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Belgium.

Final Call on Anglo-French Loan.

The last of the proceeds of the sale of Anglo-French bonds, deposited with 1,100 banks throughout the country, will be paid into the National City Bank for account of Great Britain and France on April 20. A call just issued is for the remaining 30 per cent. on the last deposit, and will bring in about $16,-000,000. This is the final call on the proceeds of the loan, and is taken to mean that the $460,000,000 raised by the sale of bonds has been practically exhausted in a little over six months.

Tide Water Oil Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The Tide Water Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The company is located at Bayonne.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Thirty-four corporations, whose aggregate capitalization is $18,382,200, were chartered today. They include:

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., mercantile, manufacturers, merchandise, personal property, agent, broker, factor, $300,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $12,-000,000, (tax paid, $15,000); H. O. Coughlan, R. A. Anderson, 3 West 29th; Weil, Gotshal & Manges, 55 Liberty St., Manhattan.

This company takes over corporation of same title, chartered Oct. 9, 1914, with $1,000 capital, which was on June 11, 1915, increased to $1,000,000.

Egg-Lau-Fine Products Co., Inc., eggs, dairy, farm products, poultry food, $500,000; D. F. Dilworth, L. B. Iserman, B. V. Butterfield, 15 Broad Street.

H. Michaelyan, Inc., rugs, tapestries, art goods, jewelry, ceramics, $100,000; A. A. Meschutt, A. Holtzoff, H. Michaelyan, 570 West 150th St.

Bendit, Drey & Co., Inc., glass, mirrors, kindred merchandise, $100,000; W. H. Jeffers, A. L. Bendit, M. Drey, 186 Franklin St.

The Hollywood Co., Inc., Irvington, realty, $60,000; R. Stern, N. D. Whitehouse, C. Eddison, Irvington.

Eastern Dredging Corporation, Manhattan, wrecking, towing, dredging, sand, gravel, $30,000; W. J. Doetsch, N. C. Kropp, E. W. Chandler, 276 Jefferson St., Buffalo.

Garden City Country Club, Inc., golf links, tennis courts, athletic grounds, $50,000; J. N. Hossert, S. V. Bogart, B. L. Atwater, Nassau Boulevard, Garden City.

Zink Lumber Co., Inc., East Aurora, lumber, hardware, agricultural tools, farmers' supplies, $25,000; C. F. Groover, B. F. Jackson, Albert O. Zink, East Aurora.

Deutsch-Amerikanisches Judgenoblatt, Inc., newspaper publisher, $25,000; Garthner, J. and A. Kaim, 467 Broadway.

Tifft Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, contractors, engineers, $10,000; M. J. Nieman, W. C. Bunting, R. H. Tifft, 196 Linwood Av., Buffalo.

The Music Shop, Inc., Poughkeepsie, musical instruments, talking machines, $10,000; M. Wicks, D. M. and C. Hickok, Poughkeepsie.

E. & S. Holding Co., Inc., Yonkers, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; M. W. Smith, M. Smith and F. W. Ertmann, 1,612 Broadway, Brooklyn.

K. & G. Clothing Co., Inc., merchandise, new and second-hand men's apparel, $20,-000; S. M. Garfunkel, S. M. and D. L. Kessler, 1487 Longwood Av., Bronx.

The Willard Clothing Co., Inc., clothing, dry goods, merchandise, $20,000; A. Solomon, C. Grosshandler, A. Maibaum, 240 East 84d St.

The Hudson Valley Orchard Co., New Paltz, realty, construction, bonds, notes, $20,000; J. H. Vanderlyn, E. Harp, F. M. Ohl, Toledo, Ohio.

Sheffield Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, moving-picture establishments, $20,000; I. Miller, R. and J. Spielberg, 460 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

W. E. Sexton, Inc., Mineola, civil engineering, $10,000; S. B. Bowne, H. W. Andrews, W. E. Sexton, Mineola.

Riverdale-City Line-Realty Co., Inc., contractors, builders, electric work, furniture, furnishings, trucking, stevedore, insurance, realty, $10,000; W. J. Powell, W. L. Sayers, J. K. M. Ewing, 31 Nassau St.

Gurn Spring Co., Inc., mineral waters, household furnishings, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; O. Dommasch, O. Fischer, M. A. Barry, 149 West 79th Street.

F. & L. Novelty Co., Inc., toys, souvenirs, leather goods, $10,000; F. V. Goldstein, M. Lowenthal, A. F. First, 8,769 Bay 24th St., Brooklyn.

Cornell Real Estate and Auction Co., Inc., Richmond Borough, realty, insurance, auctioneers, $5,000; S. Cornell, A. Gilligan, C. W. Schutzendorf, Albion Place, Port Richmond.

Theresa Cafe Co., Inc., retail liquors, $10,-000; M. Kaufman, H. L. Horowitz, J. Newman, 291 Broadway.

Hudson Theatre Corp., Albany, motion pictures, vaudeville, theatrical, $10,000; W. A. Cook, G. Roberts, B. Bernstein, Albany.

Duplex Vitalizer Mfg. Corp., Elmira, machine shop, devices for gas engines, $10,000; S. A. Paulero, C. Huslander, E. B. Hawley, 604 Robinson St., Elmira.

Simpson-Gordon Patents, Inc., inventions, personal property, $5,000; A. McClintock, G. Surald, W. Wittenberg, 11 Broadway.

J. & G. Beef Co., Inc., Brooklyn, meats, provisions, $5,000; J. Ginden, B. A. and J. Segal, 558 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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Authorizations: Spanish-American Trade Alliance, Inc., Dover, Del., general import and export business between countries of North and South America, $150,000; representative, Frederico Aguste, 37 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Van Praag & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000; Robinson Machine Co., Camden, $1,500 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Lewis Gun Co., Inc., Albany, $10,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Regis Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Vintage Realty Co., Inc., Queens.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 7.—Charters filed here:

Port Wentworth Lumber Co., $1,000,000, to acquire timber tracts and to manufacture lumber of all kinds. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties. Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Griffin, Clement W. Ekner.

Lowrie California Metals Co., New York, $100,000, to mine for materials and metals of all kinds. Incorporators, Carroll G. Waite, Thomas Robinson, Charles Richter, all of New York.

Standard Automatic Machine Co., $500,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with vending machines of all kinds. Incorporators, New Castle, Wilmington (Del.) parties. Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Increase in capital stock of National Cash Voucher Corporation of New York, increasing from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Charters filed:

American Steam Co., Newark, to conduct a steam laundry business, $100,000; Allen Unger, Benjamin Harris, Golde Unger, and Eva S. Harris, Newark.

Electric Laundry Co., East Orange, to conduct a laundry business, $70,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyser, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

International Development Co., Millville, builders and contractors, $250,000; Henry

REACTION IN COTTON ON REALIZING SALES

Exports, Unusually Heavy, Include 46,000 Bales for Britain and 11,000 for France.

SOUTHERN SPOTS ADVANCE

Liverpool a Liberal Seller of Late Positions—Rains Reported Over All the Cotton Belt.

There was enough realizing in cotton yesterday to cause a reaction of about 12 points, and prices closed easy on that basis. Southern spot markets report belated advances of 6 to 12 points at some centres, largely in response to the strength displayed by contracts late Thursday afternoon. Exports for the day were unusually large, and reached a total of 75,612 bales, including 46,000 bales for Great Britain, 11,000 bales for France, and 15,000 bales for the Continent. Clearances this week amounted to 122,000 bales, against 124,000 bales last year.

Liverpool was again a liberal seller of the late positions, and Wall Street also sold.

Rains were reported over practically every section of the belt, and were particularly heavy in portions of Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas.

Washington advices said that Representative Heflin of Alabama had offered a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the New York Cotton Exchange by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The local trade is puzzled as to the occasion for the inquiry, but one of the Exchange humorists suggested that the Alabama statesman might have started his investigation to discover why the market had been so dull recently.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement of cotton into sight for the week was 158,451 bales, against 244,759 bales last year. The total for the season is 10,804,000 bales, against 13,640,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 215,000 bales, against 394,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 12 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, middling 12c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.50	11.32	11.81@11.82	11.92@11.93
July	12.08	11.97	11.97@11.98	12.08@12.10
Oct.	12.35	12.15	12.15@12.16	12.26@12.27
Dec.	12.41	12.31	12.30@12.31	12.42@12.43
Jan.	12.45	12.37	12.36@12.37	12.47@12.48
March	11.56	11.47	12.46@12.47	12.55@12.57

Total port receipts, 27,009 bales; last week, 29,059 bales; last year, 33,592 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	3,480	7,893	7,854
New Orleans	2,448	7,853	5,126
Mobile	941	855	816
Savannah	2,256	2,507	8,213
Charleston	1,039	42	601
Wilmington	531	617	235
Norfolk	2,362	2,412	2,616

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	296	409	572
Memphis	878	2,000	3,362
St. Louis	111	1,422	1,780
Houston	3,028	3,860	7,910

Exports, 75,612 bales; total this year season, 4,122,990 bales; total last season, 6,735,390 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,435 Galveston	12.30	281,160	413,211
1,005 New Orleans	11.88	357,661	364,091
Mobile	11.75	17,528	48,313
Savannah	11¾	149,330	173,241
200 Charleston	11¾	65,178	88,690
Wilmington	11¾	41,086	54,015
1,145 Norfolk	11.75	113,253	88,169
1,017 Augusta	11.5	114,711	129,711
Memphis	12	193,749	180,202
128 St. Louis	12	19,772	26,421
2,819 Houston	12.30	117,761	139,936

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 5 points advance at 7.62d. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts 8,000 bales. American 3,000. Market closed steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week Mar..	$33,603	$32,506	$1,097
Mo. of Mar...	100,548	92,121	8,426
July 1-Mar. 31.	816,253	785,945	30,308

GRAND TRUNK—

4th week Mar..	1,592,442	1,446,999	145,473
Mo. of Mar...	4,500,248	4,014,204	405,689
July 1-Mar. 31.	40,160,164,928	37,262,161	2,902,767

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week Mar..	1,785,200	1,393,350	391,850
Mo. of Mar....	5,342,175	4,319,740	1,022,435
July 1-Mar. 31.	44,646,276	39,130,397	5,515,879

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,733,639	1,840,625	1,536,045
Net after taxes	564,207	295,832	323,786
Other income..	69,609	81,759	91,854
Total income..	663,909	377,591	415,139
Sur. aft. chgs..	91,294	*177,085	*129,959
Sk'g. & renew.fd.	20,000	28,888	24,117
Surplus	71,294	*208,974	*154,076
8 mos.	16,972,117	15,020,251	16,804,965
Net after taxes	6,072,119	4,302,629	4,342,482
Other income..	1,085,344	1,121,479	1,211,124
Total income..	7,157,463	5,424,118	5,553,606
Sur. aft. chgs..	2,420,472	736,955	956,283
Sk'g. & renew.fd.	205,387	191,008	181,833
Surplus	2,215,084	545,946	774,482

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	472,270	444,421	27,838
Net after taxes	261,398	259,669	4,724
Surplus*	118,985	108,477	10,494
Surplus*	48,088	45,842	2,246
2 mos. gross..	967,818	917,613	50,205
Net after taxes	545,669	530,205	15,464

*Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

WEST PENN TRACTION (and subsidiary companies) for January—

Gross	477,904	408,085	74,869
Net after taxes	286,250	104,401	41,849
Sur. aft. chgs..	77,634	45,089	32,560

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.28	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'26	4½	5.35	5.02
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.05
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'28	5	5.75	4.90
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
North. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.55	4.25
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. & M. S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. Pa. & S. Fran.	1916-'22	5	5.05	4.62
South. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.05
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair; fresh shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ga.—Overcast in n. and fair and cooler in s. Sat. Sun. fair; fresh w. winds.

Fla.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; fresh w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; fresh n. winds.

Tenn.—Rain in e. and cloudy in w. Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ky.—Rain or snow Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh e. winds.

Ind.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun. Upper Mich.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.

Ark., La., Okla., and E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Showers turning to snow flurries Sat.; colder in n. Sun. unsettled and continued cold; fresh n. winds, shifting to s. w.

Mo.—Cloudy in w., unsettled in e. Sat.; continued cold. Sun. cloudy and warmer; fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

Wis.—Light snow in e. and s., cloudy in n. w. Sat., continued cold. Sun. probably fair and warmer in w.; fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in n. w. Sun. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Light snow Sat., colder in s. e. Sun. cloudy and warmer; fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair in w., cloudy in e. Sat., warmer; Sun. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Fair and warmer in w., snow flurries in e. Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

Even after months of extensive buying, requirements continue remarkably heavy and further augmentation of business is noted. Consumptive demands are sustained in greater volume than in best previous years and pressure upon industrial forces is unabated, though in some instances high prices check new contracts. But such cases are still the exception and, in the aggregate, transactions grow rather than diminish, being limited mainly by the oversold condition of mills and factories. Manufacturers are working as never before to meet the insistent calls for more merchandise and products, yet outputs, while steadily rising, remain inadequate, and many plants fall further behind on orders.

Bradstreet's says:

Apparently the stream of new orders cannot be checked, active buying for Fall account having come forward to hold the centre of the stage, and even in sections where country roads are still impassable merchants evince a strong disposition to stock up lest prices go still higher. Indeed, it is to this stocking-up process that a note of caution must be addressed, for it seems certain that fear of high prices as well as concern over shortage of materials has caused many merchants to rush buying which, in ordinary years, would be consummated in a leisurely way.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½
4½s	—June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107⅜	107½	106¾	107½
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107⅜	107½	106¾	107½
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101	...	101	...
4½s	—May, 1917	100¾	...	100¾	...
4½s	—Apr., 1965, when issued	102⅞	103	102⅜	108
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅝	103	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102½	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4s	—May, 1959	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	—Nov., 1936	99½	...	99½	...
4s	—1917-1919	100	...	100	...
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89⅜	...	89⅜	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954	90	90½	90¼	90½
3½s	—May, 1954	90	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	4.00
4½s	—1923-1933	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.03
3½s	—1950-1954	4.03	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1925-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.93
3½s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	—1940-1960	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	—1918-1929	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	305	315
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial	183	190	165	190
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	101	105	102	106
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12¼	12	12¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Ohio Oil	224	226	222	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	62	65
Pierce Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce Oil, pf.	82	84	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	417	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	223
Solar Refining	300	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil	350	355	348	352
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	460	465	460	465
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	513	517
Standard Oil of N. Y.	212	214	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	560	550	560
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	84	86	82	85
Vacuum Oil	240	246	242	245
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

CORN.

Firm cables caused a little early firmness in the corn market and prices advanced about ¾c per bushel, aided by the strength of wheat and talk of a better cash demand. Owing to wet weather through the West country offerings were light and receipts have decreased somewhat during the week, as farmers are behind with their work. Later in the session realizing developed following a sharp setback in wheat and considerable selling by Western commission houses, under which the early advance was lost, final prices showing a partial net decline. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 86c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅛	75½	75⅝	75⅞	73½
July	77⅛	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅛
September	76⅝	75¾	76⅛	76⅜	77⅛

OATS.

Unfavorable weather for seeding gave oats a steady opening and later prices sold ⅛@¼c over the previous night, but the subsequent weakness in other markets caused corresponding depression in oats, and the afternoon market was easy, closing ¼c net lower. The Western movement increased for the week, while shipments were smaller, compared with a year ago. Cash oats here were quoted as follows: Standard, 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50⅝c; No. 4 white, 49½@49¾c; clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49⅝@51¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45¾	45	45	45¼	57⅝
July	44	43½	43½	43⅝	54½
Sept.	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞	46⅜

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were narrow and the close showed little net changes. A leading commission house in the West was said to be a good buyer, but the demand was readily supplied. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 23,000, estimated for Saturday, 14,000; Kansas City received 2,500, and Omaha 5,000. The hog market was generally lower.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close	Year.
LARD—					
May	11.52	11.42	11.47	11.47	10.22
July	11.72	11.62	11.67	11.67	10.50
RIBS—					
May	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	10.10
July	12.40	12.35	12.37	12.40	10.42
PORK—					
May	23.20	23.15	23.20	23.20	17.35
July	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.92	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales aggregating 12,000 barrels, and the undertone was easy with final prices showing net losses of 3@10 points. Outside interest in the market has fallen off materially recently, and values were susceptible to moderate selling, which was thought to be by Western refiners.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.50@11.50	11.40
April	...	...	10.35@10.55	10.40
May	10.45	10.40	10.41@10.45	10.40
June	10.40	10.30	10.38@10.40	10.46
July	10.45	10.43	10.43@10.44	10.52
August	10.45	10.43	10.42@10.43	10.52
September	10.39	10.36	10.36@10.37	10.45
October	9.36	9.33	9.32@ 9.34	9.39
November	8.61	8.58	8.58@ 8.61	8.61

SUGAR.

The futures market was steady and active. After opening unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales on the call 1,400 tons, the demand increased with buying by trade and fresh interests, and prices in the early afternoon were close to the best of the day. Cuban interests and a leading broker with trade connections sold rather freely, but all offerings were quickly absorbed. The market closed steady, net unchanged, to an advance of 4 points, with total sales 17,850 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	4.88@5.00	4.90
May	5.05	5.04	5.02@5.03	5.01
June	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.03	5.00
July	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.02	4.99
August	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.02	4.97
September	5.00	4.98	4.99@5.00	4.95
October	...	...	4.90@4.92	4.89
November	...	...	4.70@4.72	4.68
December	4.55	4.55	4.54@4.56	4.54
January	...	...	4.35@4.37	4.35
February	...	...	4.24@4.27	4.24
March	...	...	4.20@4.25	4.20

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, at 7.00 to 7.10 for fine granulated. Trading was moderate, but considerably less than on Thursday, with no further sales reported for export. There was no change in the local market for raw sugar, but offerings were limited, and holders still asking higher prices. Another further sales of about 40,000 bags of Cubas to operators at 4⅛c, cost and freight, for prompt and April shipment, but refiners were still inclined to hold off.

COFFEE.

Reports from Brazil were of a decidedly bullish nature in the coffee market yesterday, at least advices said that cash positions could not be purchased under 11 cents and Rio 7s at 10 cents London credits in the cost and freight market, but while there was moderate buying here by commission houses, the local market again responded reluctantly to bullish influences, and closing quotations were only 2@3 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
April	...	...	8.14@8.16	8.12
May	8.26	8.22	8.22@8.23	8.20
June	...	...	8.27@8.28	8.24
July	8.33	8.32	8.31@8.32	8.29
August	8.37	8.37	8.36@8.37	8.33
September	8.43	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.38
October	...	...	8.44@8.46	8.41
November	...	...	8.47@8.49	8.45
December	8.53	8.52	8.51@8.52	8.49
January	...	...	8.56@8.58	8.54
February	...	...	8.61@8.63	8.59
March	8.68	8.68	8.66@8.68	8.64

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,484 packages. With fairly liberal supplies and some pressure to sell the market declined another ½c on most grades of creamery, but at the reduced figures there is fair trading, though the feeling is still somewhat unsettled. Renovated barely sustained. Ladles holding up pretty well, and packing stock is still scarce and favoring the seller. Creamery, extras, (nine)-tub-vo scores, 30½@30¾c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, best, 35½@ 36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 34@35c; common to fair, 30@ 33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½ @30c; lower grades, 26@28½c imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25c; lower grades, 24@25½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,811 cases. Trading was active Thursday afternoon, and the market, while not quite so firm at the opening, closed yesterday with a better tone, and with quite an active demand for both high and low grades of fresh-gathered stock. The quality of the receipts is more irregular, but the range of values is not widening out further. Most demand still chiefly for current use, and only moderate speculative interest at prevailing prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22½c; storage packed, firsts, 22@22½c; regular packed, firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 20½@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 25@ 26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 38@39c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

HITS TREASURY SECRETARY.

Appraisers Set Aside His Rules for Tares on Sugar Bags.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided that the recently issued regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury dealing with real tare on sugar bags were "unreasonable, variable and difficult of application." It was therefore concluded that such regulations were not of the kind authorized by Congress to be made by the head of the Treasury. Judge Waite, who wrote the decision in the test case brought by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, held that the regulations were not binding upon the importers in fact as far as they provided for steaming and drying of the bags, and for the amount of sugar to be deducted from the weight of the dry-cleaned bags.

The importers claimed that the steaming and drying process as ordered by the Government did not work out to give a proper and just amount of tare to the handlers of the sugar. Judge Waite said that it was sought by the Government to substitute an estimated tare for a tare which had been arrived at with care and in conformity with the valid regulations promulgated under the statute. He said that the fact that "real tare" was sought must not be lost sight of. After stating that the Board was called upon to decide the question upon the record as it was presented, the decision said:

"We are bound to determine the question involved according to the evidence in the case. Our opinion is that the allowance upon each bag which should be made for tare is that which was arrived at by the joint efforts of the City Weigher and the weigher for the importers. The Collector is authorized to make the allowance indicated in Schedule A."

AMSTER ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

Scheme for Reorganizing Railway Sent to Stockholders.

The formal plan of the Amster Committee for reorganizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific appeared yesterday. The plan calls for a subscription by stockholders to an issue of $25,000,000 8 per cent. preferred rights, or 8 per cent. thirty-year debenture income bonds at par. The holders of the 750,000 shares will have the privilege of subscribing for $33 of the new security for each share of stock.

The new security will have preference over the common stock as to dividends to the extent of 8 per cent., and preference in liquidation to the face value of the issue. The new security to be cumulative after June 30, 1917, at the rate of 6 per cent., and is to be convertible into common stock at par up to Dec. 31, 1027.

Out of the proceeds of the new issue it is proposed to pay the floating debt to the amount of $16,700,000, leaving $8,300,000 working capital. The payment of the debt would release $21,195,000 first and refunding bonds, $2,355,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line first mortgage 4½s, $1,965,000 Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana first mortgage 4½s, and $1,300,000 Memphis Terminal and Depot first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. There would be available, in addition, several millions of miscellaneous bonds.

The Amster Committee estimates that net income next year over present fixed charges will be $6,535,576, equal to three times the annual dividend requirement on the new security. According to the committee there would be left over for the common stock an amount equal to 6 per cent.

THIS COUNTRY'S EXPORTS.

Last Year They Were Far Greater Than Those of Any Other.

The United States is now the world's largest exporter of manufactures, according to statistics compiled by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank given out yesterday. The compilation shows that the manufactures exported from the United States in 1915 exceeded by about $350,000,000 those of Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures.

The total value of manufactured products exported from this country last year was $1,784,000,000; those from Great Britain, $1,426,000,000; France, $350,000,000; Italy, approximately $225,000,000; Canada, approximately $150,000,000; Spain, $121,000,000; India, $143,000,000, and Russia close to $35,000,000. No figures were available regarding the 1915 exports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Belgium, but the bank's foreign trade department reported that unde existing circumstances such shipments must have been extremely small. The statement further says:

"Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain are, aside from the United States, the world's chief exporters of manufactures. In recent years the United States has held third rank in exports of manufactures, those from Great Britain and Germany being larger than from the United States. In 1913, the year immediately preceding the war, the exports of manufactures from Great Britain were $2,001,000,000; those of Germany, $1,607,000,000; those of the United States, $1,117,000,000; France, $718,000,000; Belgium, approximately $450,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $361,000,000; Italy, $321,000,000; Netherlands, $257,000,000; Switzerland, $198,000,000; Spain, $51,000,000, and India, $139,000,000, making it apparent that the United States, which ranks as the largest exporter of manufactured products in 1915, held third rank as an exporter of manufactures in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war and therefore the latest normal year in international trade in manufactures."

According to the compilation, the share which manufactures form of the total domestic exports of the principal countries of the world is, under normal conditions, as follows: Great Britain, approximately 80 per cent.; Germany, 69 per cent.; France, 58 per cent.; Switzerland, 75 per cent.; Italy, 31 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 40 per cent., and the United States, 48 per cent. In the calendar year 1915 the share which manufactures formed of American exports was 51 per cent.

SMALL WINTER WHEAT CROP

Due to Reduction in Acreage and Low Condition of Growth.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A total production of 495,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat was predicted today by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop April 1 and an assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest. That compares with 655,045,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1915, and 684,990,000 bushels in 1914.

Condition of Winter wheat on April 1 was 78.3 per cent. of a normal, against 88.8 last year, 95.6 in 1914, and 87.3, the average for the last ten years. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1 to April 1 of 9.4 points, compared with an average decline of 3.5 points between those dates in the last ten years.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 87.8 per cent. of a normal, against 89.5 on April 1 last year, 91.3 in 1914, and 89.9, the average for the last ten years.

"The Department of Agriculture in a statement analyzing the report said:

"The small production forecast is due partly to a reduction of about 11 per cent. from the acreage of the preceding year and to a low condition of growth, namely, 78.3 per cent. of normal, which is lower than the condition on April 1 in any year since 1904; it is 10 per cent. poorer than the ten-year average on April 1.

"The cause of the low condition was a wet, cold Fall, causing poor seedbeds and poor start for Wintering. Much of the crop was sown late, partly from necessity of the season and partly to avoid Hessian fly. Climatic conditions were harder on late than on early seeded wheat."

BRITAIN BUYS HERE 100,000 TONS COPPER

Biggest Contract Ever Placed in This Country Brings Price Near 27 Cents a Pound.

HOME CONSUMERS ALARMED

Metal May Be Scarce for Domestic Uses Despite Recent Large Expansion of Production.

Domestic consumers of copper were considerably disturbed yesterday when news came to the general trade that the British Government had closed contracts for the greatest tonnage of the metal ever sold in this country. It was learned that English agents, after canvassing the copper situation carefully, had exercised options for between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds at a price reported to be 27 cents. Expressed in tons the order called for 100,000 tons at least, against the preceding high record purchase, made last Austumn, of 60,000 tons. Great Britain will pay in excess of $54,000,000 for the copper.

It was learned that the options closed were with the American Smelting & Refining Company, the United Metals Selling Company, and the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. The metal will be supplied from the mines and refineries of the Anaconda Copper and affiliated companies, through the United Metals Selling Company, the Calumet & Hecla, the Kennecott, Braden, Chile, Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Ray Consolidated, Chino and other producers which sell their output through the American Smelting & Refining Company. Deliveries will be made monthly during the remainder of the year, according to report in the trade, in quantities specified by the British Government as they are needed.

According to some close observers of copper conditions, the filling of this order may make the metal actually scarce for some time to come. Production is expanding rapidly, but has not yet reached a point where it keeps much in advance of consumption. Stocks built up last year before buying began on a vast scale have been cut down. While it is not expected that another Government order as great as the one just placed will be brought here in some time, the steady purchase for domestic and foreign account persuades refiners that an extended output will be taken up rapidly throughout the year.

Negotiations in relation to the huge purchase are understood to have extended over several weeks. For more than a month copper, for delivery in the next four or five months, has been holding rather steady between 27 and 27½ cents. It is understood that the British agents tried to secure concessions from the twenty-seven-cent level because of the great amount of copper sought, but were unable to do so. The last few days the demands of consumers, both at home and abroad, have been so insistent that the market appeared ready for another advance, and when this state of affairs became evident the British buyers decided they should act quickly.

From one angle the purchase was in the way of a "price order," inasmuch as the 60,000 tons bought before were also to be delivered as called for throughout 1916. Belief was expressed in copper circles yesterday that the consumption of the metal by Great Britain and her allies in the last three months had exceeded expectations and that it was found imperative to contract for immense supplies without further delay. The first order was filled around 23 cents. The war munition companies are absorbing the bulk of the metal, but the expansion of shipbuilding is said to be taking far more copper in the United Kingdom than normally, and more is being used in other peaceful arts than a year ago.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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SUITS.—Jobber looking Palm Beach suits entire week. 15 East 26th, Room 1,911.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Rumor of Break with Germany—Wheat Report—French Exchange.

If the horse which shies at the shadow of a thing would shy at the thing itself the stock market would break sharply were we to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Whether the market in that case would break or not has been a moot question in Wall Street. It was answered in the affirmative yesterday when many stocks sold off sharply on a rumor circulated on the Stock Exchange that we had recalled our Ambassador from Berlin and dismissed the German Ambassador at Washington. The rumor was followed by denials that any such action had been taken or was presently contemplated. That checked the selling and brought some recoveries, but practically the entire list of active issues closed with net losses, some of them of substantial proportions. It has been said that this answered the question whether a break with Germany would be looked upon as sufficiently disturbing news to cause a sharp decline in the stock market, but one can draw the inference that it would only with broad reservations. As a matter of fact the stock market often shies at the shadow of things and refrains from shying at the thing itself. The ability of the market to remain calm in the face of something, the mere prospect of which has disturbed it, is one of the fruits of the process of discounting. It is that process which leads to selling on the declaration of an increased dividend and to buying on the passing of a dividend. And so what happened yesterday showed only that traders are concerned over the possibility of a break with Germany. If their concern finds sufficient expression before a break comes, if a break does come, the market might well be fortified against what would appear to be the obvious market influence of such an event.

Considering yesterday's movement in itself, it was largely a matter of fitful fear among professional traders, for the stocks which lost most ground were those in which traders with very little, if any, assistance from the public at large had been carrying on buying operations during the last few days. The volume of trading was above the average of recent days, but was hardly large enough to suggest any large accession of business from outside sources. Traders had been buying partly on the assumption that no crisis would grow out of the Sussex and the other supposed cases of submarine attack which the United States Government has under investigation. Yesterday they sold stocks precipitately on a rumor which they accepted freely, although it was directly at variance with one of the chief assumptions on which they had previously been buying. Their action showed that they hardly had the courage of their own convictions, for the Washington rumors of the dismissal of the German Ambassador, if they really were Washington rumors, hardly seemed plausible as matters stood.

The fact of the matter is that yesterday's downward movement, while accentuated by the too ready acceptance of an adverse rumor, was in keeping with the recent general character of the market. It has moved backward and forward under the alternate waves of buying and selling by habitual traders, showing neither sustained strength nor prolonged weakness. It has moved as though it were held in pretty clearly defined bounds, marked on one side by the fundamentally strong position of affairs in the United States and on the other by the uncertainty of our international relations, and, from a purely practical market point of view, by the present public indifference.

The unfavorable character of the Government's initial report on the condition of Winter wheat would in an ordinary market be regarded as possibly one of the chief reasons for weakness in stocks, but as a matter of fact the Government report, indicating a Winter wheat yield slightly under 500,000,000 bushels, was bad only by comparison with the larger and in some respects abnormal yields of the previous two or three years. Spring wheat has not yet been put in the ground in many sections, and the fate of that crop will necessarily determine whether more or less importance should be attached to the shortened crop of Winter wheat. Incidentally it must be borne in mind that the April condition by no means fixes the limit of Winter wheat output, for improvement between the April report and harvest has not yet been a rare occurrence.

Guaranty Buys Mobilized Bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company has purchased approximately $6,000,000 of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. dollar bonds, which were formerly held in England. The bonds, which are a part of the issue of $50,500,000 bonds of 1888, mature in 1938. They were bought in England under the mobilization scheme and were sold to the Guaranty Trust Company by another banking house. It is understood that a public offering will be made shortly.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Railroads	77.81	77.20	77.33	—.50
Industrials	98.48	96.64	97.48	—1.61

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 7	88.14	87.33	87.48	—1.06
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.47	—.30
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39
April 4	88.58	87.89	88.00	— .25
April 3	87.74	87.26	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	— .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.85	86.85	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.59	— .30
March 27	88.06	87.08	87.89	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
April,			
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1	87.43
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.06 Feb. 1	68.36
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 19	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	This Year.
Customs receipts	$3,592,651	$156,431,870
Ord. int. rev. recets	5,634,619	291,292,423
Income tax	400,700	20,979,157
Miscellaneous	1,180,933	34,907,326
Total receipts	$10,809,105	$503,610,279
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	931,402	50,562,757
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	5,135,878	
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts		28,081,821
Expenditures	11,740,507	554,175,036

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	584,004
Same day last year	1,282,545
Year to date	4,135,662
Same period last year	21,910,137
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.43 —1.05
Same day last year	67.87 +1.56

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	88.18	Apr. 9	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.06	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅜	20¼	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
9½	9⅝	2,700	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
20	20½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20⅞	30	28⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
76½	76⅝	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	77	77	77	— ¼
66⅞	67⅜	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	67¼	67¼	67	67	—1
71½	72¼	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	72½	71⅜	72	—1
60	60½	4,100	Am. Can	61¼	61¼	59⅞	60	—1¼
111	112	200	Am. Can pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
111	112	10	Do., odd lot	111	111	111	111	...
68¼	68½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69½	69½	67⅞	68	—1⅝
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ¼
158¼	160½	800	Am. Coal Products	160	160	158½	159	—3⅝
53½	53½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
9⅞	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
28	29	700	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28½	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
23⅝	23½	1,800	Am. Linseed	24	24	23¼	23½	— ½
45¼	46	200	Am. Linseed pf	46½	46½	46	46	— ⅝
77¼	77⅞	15,000	Am. Locomotive	79½	79½	76	77⅝	—2⅜
102	102⅜	400	Am. Locomotive pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	...
8½	9¼	2,600	Am. Malt	9⅝	10	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	200	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	+1
101⅝	101⅞	11,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103⅛	103⅛	101½	101⅞	—1⅛
112¾	112⅞	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¾	112¾	112⅜	112⅜	— ⅜
93⅞	94¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	94	93½	94	+ ⅝
93⅝	94¼	25	Do., odd lot	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	...
...	...	100	Do. s. s. Leather	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
86	86¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	— ¼
52	53	300	Am. Steel Fdries	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52½	...
109	109⅞	300	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	— ¾
115⅜	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
67	69½	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
67	69½	20	Do., odd lot	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
128	128½	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅜	128⅝	128	128	— ⅛
49¾	50½	1,000	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	49⅜	49¾	—1
90¾	91⅜	18,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S	92¼	92⅞	90½	90⅞	—1⅛
86⅝	88½	20,675	Anaconda Cop. Co	88¼	87¼	85¾	86⅝	— ¼
67	68½	200	Associated Oil	67⅜	67⅜	67½	67½	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅜
100½	101	100	A., T. & S.F.pf.3 ds	101	101	101	101	...
108⅞	110	100	Atlantic Coast Line	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
105⅝	106	15,800	Baldwin Loco	107⅜	108¼	105⅞	105⅞	—2⅜
108⅝	110½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
87	87¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
475	480	900	Bethlehem Steel	475	475	465	470	—15
86¼	86½	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅝
55	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	...
97	99	50	Brown S. pf. s. 30 f	97	97	97	97	...
9	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9	9	9	9	...
110¾	114	100	Bush Terminal	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
92	122½	7,400	Butte & Superior	94	94¾	91½	92¼	—1⅝
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	— ⅞
23	23⅝	500	California Petrol	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
167	167½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	167½	167⅜	167	167	—1
167	167½	15	Do., odd lot	168	168	168	168	...
54½	54⅝	1,100	Central Leather Co	54⅝	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
110	110½	100	Central Leather pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
110	110¼	300	Do., s. 30 f	110	110	110	110	...
94⅜	95	1,100	Chandler Motor	95	95¼	94⅞	95	— ¼
61⅜	62	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	—1
123	124	100	Chi. Great Western	124⅜	124⅝	123½	123½	...
35½	36	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36⅜	36⅝	35	35	—1⅛
94⅜	94⅝	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	—1⅛
94⅜	94⅞	90	Do., odd lot	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	...
120¾	120¾	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	— ⅝
17½	17¾	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	1,300	Chile Copper	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54	54¼	1,000	Chino Copper	54	54¾	53	54	— ⅛
71	72⅞	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72½	72	72½	+ ½
44	44¼	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅞	44⅞	43⅜	44	—1⅝
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	...
84	85	100	Continental Can	83⅝	84	83¼	84	— ⅛
20¼	20½	2,800	Corn Products Ref	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅝
93½	94	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94⅛	94⅜	93½	93½	—1
91¼	91⅝	48,300	Crucible Steel	93⅛	93⅝	90½	91¼	—2½
92	93	100	Deere & Co. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅝
8	10¼	600	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
18	20	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ¼
131	133	50	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	— ½
105	108	100	Diamond Match	106	106	106	106	+1
47¾	47¾	4,400	Distillers' Secur	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅞
24½	25¼	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
38⅝	38¾	6,325	Erie	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
51½	52¼	500	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
43	43½	300	Erie 2d pf	44¾	44¾	43½	43½	—1⅝
41	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf	42	42	42	42	—1
320	330	10	General Chemical	330	330	320	330	...
166	167½	400	General Electric	168	168	166	166¼	—1⅞
450	470	400	General Motors	455	460	455	460	...
116	116½	200	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	...
77⅝	77⅞	15,400	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	79¼	79¼	77¼	77⅝	—1⅝
89	91	200	Granby Consol	90	90	90	90	—1
120½	120⅝	1,700	Gt. North. pf. x d	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	43½	2,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
48¼	49	800	Greene-Cananea	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¼
22	22¼	2,700	Guggenheim Explor	22	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
280	300	278	Inspiration Con	277	277	277	275	+75
280	300	55	Do., odd lot	285	285	285	285	...
46½	47⅛	9,500	Inspiration Cop. x d	47½	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅝
17	17¼	1,700	Interboro Consol	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
72	73½	800	Interboro Con. pf	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	— ⅛
58½	58⅝	700	Int. Agricultural pf	59¼	59¼	58½	58½	— ¼
111	112⅜	600	Int. Harvester, N.J	111½	112½	111	111	—1⅝
71	75	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	72	72	72	72	—1
20	20¼	34,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. p	22	22	19⅞	20	—1⅝
73⅜	73⅝	64,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	77¼	77⅝	73¾	73¾	—3⅝
48¼	48¾	7,000	Int. Nickel	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
11	11½	300	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
47	48	100	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
88¼	88	900	Jewel Tea	88	87⅝	86	86¼	—1⅝
111	112	50	Jewel Tea pf	112	112	112	112	...
26⅜	27	500	Kansas City South	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
60	61	100	Kan. City South.pf	60	60	60	60	—1½
73⅜	74¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74¼	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅛
96½	97½	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅜
56⅞	57⅛	19,800	Kennecott Copper	57½	57½	56½	57	— ⅛
77¼	77⅜	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	76¾	77¼	76¾	77½	+ ½
105½	106	200	Laclede Gas	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ½
51¼	52	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	52	52½	51¼	51½	— ¼
17½	18	700	Lehigh Valley	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
125	128¼	300	Louis. & Nash	123½	125½	125	123	...
79¼	80	200	Mackay Cos	80	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
79¼	80	75	Do., odd lot	79	79	79	79	...
68	68½	30	Mackay Cos. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
72⅝	73⅞	6,100	Maxwell Motors	73¾	73¾	72¼	72⅝	— ⅜
85½	85⅝	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
56½	57	5,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57⅝	56	56⅞	— ⅛
109⅛	109⅞	18,600	Mexican Petroleum	112	112⅜	109¼	109⅜	—2½
38½	38⅝	4,500	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
38	38⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
4⅛	4⅜	400	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	...
4½	4⅝	200	Do., trust rcts	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
78½	80	300	Montana Power	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	79¾	— ⅝
82⅝	83½	12	Morris & Essex	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
122½	123½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	123	123	+ ⅛
126¼	126½	500	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126	126	125½	126	...
25	25½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
66½	67	800	Nat. Lead Co	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	— ½
16⅜	17	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
103	103½	2,300	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅜	103	103¼	— ⅝
63⅜	64	300	N. Y. C. & H. R	64	64	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
121½	122	8,450	Norfolk & Western	123	123	121¼	122¼	— ⅝
68	69	200	North American	68½	68½	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
113¼	114¼	700	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113¼	— ⅜
7¾	8	400	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	— ¼
24	25	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	...
33	36	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	— ½
57⅛	57¼	1,700	Penn. R. R	57⅛	57½	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅝
50	60	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	55	55	55	55	+5
43½	44	500	Philadelphia Co	44	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
102⅝	103½	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅜	— ⅝
98	99¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99	99	99	99	—1
51⅝	52¾	600	Pressed Steel Car	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅝
161½	163½	100	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	...
5	6	100	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	+ ⅞
39¼	40	400	Railway Steel Sp	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	24	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅝	5,500	Reading	85¼	85¼	84⅛	84⅝	— ⅜
50⅝	51	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
108½	109	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
⅞	⅞	700	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
1½	1⅝	400	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
2¼	2½	800	St. Louis & San F	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	5	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¼	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	36¼	200	Seab. Air Line pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
176	178	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177½	177½	177½	177½	—1½
34⅝	34⅞	22,300	Shattuck-Arizona	36¼	36¼	34	34⅝	—1½
97½	98	3,300	Southern Pacific	98⅛	98⅛	97½	97½	—1
208	212	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	211	211	210	210	—4
20⅛	20¾	1,400	Southern Railway	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
58⅞	59	200	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	59	59	— ⅝
94	97	400	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	...
141¼	141½	5,600	Studebaker Co	143	143	140⅝	141½	—1⅝
52¼	52½	850	Tennessee Copper	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
196¼	196⅝	2,200	Texas Co.	197½	198⅜	195½	196⅜	—1⅝
18	18¼	6,373	Texas Co. rights	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
10	10¼	3,500	Texas & Pacific	8⅞	10⅛	8⅞	10	+1⅛
61⅜	62	500	Third Avenue	62½	62½	61⅞	61⅞	— ½
88	91	100	Underwood Typew	90	90	90	90	+4
6	6⅜	600	Union B. & P. Co	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
28½	30	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
132¾	132¾	5,000	Union Pacific	133⅜	133⅜	132¼	132¾	—1¼
82¾	83	70	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	...
93⅝	94	100	United Cigar Stores	93¼	93½	93½	93½	— ⅝
115	120	50	Un. Cigar S. pf	115	115	115	115	...
147¼	147⅝	2,650	United Fruit Co	148½	148½	146⅝	147½	—1⅛
14½	16¼	300	United Rys. Inv	16½	16½	16½	16½	—1½
31	32	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	32	31	32	+2
21¾	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼	— ⅞
167⅜	168	33,740	U. S. Indus. Alco	167⅜	167⅝	162¾	163	—4⅝
1½	2	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
51⅜	52	1,000	U. S. Rubber	53	53	51¾	51¾	—1⅞
72¼	72⅞	11,100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	73⅛	73⅛	72	72½	— ⅛
52¼	52½	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	30,200	U. S. Steel	85½	85¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅝
117	117⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅜
81¼	81⅞	2,750	Utah Copper	82	82	81	81½	— ⅛
44	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
14⅝	15¼	400	Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
45½	45⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. A Comp	46⅝	46⅝	45⅜	45⅜	— ¼
27⅝	28	800	Wabash pf. B	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
31½	32¼	200	Western Maryland	32¼	32½	32	32	—1
90	90⅜	200	Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
64	64⅛	8,600	Westingh. E. & M	63¼	65¼	63⅞	64⅛	—1¼
74	77	100	Westingh. 1st pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅝
2⅝	3	300	Wheeling & E	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
230	234	800	Willys-Overland	238	238	230	230	— ⅝
123	124	700	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	123½	123½	122⅞	123	— ⅞
123	124	50	Do., odd lot	124	124	124	124	...
124½	..	100	Woolworth pf	124¾	124¾	124¼	124⅝	+ ⅛
124½	..	82	Do., odd lot	124¾	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	...

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Money Tight Owing to Heavy Purchases of Treasury Bills.

LONDON, April 7.—Money was tighter today, owing to heavy purchases of Treasury bills. Discount rates were steady. The feature of the exchange market is the continued strength of French cheques and weakness in Scandinavian rates. The latter are affected by the embargo on gold imports, which is stifling exchange transactions and reviving the old custom of barter, as imported goods are evidently wanted in preference to gold.

The stock market developed a steadier tendency on a renewed demand for gilt-edged securities at hardening prices. The French loan was a feature, and tin shares received attention, but Argentine rails were weak, owing to poor crop estimates. American securities were a shade more active. Pennsylvania and Union Pacific were the most frequently marked. The closing was steady.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Unusual Proposal.

Lawyers who are following International Mercantile Marine affairs said yesterday that they knew of no precedent bearing on the situation now facing the bondholders of that company. With the treasury bubbling over with money these bondholders are compelled to wait for the interest due them, and on the unpaid interest they are drawing more interest

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Slightly Easier in Tone on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 482,991 shares of stock and $297,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,348; oil, 98,223, and mining, 287,420. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	‡Aet. Exp.w.i	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
500	Ajax Rub., Inc	70	70	70	70
210	Am.-Sc. Mf.Co	23	23	23	24
5	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	60
1,700	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	33⅞	35	33⅝	33¾
100	At. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	49	49	49	49
400	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
155	‡Carbon Steel.	77	77	73	73
5,000	‡Car L. & P..	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
350	Carwen Steel.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
13,080	Chev. Motor.	197½	199½	187	196
180	Consol. Ord.	25	25	25	25
3,000	Cor.of R.& H.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
7,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	66¾	68	65¾	65¾
5,450	‡C. C. Sug. pf	95½	95½	95	95¼
800	Driggs-S'bury.	140	140	136	136
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
140	Emerson Phon.	11½	12	11½	12
300	‡G., W. & W., w. i.	70	70½	70	70¼
800	Grant M. Car.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
26	Guant. Sugar.	82	82	82	82
400	H. & B. C. Co	42	42	42	42
925	‡H. Sug. Corp	45	49½	45	49
1,100	‡H. S. C. pf.	97¾	97¾	97	98¾
600	Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
900	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	22	22	21	21
8,000	Kath. Br. pf.	30	30½	28½	29½
5,000	Ken. Z. Corp.	15	15	14¾	14¾
350	Len. V. Coal Sales Co.	88	90	88	90
100	Lake Tor. B.	10	10	10	10
165	‡Lima Lo. n pf	96	95	95	95
500	Lynn Pheno.	8	8	8	8
400	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Marconi Am..	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
200	‡Maxim Mun..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,400	‡Midvale Steel.	66¼	66¾	65	65¾
108	‡Poole E. & M.	120	120	*115	120
200	Peerless	26	26½	26	26½
2,500	‡S'field Body..	55	58	55	57
625	‡S'field B. pf.	101	102	101	102
200	St. L., R. M. & P. v.t.ctfs.	37½	37½	37	37
800	‡St. Joe Lead.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½
100	S'marine Bt. v. t. ctfs....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
5,000	‡Tob. Prod....	46	46	43	43
600	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4,200	Un. P. Shar....	1½	1½	1	1
500	‡U.S. L. & H..	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
200	Universal M..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Wab. - Pitts. Ter., w. i...	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	‡Wab. - Pitts. Ter., w. i. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
900	White Motors.	50½	50½	50	50¾
38,500	W. Film Corp., v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	⅞	1
900	‡Zinc Concen..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Ill. Pipe Line..	175	175	175	– 3
28	Ohio Oil.....	225	223	225	+ 2
35	St. O. of N. Y..	211	210	210	..
175	Vacuum Oil...	246	243	245	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	20	20	19¾	19¾
1,500	‡Cosden O. &G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,800	‡Cos. O.&G. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Emp. Pet....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,800	‡Federal Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Houston Oil..	17½	17½	17	17
20	Int. Pet....	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
1,600	‡‡Midwest Oil.	60	61	59	60
1,400	‡Midwest Ref..	66	67	66	67
4,000	‡Muskogee R..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
40,400	‡Okla. Oil...	19	20	17	18
500	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,600	Okla. P. & Ref.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾
5,100	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48½	49½	48½	49
1,500	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
17,150	‡Un. West. O.	76	79	75	77
10	‡Ventura C. O.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1,800	‡Victoria Oil...	1¾	1¾	1½	1⅝
3,200	Wawl'd O. &G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska-Yukon.	40	40	40	40
8,800	†Atlanta	14½	15	14½	14½
200	Bing. Mining....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
19,200	††Booth	23	25	22	24
12,000	†Bost. & Mont. (a Prospect)..	73	76	73	75
500	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
700	Buf. Mines ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800	Butte Cop. & Zc., v.t. cfs..	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
1,800	Calaveras Cop.	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4⅛
1,500	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
650	†Canada Cop....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
9,500	†Cashboy	7⅞	8	7	7⅛
1,800	Cerro de P.Cop	38½	38½	*37½	37½
9,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	Con New-Utah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	‡Dupont Cop...	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
500	††Emma Cop..	54	55	54	55
650	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
500	†G'field Cons..	77	77	77	77
6,500	††G'field Merg.	14½	14½	14	14½
500	†Granite Gold	80	80	80	80
4,000	†Greenwater ..	7	7	7	7
900	Hecla Mining..	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
5,100	††Inter. Mines	20	24	20	24
5,000	‡Iron Blos....	2½	2½	2¼	2½
1,100	Howe Sound..	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
10,000	Jerome Verdi.	2¼	2½	1¾	1¾
2,100	††Jim Butler..	96	96	93	96
8,600	†Jumbo Ex..	77	77	76	77
2,500	††Kewanas ...	14	14	14	14
50	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Magma Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
1,200	Majestic Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,500	††Marsh Min..	30	30	28	28½
4,000	†McIntyre	93	93	93	93
4,100	†McK. Darrach	45	45	43	43
1,500	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½
30,000	‡Mother Lode.	37	37	33½	35
1,000	N. Utah Bing.	3	3	2	1⅞
300	†Nipissing M....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,000	††Oat. Ariz. C.	36	37	36	37
4,700	†O.G.K.(a pro)	23	24	23	23
2,600	†O.L.B.(a pro)	37	37	36	36
800	†O.Lex.(a pro)	66	66	66	66
2,240	†Oat.N.(a pro)	29	29	29	29
10,000	††Oatman Go..	47	48	46	48
2,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
8,000	†Peterson Lake	27	27	26	26
1,000	‡Ray Her. M..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,800	†Rochester M.	69	71	69	70
200	††Round Mt...	73	73	73	73
1,500	†S. G. G. M..	1	1	1⅛	1⅛
8,700	††Silver Pick..	8	9	8	9
1,100	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
16,500	††Suc. Min....	76	76	71	72
11,200	†Tintic Min...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡Tonopah Bel..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	†Tonopah Mid.	22	22	22	22
8,600	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	*5⅞	5⅛	5⅝
300	Tonopah Min..	6	6⅞	6	6
1,940	Un. Eastern...	4	4¼	4	4
1,000	††U.S. Cont....	15½	15½	15½	15½
5,590	‡Un.Verde Ex.	26⅞	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝
6,400	†Un. West. (a Prospect) ..	31	34	31	33
100	‡Utah Apex....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,200	†W. E. Cons..	76	76	75	75
200	‡Yuscaran, C...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	White Oaks...	7	7½	7	7½

BONDS.

$7,000	‡Chi. U.S.4½s.	100	100	100	100
100,000	†C.&O. cv. 5s.	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
8,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	42	44	40	42
20,000	L. V. 4½s w.i.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅜
100,000	†M.S.cv.5s w.i.	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98¼
61,000	N. York. City n. 4½s(1966).	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99½	99½	99⅛	99⅝

*Unlisted. ‡Steel cents per share. *Odd lots.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	17	15	17	
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Martin Arms	30	33	30	33
Martin Arms pf.	79	83	79	83
Nymo Zinc	5	5½	5	5¼
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd.	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Crescent.	40	41	40	41
Oatman Big Jim.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	85
American Brass	270	280	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.)	405	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	575	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1950	2050	2000	2100

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs, 60½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs, 5 centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reports from Washington that the submarine issue with Germany had again become acute unsettled the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon. A little earlier the Government crop report had been published announcing a low average condition for Winter wheat. In fact, the market displayed heaviness from the opening.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold...	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
120	Allis-Chalmers.	30	30	29	29
180	Am. B. Sugar..	72½	72½	71½	72
570	Am. Can	61¾	61¾	59⅝	60½
480	Am. Car & F...	89½	90	88¾	88¾
3,420	Am. Locomot'e.	79⅝	79⅝	76½	77¼
3,960	Am. Smelting.	103	103½	101½	101⅝
15	Am. T. & T...	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
50	Am. Woolen...	50	50¼	50	50¼
690	Am. Zinc	92¼	92¾	90¾	91½
3,750	Ana. Copper...	86¼	87¼	85⅝	86⅝
1,860	Baldwin Loc..	107⅞	108⅝	105⅝	106
10	Balt. & Ohio..	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
30	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
430	Butte & Sup..	94½	94½	91½	92¾
70	California Pet.	22¾	23	22⅝	23
40	Can. Pacific..	138	138	136⅜	136⅜
20	Cent. Leather..	54⅜	54½	54¼	54¼
110	Ches. & Ohio..	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	61¾
50	C., M. & St P.	95	95	94⅝	94⅝
10	Chino Copper..	54	54	54	54
240	Col. Fuel & I..	45¼	45¼	43¾	44⅜
110	Corn Products.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
15,930	Crucible Steel.	93⅝	93½	90¾	91⅝
820	Dist. Securit's.	48	48⅜	47¾	48
390	Erie	37	37⅜	36	36⅜
680	Goodrich Rub..	79	79¼	77¼	77¾
40	Guggenh'm Ex.	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
90	Insp. Copper..	47¼	47¼	46⅝	46⅝
110	Interboro Con.	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½
910	Int. Mer. Mar.	21⅞	21⅞	20	20
4,210	Int. M. M. pf.	76⅜	77¾	74	74⅛
10	Kan. City S..	26¾	26¾	26⅜	26¾
440	Kenne. Copper.	57⅜	57⅜	56½	57
220	Max. Motor...	73⅝	73⅝	72¼	72¾
4,830	Mexican Pet..	111⅞	112⅜	109⅝	109⅞
215	Miami Copper.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
2	Nevada Cop...	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
90	N. Y. Central.	103⅜	103½	103	103½
20	N. Y., N. H. & H..	64	64	63⅜	63⅜
50	Pacific Mail..	25	25	25	25
140	Pennsylvania..	57¼	57¼	57⅛	57⅛
60	Ray Copper...	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
1,020	Reading	85¼	85¼	84¾	84¾
20	Rep. Iron & S..	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
90	So. Pacific...	98⅛	98⅛	98	98
10	So. Railway...	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
200	Studebaker Co.	142¼	142¾	140¾	141⅝
110	Texas Company.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
10	Third Ave....	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
20	Un. Bag & P..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
270	Union Pacific.	135⅝	135⅝	133¾	133¾
60	United Fruit..	147⅝	147⅝	146⅝	146⅝
855	U. S. Ind. Alc.	166¾	167¼	163¼	163¾
200	U. S. Rubber..	52⅜	53	52	52¼
6,450	U. S. Steel....	85⅝	85⅝	84⅜	84⅝
140	Utah Copper...	81⅝	81⅝	81	81½
780	Westing. E.&M.	65¼	65¼	63¾	64
55,207					

MINING STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	128	132
American Cigar pf.	101	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	335
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	150	155
MacAndrews & F.	148	155	152	153
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	482
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	128	132
American Cigar pf.	101	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	335
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	150	155
MacAndrews & F.	148	155	152	153
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	482
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,115	Adventure	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
140	Ahmeek	101	101	100	100
940	Alaska Gold ...	20	20	19¾	20
6,389	Algomah	1¼	2	1¼	2
80	Allouez	70	70	70	70
8,248	Am. Zinc	92¼	92¾	90⅝	91⅛
210	Anaconda	86	87⅜	86	87
1,050	Arizona Comm..	9	9¼	9	9
700	Arnold	1	1	95c	95c
130	Butte & Bal..	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
1,820	Butte & Sup...	94	94¼	92	92⅝
230	Calum. & Ariz.	74¼	74¼	74	74
16	Calumet & H..	555	555	550	555
35	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
797	Copper Range.	64½	65	64	64½
25	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
200	East Butte	12⅜	13	12¾	13
280	Franklin	9¼	9½	9⅝	9⅝
30	Granby	90	90	90	90
10	Greene-Can. ..	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
360	Hancock	16	17	16	16½
100	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
10	Inspiration ..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅜
2,063	Island Creek..	49	49	48¼	48¼
50	Island Cr. pf..	90	90	90	90
50	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,365	Keweenaw	7½	7½	6¾	6¾
513	Lake	18	18	17	17¾
120	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Mason Valley..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	Mass Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Mayflower	39	39	39	39
75	Miami	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½
1,720	Michigan	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
440	Mohawk	100½	100½	99½	99½
629	New Arcadian.	8¾	8½	8	8¼
10	New Idria	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
225	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
975	North Butte....	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝
685	North Lake....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,771	Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
300	Old Colony....	3	3	3	3
10	Old Dominion..	69	69	68¼	69
41	Osceola	95	95	94	94¾
140	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14¼	14¾
70	Quincy	94½	95	94½	94½
10	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
626	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3
610	Shannon	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
190	Shattuck A....	36	36	34½	34½
310	South Lake....	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	South Utah ...	45c	45c	45c	45c
170	St. Mary's L..	72¾	72¾	72	72
905	Sup. & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10	Superior Cop..	17	17	17	17
105	Trinity	9	9	9	9
3,544	U. S. Smelter..	72	73	71¼	72½
648	U. S. Sm. pf..	52½	53	52¾	53
100	Union Cons....	.46	.46	.46	.46
38,065					

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Agr.Ch.pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
90	Amoskeag	70½	70½	70	70
70	Amoskeag pf..	100½	100½	100	100
100	Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾	110	110
25	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116	115¾	116
738	Am. T. & T....	128¼	128¼	128	128
2,640	A. G. & W. I.	34¼	34¼	33½	34
1,146	A. G. & W. I. pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾
865	Cuban Portland	9	9	8¾	8¾
100	E. Boston Land	10	10	10	10
1	Edison	239	239	239	239
125	Mass. Gas	84	84	83½	83½
25	Mass. Gas pf..	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
5	McElwain pf..	101	101	101	101
25	Miss.Riv.Power	16	16	16	16
11	N.E.Cot.Y'n pf.	50	50	50	50
91	New Eng. Tel..	136	136	135½	135½
20	Pullman	132½	132½	132½	132½
80	Swift	131	131	130¾	130¾
10	Torrington	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
501	United Fruit..	148¼	148¼	146¾	147
1,872	Unit. Shoe Mach.	58½	58½	57½	57¾
230	Unit. S. Mach. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
395	U. S. Steel....	85⅜	85⅜	84¼	84½
3	U. S. Steel pf..	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾
130	Ventura Oil ...	9¼	9¼	9	9
10	Western Union	90	90	90	90

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92	92	92	92
3,000	Am.T.& T. 4½s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
6,700	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79½	79½	79	79¼
4,000	C., B. & Q. 4s.	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
3,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	110
14,000	N. Eng. Tel.5s.	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	102½
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
5,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
3,000	Unit. Fruit 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Western Tel.5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Am. W. G. M..	53	53	51¼	51½
806	*Am. W. G. M. pf.	136	136	135	135
10	Am. Sewer Pipe	16	16	16	16
25	Caney River ..	38½	38½	38½	38½
747	Columbia Gas..	16	16½	16	16
30	Ind. Brewing..	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
1,193	Labelle I. & S.	54¾	55½	54¾	54¾
25	L. I. & S. pf..	128	128	128	128
20	Mfrs. L. & H..	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
75	Nat. Fireproof.	9	9	8¾	8¾
100	Nat. Fire. pf..	19	19	19	19
20	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	40
45	Pitts. Brewing.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
105	Pitts. Brew. pf	18	18½	18	18½
15	Pitts. P. Glass.	115	115	115	115
415	Pure Oil	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
275	Pitts. O. & G..	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
2,400	Ross Mining ..	15	15	10	10
1,300	San Toy	19	19	18	19
10	Union S. & S..	114	114	114	114
90	U. S. Glass	80	80½	80	80
25	Union Nat. Gas..	144	144	144	144
40	West. A. B....	136½	136½	136½	136½
865	Westing. Elec...	65	65	64	64¾

BOND.

$35,000	Col. Gas 5s..	80	80	80	80

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Tube....	96	96	96	96
90	Chaim. Oil pf..	4	4	4	4
3	Con. Credit...	49	49	49	49
600	Consden Ref...	19⅜	19⅞	19½	19¾
1,345	Cosden O.&G..	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
1,560	Cos. O.&G. pf	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
285	Dav'son Chem.	62	62	61½

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Winifred Sullivan of New York was admitted to practice.

177.—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer, &c.—Argument continued.

605.—People of State of New York ex rel W. S. Kennedy v. F. W. Becker, Sheriff, &c.—Argument commenced. Leave granted to file supplemental brief within one week on motion of attorney for plaintiff.

806.—U. S. v. New Youth Farm and Home Co. et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for April 10: Nos. 830, 449, 684, 841, 868, 866, 882, 253, (and 254,) 244, (and 271.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Archibald C. M. L. Stewart, respt., v. Jennie A. Stuart et al. impld., appllts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. John W. Williams, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinions by Scott and Davis, JJ. (Clarke, P. J. and Davis, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Albert J. Davis, applt., v. Helen M. Kelly, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Louis Sherry, applt., v. Federal Terra Cotta Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Barnett L. Hollander et al., applts., v. Henry Kauffman et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Tennye R. Farquhar, respt., v. Norman Farquhar, appit.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Holzman Cohen & Co., applt., v. Edward P. Deacon, respt.—Determination modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs in all courts to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Margaretha Amsler, respt., v. Sorael Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Henry W. Hayden, indv., &c., respts., v. Amos R. E. Pinchot, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph W. Jacobs, respt., v. American Play Co. et al., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Glockner et al., respts., v. F. & L. Building Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Olive A. Billard, applt. vs. Henry Brash et al., impld., with City of N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Olive A. Billard, applt., v. Henry Brash et al., impld. with Henry Wiener et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. A. Smith Lumber Co., applt., v. Colonial Assurance Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Benj. Tuska, applt., v. Gustav R Tuska, indvs., et al., impld., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Alphonso Caparo, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George Le Carlton, respt., v. Vaughan Glaser, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Midboe Contracting Co., respt., v. Arthur Goldsticker et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

German National Bank, respt., v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting, on Carnegie Trust Co. v. 1st Nat. Bank, N. Y., 2nd.) Order filed.

Re N. Y. Railways Co., applt., v. William A. Prendergast et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

William D. Martin, applt., v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Re Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Re application of E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., respt., Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., & rec'r., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Julia Pollock et al., respts., v. Samuel Sachs et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Seaboard National Bank, appit., v. Richard I. Reid et al., impld. with Edmund Roure, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinions by McLaughlin and Smith, JJ., (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Amos F. Eno, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Publicity Leasing Co., applt., v. Alfred Ludwig as Supt., &c., et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Kern Horse Remedy Co., applt., v. William Selner et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re William B. Dressler.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Albert W. Duckworth.—Report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Annie M. Austin, respt., v. Buffalo Electric Vehicle Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Dissenting opinion by Scott, J.) Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Platzek, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

Rose M. Ford. William Dwyer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Kramer—Adolf Bangser. Re Aaron—Theodore Arnold. Re Cook—Henry Fluegelman. Re Engle—Roy M. Robinson. Springer-Kerschenbluth—John Gruenberg. Wise-Marx—Bernhard Rabbino.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kremer-Kessler—Carrington G. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co-Brody, Adler & Koch Co—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Henry Jones-Harris Scal—Sol Baerlein. Mary F. P. Wells-Repetti Co—Wm. H. Malcolm.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Tunick, &c., (Abramson)—Charles V. Halley, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. E. Davis, applt., v. Sarah C. Davis and May A. Hoffman as admrs., &c., respts.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place the same on the May calendar, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. C. De Groff, respt., v. A. Pansini et al., appits.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

L. T. Dempsey, applt., v. M. F. O'Rourke as admr. &c., applt. E. R. Comly et al. respts.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

Eastchester Savings Bank, respt., v. C. A. Dow et al., defts.; H. Jones, applt.—Motion granted, with costs.

C. W. Hall, applt., v. P. T. Kenny, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Re application of the Brooklyn Bar, M. M. Black, respt.—Matter referred to the Hon. J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re application of C. N. Y., (Public Park at C. I.)—Motion granted.

Re application of N. Y. (Washington Ave., Boro. Queens.)—Motion granted. H. Doht substituted in the place of C. Edwards, and order signed.

Re judicial settlement of the accounts of G. M. Clapp, &c., respt., Warren E. Clapp et al., by C. W. Boote, their guardian ad litem, appits.—Motion to the extent of resubmitting papers to the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County for the purpose of resettling the case granted, otherwise motion denied.

Re M. M. Crooks, for admission to the Bar.—Application granted.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Fidalma Del Genovese, as admx. of Virgilio Del Genovese, decd.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re last will of J. F. Fournier, decd., W. K. Dunwell, exor., &c., applt., Anne E. Reeve and Fannie M. Aldrich respts.—Report of referee confirmed.

Re M. J. Gersoni for admission to the Bar.—Application granted.

Re appointment of a general guardian of William J. Lise, an infant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re last will of Mary Oates, decd., as a will of real and personal property.—Motion denied.

McDermott Dairy Co., respt., v. P. F. Brennan et al., appits.—Motion for reargument denied.

Re Sacred, applt., v. Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless the appellant perfect the appeal and place the case on the May calendar, and be ready for argument when reached.

Carel Prendergast, applt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

P. Schneider, applt., v. N. Y. & L. I. Traction Co., respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted on condition.

J. Bodkin, pltf., v. Main Bldg. Co., Inc., et al., defts.—Motion for stay granted on condition.

The Com. of Public Charities, &c., on complaint of Mary Mlinik, respt., v. L. Harperin, applt.—Order of affirmation of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and deft. discharged.

Eva Conklin, respt., v. Robert E. Conklin et al., respts.; Elizabeth Klein et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

J. W. Hamilton, appit., v. Royal Indemnity Co. and M. Sindel as trustee, &c., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re the last will of Melcena B. Merritt, decd. (Acts 1, 2 and 3.)—Orders of the Surrogate's Court of Orange County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. T. Knoll, appit., v. B. Q. C. & S. R. R. respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Max Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., applt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

W. Meyle, respt., v. Heinrich Uffmann, appit.—Judgment of the County Court of Nassau County and the final order of the Justice's Court reversed and proceedings dismissed, with costs.

J. Monahan, respt., v. J. H. Shipley & Bro., W. Maroney, &c., applts.—Judgments and order affirmed, with costs.

Elenor L. Morgan and Frank S. Waller, applts., v. Elmer E. Sanborn, as exec'r., &c., respt.; Emma L. Adler et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Florence Morris, as admx., of William H. Morris, decd., respt., v. Thomas Morris, applt.—Demurrer sustained with others, defts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to amend complaint denied, with $10 costs.

N. Nadopoldis, respt., v. N. Drakos, applt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. F. Dalton, applt., v. William Williams, as com., &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Thos. F. Smith, respt., v. Sarah A. Smith and Edward J. Smith, applts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

W. H. Sweezey, respt., v. Joanna O'Rourke, applt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

J. Tompkins, respt., v. E. Yale, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Vinokur, respt., v. F. C. Ella, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term: Mary Sands, respt., v. Penn. R. R., applt. —Application dismissed, without costs.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 358, store and basement; Felix Pechenik to Nathan Pechenik, 1,50' 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Bernard Baum, 299 Broadway.....$900

JOHN ST, 85 and 87, stores; Emily P. Gibson and another to John E. Sarle Co., 58 John St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. C. Ridgway, 41 Park Row..$5,000

9TH AV, 978, store floor; The 75 West Fifty-fifth-st. Corporation; Hermann Kuhnast and another, 321 West 55th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, M. W. Quigley, 558 Lexington Av.....$2,400

87TH AV, 2,610, store and basement; Henry Albers to Bernhard Waller, 1,031 Grand Concourse, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, B. A. Eberhardt, 37 Liberty St...$1,500

97TH AV, 272, all; John J. Duff, executor, to Morris Raphiel, 272 9th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,080

49TH ST, 220 and 222 West, all; Edendale Construction Co. to William E. Woodman, 142 West 40th St, 15 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Cohen Brothers, 66 Wall St.....$16,000

104TH ST, 29-31 East, all; Parker K. Deane to Isaac Rubin and another, 197 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Isaac Rubin, 197 2d Av.....$6,000

121ST ST, 322 East, e stores; Isaac Cohen to Joseph Hirschkowitz, 217 East 117th St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; address, 320 East 121st St.....$480

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 882, store, &c.; Gabriel Berkowitz to Alexander Selkin, 959 Prospect Av, 5 years and 4 months from Jan. 1, 1915, rerecorded from Jan. 7, 1915; attorney, Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.....$1,140 to $1,260

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 3 years from May 1, 1920; same attorney.....$1,320

WILLIS AV, 382, south store, &c.; Lena Goetz to Anton Keil, 390 Willis Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Kuntze, 2,804 3d Av.....$564

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,874 to 1,880; J. P. Duffy Co. against John Wendel Estate, Elbert T. Otto & Sons, Inc., owners; M. Whitelaw & Son, contractors, renewal.....$82

127TH ST, 252 to 258 West; Barnet Wyer Red Co. against John A. Summers, owner; Klein Operating Co., contractor.....$885

181ST ST, 616 West; John J. Comer against Tsasakus L. Lawrence, owner; H. A. Deline, contractor.....$18

SAME PROPERTY; Frank W. Phillips against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; Carl Reed, contractor.....$4

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

20TH ST, 11 West; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against Ferris Land Co. et al., March 7, 1916, by bond.....$300

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 100.7 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x—; George Colon & Co. against Charlotte Construction Co., et al., Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Lower Broad Street Purchase for Tall Building—Twelve-Story Structure Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel—West Fifty-eighth Street Apartment Site Deal—Big Long Island City Lease.

An important deal on lower Broad Street for a tall building and a twelve-story building project for Thirty-fourth Street adjoining the Vanderbilt Hotel gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday, illustrative of good business conditions in widely different sections of the city.

The Broad Street deal, which is the largest sale of property in that locality for a long time, involved the block front between Water and Pearl Streets, being 102 and 108 Broad Street, on the west side, and the buildings in the rear, back to and including 18 Water street and 42 Pearl Street. The entire frontage is 112 on Broad Street, 139 on Pearl, and 118 on Water Street.

The properties were purchased from three owners, Elbridge T. Gerry being the seller of 18 Water Street, the John Black estate of the building in the rear at 42 Pearl Street, and the remainder including 16 to 20 Water Street, 44 to 50 Pearl, and the Broad Street front, by the Empire Mortgage Company. Eight old five-story structures cover the plot, which contains about 14,000 square feet. Its assessed valuation last year including improvements was $369,500.

The Ruland & Whiting Company were the brokers in the deal. The Cruikshank Company represented Mr. Gerry and William A. White & Sons represented the Empire Mortgage Company in the transaction.

Plans are being prepared by the buyers, who are said to be a large export firm, which will occupy the greater part of the new structure for a twelve or six-teen-story building to be erected as soon as the existing leases expire. Fraunces Tavern is on the opposite southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets and opposite on the north is the home of the Bush Terminal Company.

Big Business Building Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.

The first important business operation on East Thirty-fourth Street between Park and Madison Avenues, with the exception of the Vanderbilt Hotel, projected for that block since the erection several years ago of the Cameron Building on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, is planned for the plot at 62 and 64 East Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Vanderbilt Hotel on the Park Avenue corner. The property, now covered by two old dwellings, has been leased, after prolonged negotiations, by Menschel Brothers, who are having plans prepared for improving the plot with a twelve-story commercial building to be used as offices and salesrooms.

The property has been leased from Edward N. Dickerson of Monte Carlo for twenty-one years, with two renewal privileges—sixty-three years in all. The frontage is 45.8 on the street by 98.9, and it is distinguishably opposite the Church of the Messiah.

Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers in the lease. Menschel Brothers were represented by Montgomery & Peabody as attorneys.

Buys $200,000 Apartment House Site.

As a site for a nine-story apartment house, Edgar A. Levy has purchased from Granville F. Dailey, executor of the estate of Caroline T. Searle, the three four-story brownstone dwellings at 140 to 144 West Fifty-eight Street, and from Charles M. Brooks the four-story dwelling at 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, making a plot 72 by 100.

In the rear of the property on Fifty-seventh Street is the Calvary Baptist Church, which has a permanent light. This is the first sale of these premises in over thirty years. The property has been held at $200,000. The Hall-Berwin Company negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Mrs. Emily Price Post has sold through Pease & Elliman 125 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington avenue. The buyer is a physician, who will occupy the house.

The recently incorporated 148 East Thirty-ninth Street Company is the buyer of the two four-story private dwellings, 145 and 147 East Thirty-ninth Street, on a plot 53.1 by 98.8. The site will probably be improved with an apartment house.

Bronx Sales.

S. H. Frankenheim has sold for William Swift to Louis De Luccia the three-story stone dwelling known as 419 East 140th Street on a plot 17 by 100.

Samuel A. Sugerman has purchased for investment from Alfred Olenich 311 East 136th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Alexander Selkin, David Mintz and H. T. Kay have sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company the four-story flat on a lot 37 by 100 at 932 Kelly Street. The purchaser gave in part payment 58 East 131st Street, a three-story two-family house on a lot 17 by 100.

Brooklyn.

O. L. & G. W. Perfect sold two blocks on Twentieth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, containing twenty-seven lots, for the Special Contracting and Contracting Companies for immediate development with twenty one-family stucco houses with garages.

Long Island.

Bramwell Davis has sold for S. Casola to George A. Sheffield two lots on Fourth Street near Montauk Avenue, Bayside.

Michael Nolan purchased from George Harnden for $6,000 the new house on Woodland Avenue near Palace Boulevard, Bayside.

Ellen Heslin has sold to Elizabeth F. Haight a plot 30 by 100 on Franklin Place, near Bowne Avenue, Flushing, and to Margaret M. Cole one and a half lots on the old Isaac Peck property at Flushing.

Fannie D. Haak has sold to Mortimer D. Wandell a plot 25 by 87 feet on Flushing Place, near State Street.

Defender Company in Big Long Island City Lease.

The Defender Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of white goods, sheets, and pillow cases, have leased through M. & L. Hess from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company, M. J. Degnon, President, a four-story concrete building, 270 by 88, to be erected for them on the east side of Pearson Street, adjoining Meadow Street, Long Island City. In the same block are the Brett Lithographing plant and the Studebaker factory. The Defender Company will provide work for 600 employes and the aggregate rental will exceed $400,000.

New Jersey.

Albert Robbins has sold the Manderville property on Spier Avenue, Allenhurst, N. J., to William H. R. Killeen of Brooklyn.

The following sales are reported at Mountain Lakes, N. J.: To Willard Mack, house 261; to Mrs. W. J. Morgan, house, 259; to E. E. Androvette, house, 71, and to J. Moran, house, 181.

Good Mid-Broadway Leases.

Another indication of the improving business conditions in the mid-Broadway section is shown in the lease just closed through Daniel Birdsall & Co. and Manning & Trunk of the old building at 371 Broadway, between Franklin and White Streets, for Mrs. Carson C. Peck to W. R. Ostrander & Co., who have been for over twenty years at 22 Dey Street. The lessees are one of the large electrical supply houses of the city. The lease has been taken for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $70,000.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., also rented for the estate of John E. Parsons the store and basement at 388 Broadway to the Walker-Keenan Co., representing the Hall's Safe Company, dealers in safes and vaults. The lease is for five years at an aggregate rental of nearly $20,000.

Commercial Leases.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of ten years the building, 322 East Fiftieth Street, to Deans, Inc., caterers.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 4-6 Jones Lane for the Cruikshank Company to David Brooks.

J. B. English has leased for John H. Martin to Louis Dauffalder the store and premises, 172 West Forty-eighth Street, for a term of years.

A. A. Hageman has leased the Easterly store, 59 West Thirty-ninth Street, to W. Wilson for a dancing academy, and the store at 65 West Thirty-ninth Street to Frank O'Neil.

The New York Real Estate Company has leased the four-story building at 669 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, for ten years to Charles Schifter, millinery and ladies' wear. The aggregate rental is $41,500. Harold Davis of the company negotiated the deal.

Nelson & Green have leased to the Newark Shoe Stores (M. Samuels & Co.) the 18-foot store on the north side of 125th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the premises known as 2245 West 125th Street.

Park Avenue Co. has leased for Hugh Healy, Jr., the building at 326 East Forty-eighth Street to Fred Evert, for automobile moving van business, and also for Charles Gachot the four-story building at 158 West Thirty-fifth Street to Mrs. Margaret Scott for a restaurant.

The Schulte Cigar Company has leased through Pease & Elliman from the Horn & Hardart Company the corner portion of the ground floor in the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street, which was recently leased to the Horn & Hardart Company by the same brokers.

The Duross Company has leased for Edward McGuire the building at 17 Leonard Street to Pementella Bros.

The Avenue Realty Company has leased the store at 1045 Park Avenue to Daniel Reeves, Inc.

4½ Per Cent. Bronx Loans.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned to Mrs. Dalton $5,000 on her property northeast corner of Sixth Ave. and Hull Avenue, and also $3,500 on her house on seventy-five feet of ground on the east side of Hull Avenue, north of Mosholu Parkway. Both of these loans were at 4½ per cent.

March Building Report.

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal from 107 cities of the United States show 18,721 permits filed during March with an estimated value of building planned or contracted for, $69,986,886, a decrease of 12.5 per cent. in permits, but a gain of 14.1 per cent. in value as compared with March a year ago.

The returns are very irregular, as shown by the fact that every group of cities shows a decrease in permits, while all but two groups show gains in estimated expenditure. In the detailed list by cities; too, it is found that fifty-six cities show gains, while fifty-one show decreases from March a year ago. New York shows a gain of 26.6 per cent., three boroughs reporting.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in the City of New York for the year 1916 have been delivered to the undersigned and that all taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable, as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided, and shall remain such liens until paid.

The second half of the tax on real estate which is due on the first day of November may be paid on the first day of May, or at any time thereafter, providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November 1st, a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November 1st at the rate of four per centum per annum.

No discount is allowed on personal tax bills.

Penalty on unpaid taxes on real estate begins June 1st and December 1st; on unpaid personal taxes, June 1st.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, Room 200, Municipal Building.

Borough of the Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.

Borough of Brooklyn, 236 Duffield St.

Borough of Queens, Court Sq., L. I. City.

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 537, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St, five-story loft building; East River Savings Institution against Deaf Frat Co. et al.; M. Hibbard, attorney; due on judgment, $103,278.57; taxes, &c., $1,375.45; to the plaintiff for $89,000.

49th St, 126 and 128 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four and five-story buildings; Felix Hirsch against Joseph M. Switzer et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due on judgment, $35,516.64; taxes, &c., $427.70; subject to a prior mortgage of $70,000; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

24 Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to April 14.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 208 and 210 West, s s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 69x99.11, six-story Ivanhoe apartment house; E. F. Callan against Lizzie Kane et al.; Jacob Swalb, attorney; due on judgment, $57,911.73; taxes, &c., $862.20; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

150th St, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story tenements, 56.8x85.11; Parkside Realty Co., 526 5th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 308 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Broadway, w s, 77 ft s of West Houston St, and s e corner of Mercer St and West Houston St, for a twelve-story loft, 50x200x irregular x50; F. Ayer, Boston, Mass., owner; J. O. Whitenack, 231 West 18th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

Division St, n e corner of New Market St, for a two-story store, 125.8x140.8; city, owner; F. Parsons, 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Freeman St, n w corner of Stebbins Av, for a one-story brick store, 81.6x33.6; Lopard Building Co., Barbara Lopard, 885 Trinity Av, President, owner; Lucian Placiotta, 39 East 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

238th St, s e corner of Broadway, for two five-story brick tenements, 75.0x85.6, 53.5x90.0; 5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., George O. Van Orden, 212 Broadway, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $110,000.

King Av, w s, 50 ft n of Elizabeth St, for a one and a half story frame garage, 20x90; James Lock, King Av, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $1,500.

178th St, n w corner of Marmion Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 38.0x36.6 and 82.11x48.10; Henry F. Sharp Construction Co., Israel Weinberger, 500 Broadway, owner; Norman Ederer, 1,341 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 10 to 14 West, to a ten-story store and show rooms; H. Bendel and A. Lewisohn, owners; H. D. Chapman, 334 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Broome St, 400 to 412, to a seven-story and basement offices, storage, and factory; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; C. Jarboe, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, 365 and 367, to a six-story store and loft; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; C. Jarboe, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lafayette St, 203 and 205, to a six-story loft; American Express Co., owner; V. Jarboe, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of White St, to a six-story loft; V. Astor, 28 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 916, e s, 42 ft s of 21st St, 18x36.1x17.3x61.3; Broadway, 914, e s, 60 ft s of 21st St, 18x50.11x17.8x56.1; Livingston Phelps to Elizabeth Corse, 14 East 46th St, all liens, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 920, s e corner of 21st St, 24x66.6x23x75.5; Broadway, e s, 24 ft s of 21st St, 18x61.3x17.3x66.6; Broadway, 912, e s, 96.3 ft n of 20th St, 17.10x50.11x17.3x45.9; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee of Phelps Livingston and another to Ritz Realty Corp., 14 East 46th St, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$150,250

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft e of Academy St, strip, 0.2x100; 15 Cooper Street Co. to Ceri Realty Co., 11 Cooper St, April 7; attorney, Clark B. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$1

INTERIOR GORE begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n w — to centre line of block x e to beginning; Helen G. Carpenter et al., Chicago, Ill., to Samuel M. Cohen, 307 West 112th St, all title, quitclaim, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co.....$1

JONES ST, s w, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x100; Jogert Realty Co. to Knarlton Realty Co., 1,064 Findlay Av, mtg $22,000, April 7; attorney, Abraham S. Wolfisch, 299 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 40, e s, 125.6 ft n of Hester St, 25.3x87.6; Jacob H. Herschkowitz to David Herschkowitz, 140 Rivington St or 769 Trinity Av, all title, mtg $28,000, March 15, 1915.....$100

MERCER ST, 79, w s, 201.4 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x100; Maurice Rabinowitz to Burden Realty Corporation, 237 Broadway, mtg $24,000, March 31; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 257 Broadway.....$1

VANDEWATER ST, s s, 106.11 ft w of Pearl St, 28.2x80.2x irregular; United States Savings Bank to Durnar Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $5,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway....$1

2D AV, 1,164, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Clara Goldberg et al. to Bernard J. Foss, 362 West 35th St, mtg $20,500, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

3D AV, 1,147 and 1,149, s e corner of 67th St, 200 East, 40.3x100; 3d Av. 1,125 to 1,141, e s, 40.5 ft n of 66th St, 80x100; Jerome M. Ehrich to Elvis Realty Corp., 31 Liberty St, mtg $203,000, quitclaim, April 7; attorney, Law Free, 31 Liberty St.....$1

3D AV, 2,356, e s, 66.7 ft n of 129th St, 16.8x100; Alfred E. Smith, as Sheriff, Sheriff's sale Jan. 4, 1915, to Bernhard Blumenthal, 19 East 113th St, all right, title, and interest which Harold Thompson, sole tenant, had on Dec. 13, 1913; April 6; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$750

7TH AV, s e corner of 146th St, 40x100; Mary T. Farley to May V. Beadleston, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, mtg $59,000, Dec. 1; attorney, P. M. Emrich, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

16TH ST, 250 West, n s, 192 ft e of 8th Av, 17x80, foreclosure April 5; Hy. J. Goldsmith, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, April 7; attorneys, Amend & A., 110 Nassau St.....$7,500

24TH ST, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure March 28; Harvey T. Amoreux, referee, to Caribel F. Lawton, 3,043 Middletown Road, Bronx, March 30; attorney, Virginia M. Mollenhauer, 3,210 2d Av.....$15,000

37TH ST, 61 West, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 23.6x98.9; 6th Av, 942, e s, 58.7 ft n of 37th St, 20.3x75; Catharine A. F. Ughetta to Hy. L. Ughetta, Brooklyn, all liens, April 25, 1910; attorneys, Wright & M., 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1

41ST ST, 42 and 44 East, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Ritz Realty Corp. to Livingston Phelps, n w corner of Madison Av and 46th St, mtg $275,000, all liens, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

113TH ST, 4 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, with all title to strip on w, 0.4x90.5; Benjamin Maier to Lina his wife, 133 West 113th St, mtg $17,000, April 6; attorney, Thomas F. McLaughlin, 1,238 3d Av.....$100

141ST ST, 151-159 West, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; James Powers, Mount Hope, N. Y., to Frank H. Oelschlagers, 35 Sprindale Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $180,000, all liens, Nov. 8, 1915; attorney, Paul A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Morris Dessauer to Mormac Realty, Inc., 403 West 127th St, mtg $20,000, April 4; attorneys, Felt & Elias, 31 Chambers St..$100

191ST ST, s s, 149 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x101.5; John Boyland Co. to Arnold Gutfreund, at Weehawken, N. J., mtg $50,000, April 6; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$1

218TH ST, s w s, at s e s of Park Terrace West, 25x101.1x40x104.7; Mary C. Beecher, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Lewis B. Rolston, Purchase, N. Y., mtg $2,500, March 30; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 32 Exchange Place.....$3,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 100 ft s of Home St, 100.7x112.10; Vyse Building Corporation to Henry Greenspan, Broadway and Oak St, Far Rockaway, N. Y., mtg $67,000, April 6; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 B'way.....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 435.6 ft e of Broad St, 50x93; Patrick Curley to Mary J. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, mtg $5,000, Jan. 6; attorney, Joseph A. Curley, 627 Crotona Park North.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Curley to Anna G. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, ½ right, title, and interest, mtg $5,000, Jan. 6; attorney, same.....$100

DE VOE TERRACE, n w s, 375.8 ft s of 190th St, 18.4x70; Robert Drennan to Matilda Drennan, 1,704 Amsterdam Av, April 3; attorney, L. Greshead, 34 Pine St....Gift

LORING PLACE, 1,926, e s, 40.6x112.10; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Claremont Av, Brookly

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An extensive disturbance now covers the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Southeast and it has its centre over Georgia. During the last twenty-four hours the disturbance caused general rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, snow and rain in the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and snow in the Plains States. Snow and rain have also fallen in New England and New York.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly over the North Plains States, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the interior of the South Atlantic States. Readings are decidedly below normal over all interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains, while temperatures much above seasonal prevail to the westward.

In the Middle Atlantic States there will be rains Saturday and probably Sunday. In New England overcast weather Saturday will be followed by rain or snow Saturday night and Sunday.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee clearing weather Saturday will be followed by fair weather Sunday. In the Ohio Valley and the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, there will be snow and rain Saturday and probably Sunday. Temperature will be considerably lower Saturday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Cooler weather will continue elsewhere east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh north to east; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, becoming west.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Saturday and probably Sunday.

Southern New England—Cloudy, followed by snow or rain Saturday and probably Sunday.

New Jersey—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Saturday, Sunday rain.

Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	47	36	4 P. M.	51	49
6 A. M.	46	35	6 P. M.	49	46
9 A. M.	49	40	9 P. M.	45	42
12 M.	45	44	11 P. M.	44	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 6 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

4 M. Loss.
3:09—2,216 5 Av.; John Borella.....Slight
3:25—Front 428 E. 48 St., (auto truck;) Charles E. Hass.....Total loss
10:00—800 W. 175 St.; Chas. Rosenthal.Slight
11:40—171 Av. A.; Thomas W. Wilhs...Slight
P. M.
12:30—416 E. 74 St.; George Buerch.....Slight
3:25—Waldo Av., Spuyten Duyvil; Mrs. .....None
3:45—Riverside Drive & 116 St., (auto); Samuel Crabb .....Slight
6:00—247 W. 111 St.; not given.....None
6:40—112-114 W. 144 St.; Jacob W. Barlet .....Slight
9:05—Perry Av. & 204 St.; (vacant lot).None
9:05—304 E. 20 St.; Post-Grad. Hosp..Slight
9:30—229-231 E. 84 St.; Max Gross.....$100
10:55—Vacant store, 301 W. St. Louis Schuetzer.....None
11:55—2,256 5 Av.; Edward Odesser.....$500

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the parents of Public School 80, Richmond, under the auspices of the Mothers' Club of the school, was held last night.

The Association of Women Principals will hold a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan at 4 P. M. on April 10.

The Executive, Editorial, and Publicity Committees of the Association of Substitute Teachers will hold a meeting at 1:30 P. M. today at 302 Madison Avenue.

The following amendments are being incorporated into the Teachers' Pension bill: At the time of retirement any person shall be entitled to receive his benefits in an annual pension, payable monthly throughout life; in an annual pension actuarily determined, payable monthly throughout life, with the provision that in case of death of the pensioner before he receives the amount of his contribution plus the interest of 4 per cent. compounded annually, the balance shall be paid to his legal heirs; in an annual pension actuarily determined, payable monthly throughout life, with the provision that in the case of the death of the pensioner the annual pension, or a smaller pension as he shall elect at the time of retirement, shall be paid to such person as the pensioner shall designate at the time of his retirement. Upon retirement after thirty years of service of any class teacher in the elementary schools, who retires before Jan. 1, 1922, the annual pension shall be based on the average annual salary received during the five years preceding the date of retirement.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight was elected yesterday a Trustee of Teachers College. Dr. Frederick G. Bonser, associate Professor of Industrial Education, was promoted to a full Professorship of Education and given charge of the elementary school curriculum. Dr. M. Channbrill, Instructor in History, was promoted to an Assistant Professorship with a seat in the Faculty of Practical Arts. Dr. Warren H. Wilson was appointed as adviser on problems in rural education. Miss Mary Lovones was appointed an instructor to assist Professor Bonser and Dr. Wilson. Short courses in rural education will be given by Professor Edwin L. Holton of the Kansas Agricultural College and Professor Guy M. Wilson of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments ordered, 4 P. M., April 8: Captains C. E. Northrup, 156 to 188. E. P. Hughes, 168 to 136. Lieut. C. Carmody, 172 to 149. Patrol. T. O'Connor, 25 to Traffic Div., Sub-div. E. P. H. L. Meyer, 154 to Traffic Div., Sub-div. A. C. E. Smith, 153, assigned to clerical and house duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergs. W. F. Shea, 18 to Train. School, 14 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 8. R. W. McCauley, 21, 48 to Co. Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 9. Patrol. E. P. Halpin, 156 to C. O. Squad, duty in Record and Filing Bureau, 10 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 8.

To Training School from commands indicated, 5 days, from 9 A. M., Apr. 10, excused from 12:01 A. M., said date: J. F. Kervin, 5; E. C. Blanken, 21; T. J. Ford, 86; A. Moloney, 13; J. A. Gannon, 29; F. See, 39; J. R. Boylan, 42; G. W. Brewster, 66; E. Powers, 150; P. J. Dooley, 275; I. Levy, 278; J. J. Fisher, Traf. A; D. Harnett, Traf. C; E. J. Hoffman, 43; J. MacIntyre, 77; I. Oppenheimer, 274; E. Powell, 276; C. Schlip, Bridge; M. Kelly, Traf. B; T. J. Milan, Traf. E.

Leaves of absence, (without pay: Patrol. H. Daum, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 8. W. Stanwise, 154, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9. J. B. Hagen, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9. Sick leaves granted: Acting Sergt. Jos. First Gr., H. C. Jessup, D. B., 90 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 8. Patrol. P. Hanley, 148, 90 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 19.

Suspended and restored to duty: Patrol. J. R. Bosted, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C.

Deaths: Lieut. D. J. Lyons, 12, at noon, Apr. 5. Patrol. J. J. Dorsey, 22, at 7:20 P. M., Apr. 5.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ECKMAN, FANNIE, (April 20, 1915;) net estate, $78,542; Helen E. Hendricks, Ruth E. Goldsmith, Hattie E. Weiss, Meta E. Hammerslough, and Frances E. Herzog, daughters of decedent, each received $15,548; Mathilde Meyer, sister, was devised $500, and three grandchildren each received $100.

SETS: 72 East 86th St., $82,500; bank, $5,004; personalty, $50; due from Louis R. Hammerslough, $5,178; stocks and bonds, $38,876.

HENDRICKS, Mrs. BLANCHE, (June 5, 1915;) net estate, $525,741; Ernest Hendricks, son, $5,333 and a life estate in $58,954; Guy Hendricks, son, $5,333 and a life estate in $58,954; Fanny Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954; Ethel Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954, and Helen R. Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954. Assets: 18 East 80th St., $80,000; bank, $2,464; mortgages, $10,132; personalty, $5,971; stocks and bonds, $243,820; due to decedent from estates of Isabel E. Brush and Fanny Hendricks, $1,784.

The largest holdings of stocks and bonds were: 209 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railway common, $34,028; 188 shares Illinois Central Railroad, $19,998; 200 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, $17,886; 70 shares United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co., $15,540. Bonds: Northern Pacific Railway, $15,442, and corporate stock of the City of New York, $88,885.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BELLEVUE, FERDINAND S., (March 16;) left more than $5,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty; Anna E. Brush, friend, $10,000 and residuary estate; Frederick C. Bellevue, brother, $13,000; Henrietta Beinhorn, friend, $2,000; Adriene Bellevue, nephew, $6,000; Nanetta Bellevue, niece, $4,000; Adriene Bellevue grandnephew, $5,000; Ecole Mater Nelle Francaise, $10,000; various friends, amounts of $1,000 or less.

KATZ, MARRIS, (March 22;) left more than $17,500 personalty to his widow, Sadie.

RAYNOLDS, MATTIE C., (March 25;) left about $19,000 personalty in equal shares to her children, Adelaide H. Reynolds, Anna C. McCarthy, and Charles T. Raynolds; a bequest of $500 was made to Charles Walton, and one of $250 to Lizzie Waugh.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Col. L. W. V. Kennon, Inf., from office of Chief of Staff, to absence with leave.

Orders of Jan. 24, relating to 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., amended to direct him to join 8th Co., as soon as practicable after completion of testimony before the Federal Court.

Capt. R. H. Reaney, 8th Cav., to service in Q. M. C. C., April 7, Vice Capt. E. M. Tompkins, relieved.

Capt. W. T. Patten, retired, is relieved from duty at University of Washington, Seattle, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermaster at Ft. Lawton, Wash., and will, in addition, assume charge of buildings, public property, and employes, that may be sent to Ft. Lawton Military Reservation while awaiting shipment to the Philippines, also of construction work at Ft. Lawton.

Maj. L. F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C., to Andersonville Prison Park, Ga., to inspect work done by Americus Machine Shop, then to his station.

The Commanding Officer, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will designate and detail an officers' station at that post, to relieve Capt. R. H. Lister, Q. M. C.

Adjt. L. F. Foster, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. at Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

Capt. S. Orr, Q. M. C., from Hawaiian Dept., to Manila on or about April 15, and sail for San Francisco.

Lieuts. Capt. G. V. Packer, 3d Inf., two months; 1st Lt. P. Thorp, Jr., from date of relief from present duties until sailing of the June transport for the Philippines; Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav., one month and ten days; and Col. G. M. Davis, two months.

Navy.

Lt. F. M. Perkins to the Cassin.

Jr. Grade Lieut. H. A. Waddington, the Indianapolis, home and wait orders; P. H. Kelly, the Iris, to the Buffalo; G. W. Logan, and S. D. McCaughey, the Connecticut, to Boston.

Gunners: J. S. Conover, the Rainbow, to the Colorado, and A. Anderson, the Chester, to temporary duty, receiving ship at New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Blakely, at Newport; Burrows, at New York Yard; Charleston and Oregon, at San Francisco; McCall, at Rosebank; Perry and Whipple, at San Diego; Prairie, at Guantanamo; Supply, at Honolulu, and the Wheeling, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Chauncey, Zamboanga, P. I., for Jolo, P. I.; Jacob Jones, Tampa for Key West; and the Ozark, Hampton Roads for Rappahannock.

The tug Active has been detached from duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco and assigned to duty at Mare Island Yard.

The Solace will proceed to Washington en route from Guantana no for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant, bacteriological laboratory, men and women, will be received until 4 P. M. on April 19. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The usual salary is $600 a year. Vacancies occur frequently in the Health Department.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for assistant pathologist in citrus fruit investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,800 per annum. The duties will be to make investigations of diseases of citrus, pineapples, and other subtropical fruits in the laboratory at Washington and in the field, particularly in Florida and the Gulf Coast States. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and training experience in plant pathological investigations, and publications or theses. Graduation with a B. S. or equivalent degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least four years' subsequent research work in plant diseases either as a post-graduate student or an experiment station investigator, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

Agency.—General merchant, domiciled in Newark, N. J., middle aged, active, experienced, able to finance himself and, if necessary, capable of investing a few thousand dollars in the business, desires to represent prominent manufacturer of machinery or other merchandise, in New Jersey or further afield; state specialty. R 97 Times.

Active or silent associate desired with $35,000 to join company about to organize high-grade retail business in this city; very competent management and superior location secured; ready to do business May 1; interest in the business carrying unusual profits to right parties. P 29 Times Annex.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 86 Times.

Finely appointed gentlemen's drinking place in large building; location suburban to New York City; long lease. For details of sale address Owner, L 409 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE.

Bronxville, for rent; furnished if desired; gas, electricity; high ground; near station. R 131 Times.

For sale, good paying clothing store in Freehold, N. J., to quick buyer. Inquire the shop, 340 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have a profitable manufacturing business and want to meet man with $10,000.00 to invest in order to increase the business. Principals only. B 372 Times Downtown.

Partner.—Well-established fur manufacturer, best reputation, looking for salesman as partner with a few thousand dollars. Address Fur, Box 224 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Accountants.

TAKE YOUR LAWYER'S ADVICE. Keep your affairs properly recorded. It saves litigation, and is advantageous itself. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Reports, testing, inspection, specification, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 303, Newark, N. J.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 3400.

Wanted immediately loan $1,000 for A1 business proposition; good interest. R 94 Times.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Want first mortgage loan, $26,000, for three years, at 5%, on high-class Manhattan, improved; principals only. Box R 36 Times Annex.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE.

284 Garfield Place, at 8th Av.; 3-story basement brownstone box stoop, 20x10; hardwood floors and trim; electric light; $8,000 equity, terms. Telephone Owner, 3005 Franklin, or B 286 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton beach "L" to Newkirk station.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Doctor's opportunity. Bronxwood Av. and North Chestnut Drive; large house, A-1 condition; subway; room for garage; assessments paid; $8,500. Edward Kehoe, Bronxwood Park.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREAT BARGAIN.

52 East 77th St.; 4-story and basement; foyer hall entrance; conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once as owner cannot occupy. B. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Artistic, nine rooms, garage, large plot, near beach and station; half hour out. Owner, Severance Johnson, Whitestone, Queens.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Two delightful houses, five and seven rooms, bath, heat, electricity; hard wood floors, exclusive neighborhood, beautiful grounds, wonderful view, thirty minutes from South Ferry. Apply mornings, Brown, Emerson Hill, Staten Island. Telephone 733 Tompkinsville.

3, 4, and 5 room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 203 East 9th St., City, Orchard 3767.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Let, Furnished.—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 70s, off Park Av., for rent from May to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

120 East 31st St.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 outside rooms; rent, $110 a month. Telephone 5217 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Oriental rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Ferris, 550 Riverside Drive.

Delightful Summer location; couple will rent two rooms and kitchen or whole apartment; modern all outside. The Redcort, 677 West 204th St. Telephone 9183 Audubon. Boynton.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Vanderbilt 1450.

Riverside Drive, 237.—Six-room apartment, complete for housekeeping, April 15 to June 1; exceptional opportunity; $100 per month. Phone Riverside 1149. Seymour.

536 West 111th St.—Beautiful, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator apartment; fully furnished; April to September; references. Purdy.

121st, 537 West, (cor Broadway, Apt. 65.)—A three-room apartment, with kitchen; all light rooms; eastern exposure; above adjoining buildings.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor 119th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Bederick.

Comfortably furnished six-room apartment; cool, airy outside rooms; May-October; $80. Apt. 5 D, 316 West 97th St.

Attractive, well furnished, six rooms; May to October; high-class house; all conveniences. Hutchins, 209 West 97th St.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 3 East.

47th, 152 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select two-room-and-bath suites; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

95th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

82d, 137 West.—3-room apartment, kitchen; electricity included; $60; reference. Miller.

92d, 251 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, $125 month. 1386 Riverside. Chaney.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,082, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Two large rooms and bath; open fire; very desirable. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5 LARGE
6 LIGHT } ROOMS $55-$60
7 CORNER } $60-$70
$80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St. 3 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. 'L'

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.

Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; $30 to $37; owner's management.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST. High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

21 FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 160th St. and Broadway.)—4 rooms, elevator apt.; extra large, all outside, to sublet; unusual opportunity. Rio Vista.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1584 and 1647 Academy.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way. N. Y.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av.

56th, 59 West.—Bachelor apartment; also studio; unfurnished.

Bronx.

94 BRAND PLACE, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.—Three blocks north Washington Bridge, four, five rooms; most ideal location.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Man and wife, no children, want completely furnished apartment, east side, southern exposure, for Spring and Summer; give full details; price must be moderate; the best of references given and required. 60 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—First-class furnished 5 or 6 room front apartment; good location; about $70. Fortess, care Meccano Co., 71 West 23d St., New York.

Completely furnished six-room apartment, two months; not over $150 per month. R 104 Times.

One, two rooms, bath, April-October, near 62d St., Park Av., furnished or unfurnished. R 141 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; reference.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also other rooms; quiet home atmosphere; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

78D, 149 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; homelike; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Hall room; all conveniences; refined surroundings; table boarders accommodated.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; home cooking; Summer rates.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; refined; convenient location; references exchanged.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D, 138 WEST.—Large light rooms; private house; all conveniences; table guests; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Private house; elegantly furnished; homelike. 9073 Riverside.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single; board optional.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room; hot and cold water, phone.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; phone.

48TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; single room; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Physician's private residence; select rooms, single and en suite; private hall; gentlemen.

West Side.

4TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elevator apartment; business district; refined; suitable terms; South.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Stately, newly furnished, renovated, large double rooms; elegant bath; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; also small room for rent; refined house.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room; use of bath; single; $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large second and third story front; modern conveniences.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Suite; running water; elevator apartment; also 2 large rooms. Sewell.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Front parlors, one flight up; $5 and $6; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 5655.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; other desirable rooms; three-room suite with bath.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private. Bailey, phone 1205 Columbus.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; electric light. Schuyler 5675; reference.

159 WEST 78TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; room, adjoining bath; private residence.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 205 WEST.—High class, large front suite; kitchenette; service included; permanent; $50.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentleman preferred; reasonable.

79TH ST., 202 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, bath; $12. 2859 Schuyler. Harvey.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Apartment, large corner room, overlooking Broadway; suitable couple. Vollum.

80TH, 308 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

84TH, 43 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; medium room, running water; bath; references.

84TH, 33 WEST.
Medium, large rooms, some with baths.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; homelike; small, congenial family; near Subway, L." Deer.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; conveniences; American family; private; references. Riverside 9744.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone, gentlemen. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST. (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

99TH ST., 245 WEST.—Large, light double room, every convenience; kitchenette, private bath; main floor; front basement parlor, bright, sunny double room; comfortably furnished, hot and cold running water; use of kitchen and laundry.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

104TH, 80 WEST.—Gentlemen, nicely furnished, medium room, modern conveniences; $5; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Large sunny room, southern exposure, electricity, elevator; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

106TH, 213 WEST (Broadway.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom adjoining bath; private entrance; gentlemen. Lawrence.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 503 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Two front rooms, single or suite; all conveniences. Apartment 81.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, high-class elevator apartment; connecting bath. Apartment 54.

120TH ST, 157 WEST.—Small, light room, exceptionally clean; private house; nice neighborhood; references.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity; steam heat; elevator. McCague.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Attractive front room, all conveniences. Apartment 23.

122D, 203 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; telephone; piano; near subway, elevated, and bus lines.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, three windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nice outside rooms; all conveniences. Dwyer.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, newly furnished; select house; phone; near subway.

144TH ST, 513 WEST.—Attractive room; clean, quiet; private house; telephone, shower; gentleman.

149TH, 586 WEST.—Large, light, sunny rooms; electricity; telephone; adjoining bath; $3, $6.

ATTRACTIVE QUARTERS in very exclusive apartments; absolute quiet and privacy assured visitors in the city; first-class. Private suites. Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 98 (123d.)—Front room, elevator, telephone, running water; $5. Riverside Drive, 227.—Six-room apartment, adjoining bath, delightful apartment; kitchen privileges; married couple. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6 D.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner of 106th.)—Pleasant, comfortable room, overlooking Broadway; all conveniences; small, select family. Loper, Riverside 8965.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

ADJOINING ROOMS wanted by two Japanese business men in quiet private family, where no other boarders kept; convenient to subway. Write particulars, terms, and telephone number to 2,735 Broadway.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—A wampum belt, relic of the Revolutionary war. Regarding history of belt, address Mrs. Ida Bellows, 243 Laurier Av. West, Ottawa, Canada.

Wanted.—A runabout motor boat, 30 to 35 feet over all; in first class order; lowest price for cash. F. S. T., box C 224 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Case, 1915, all year and touring tops; new last October; run 1,700 miles; cost $1,800; sacrifice at $900.

Ford, 1915, electric equipment; first class condition; no reasonable offer refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway, N. Y.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, and condition guaranteed; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC touring car, 1913 model, excellent condition throughout; every possible equipment and many extras; tires like new; $550. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND, 1914 touring car, in excellent condition; complete equipment, including electric lighting and starting system; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ford coupe, 1914 model, in excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment and all new tires; $325. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 380

WAITE ONCE VICTIM OF HIS GERM STUDY

Inoculated Himself as Experiment and Had Typhoid, Dr. Barrowes Says.

KANE WANTS BURIED CASH

Embalmer's Lawyer Demands $7,800 Gift from Poisoner—Tells Kane to Answer No More Questions.

The efforts of the District Attorney to question further Eugene Oliver Kane, embalmer, and John S. Potter, undertaker, whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite charged with conspiring with him to suppress evidence of the murder of John E. Peck, Dr. Waite's father-in-law, were halted yesterday. Burt L. Rich of 31 Nassau Street, attorney for the two men, told Mr. Swann that he had advised his clients not to go to the District Attorney's office any more and not to submit voluntarily to any more official questioning. Mr. Rich said the District Attorney had had sufficient opportunity to talk with Kane and Potter, and that both had told straight stories which had not been refuted by any evidence.

Mr. Swann, who had expected to question both Kane and Potter yesterday, would not say what his next move would be. He repeated, however, his assertion that he was not satisfied with their explanations of their dealings with Dr. Waite, and would not let the matter rest until he had learned "the whole truth." The District Attorney wanted especially to question Kane about the appearance of his name in the letter written by Dr. Waite to his brokers in which the dentist told the brokers to sell stock and cash checks sufficient to make up a sum of $15,000, and then to make out a check to Kane for this amount.

This mention of Kane's name seemed important to the District Attorney, because, in connection with the subject matter of the letter, it tended to corroborate Waite's story that he had given Kane $8,000 and promised him $16,000 more for his alleged agreement to testify that he used arsenic in the fluid with which he embalmed Mr. Peck's body.

Mr. Rich, according to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, when in the District Attorney's office yesterday "made a formal demand" for the $7,800 which Kane admitted receiving from Dr. Waite and which was found by Detective John Cunniff where Kane had buried it near Orient Point, L. I. Kane's story was that Dr. Waite gave him $7,800, and not $9,000, but that he made no promise to suppress Mr. Peck's murder. Mr. Rich's claim yesterday was that Dr. Waite had made no present of the money to Kane and that it was, therefore, the property of the embalmer.

The District Attorney informed Mr. Rich that A. B. Morrison, attorney for Miss Catharine E. Peck, an aunt of Waite's who already has put in a claim for the money in the name of Miss Peck on the ground that it was part of $40,000 which she had intrusted to Dr. Waite for investment. Mr. Swann added that he would keep the money for use as evidence in Dr. Waite's trial for murder and take action regarding the claims afterward.

Although the news of Mr. Rich's demand for the money was given out in the District Attorney's office in all seriousness, Mr. Rich, when questioned about the matter, said that "it was all a joke."

The District Attorney began yesterday to amass further evidence to combat any defense that may be made on the ground of insanity. He obtained letters written by the dentist to friends in Grand Rapids and elsewhere which, he said, reflect a normal mind. Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso and Detective Cunniff will leave today for the West with the intention of visiting Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Lansing, and other cities in Michigan where Waite was known. They will make investigations and take affidavits bearing upon the mental condition of the dentist. Drs. William Mabon and Smith Ely Jelliffe have been employed by the District Attorney to determine, with Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist of Bellevue Hospital, the exact mental condition of the prisoner.

Dr. David Nye Barrowes of the Cornell Medical School told Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday that Dr. Waite began the study of virulent disease germs under him last November, and that, in an effort to determine the effect of typhoid germs upon the human system, actually inoculated himself with a culture. Dr. Waite suffered a mild attack of typhoid as a result, Dr. Barrowes said.

Dr. William H. Porter, who treated Mrs. Peck before she died, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and told of her symptoms.

Strike in Munition Plant Goes On.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—The strikers at the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company's plant in East Orange, who, it was expected, would return today, are still out. The plant is engaged in making shells. The men had a secret ballot this morning and voted against a return. They want 40 cents an hour. Thus far there has been no trouble, but the police are guarding the plant.

At $18, $20 and $22.50

—this season you get absolutely the same guaranteed all wool cloth; the same standard dyes, as always—in our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits

Just as if there were no shortage of woolens; no scarcity of dyestuffs.

And the style, too, is as usual—the very best.

Spring Suits—$18 to $50.
Spring Topcoats—$20 to $35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

SEEK LYMAN'S SECURITIES.

Officials Believe Swindler Had Safe Deposit Box in Newark.

In an attempt, if possible, to link all the evidence in the chain connecting "Dr." John Grant Lyman, the alleged swindler, with "George M. Brown," who rented Box No. 90 in the safe deposit vaults of the Essex County National Bank, Abner S. Werblin of New York, attorney for the bankruptcy receiver of Lyman's brokerage companies, continued his examination yesterday before Referee George W. W. Porter of Newark as special master.

Mr. Werblin is trying to get possession of the contents of Box 50, the value of which is unknown. Upon the direction of Judge Thomas G. Haight in the Newark branch of the United States District Court the matter came up again before Mr. Porter on a rule directing the bank to show cause why the contents should not be turned over to John H. Lyttle of New York, the ancillary receiver for John H. Putnam & Co., and Charles A. Curtiss & Co., Lyman's companies.

A legal adjudication as to the identity of Brown as Lyman was requested by John R. Hardin, attorney for the bank. For the bank's protection Mr. Hardin asked for the order of the Judge of the court upon a rule directing the bank to turn over the contents if the evidence warranted such a decree:

Post Office Inspector Swain told of having received the key with others from Post Office Inspector Reese of Tampa, Fla. The witness testified that Lyman's keys were taken from him after his arrest by the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg. The chief turned them over to Reese. The other keys on the ring, Swain testified, fitted Lyman's trunks and suitcase.

TELLS OUR CHEMICAL NEEDS

Dr. Baekeland Would Build Plants to Produce Acids Used in War.

Any bill for national defense, which does not make this country independent of imported nitrates, forgets an essential matter and puts us in the position of one who would buy an automobile without obtaining a supply of gasolene, in the opinion of Dr. L. H. Baekeland, former President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

He spoke before the Patria Club in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night on the vital need for chemical preparedness for war. He dealt especially with the importance of nitric acid. The doctor told of what the warring nations had done to obtain nitric acid, and their success in making part of their supply from the air.

"The United States," he said, "does not possess a single plant for producing its own synthetic nitric acid. In case of war we would have to depend entirely upon our small supply of Chile saltpeter, which would soon be exhausted. If we bought enough from Chile to last us for one year's big war the interest and loss on investment would almost equal the cost of installing a permanent plant, which in time of peace could operate for cheap fertilizer."

Professor Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, Colonel Charles Lydecker, and Cornelius A. Pugsley, ex-President of the Sons of the Revolution, also spoke.

CANNOT HIRE GARY EXPERT.

Corporation Counsel Rules Against Employing Dr. Wirt.

The Corporation Counsel has filed an opinion that the Board of Education has not the right to employ Dr. William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., as educational adviser in the New York public school system at $10,000 a year for twelve weeks of his time. The Committee on Vocational Schools of the Board of Education has been considering a resolution offered by John Martin for the transfer of Mr. Wirt from the Board of Estimate's employ to that of the Board of Education.

The latter body paid Mr. Wirt $10,000 for his work last year. A taxpayers' suit may be instituted to test whether that payment was legal. If the board cannot employ him, there is a question as to its right to permit him to continue his experiments in the public schools. This work, it is said, must hereafter be under the immediate supervision of the Board of Superintendents.

The question of the legality of Mr. Wirt's employment was raised by Associate Superintendent Meleney in a recent letter to John Martin.

College Journalists Meet.

College journalists met at Columbia University yesterday for the opening conferences of their fourth annual convention. Delegates came from universities in all parts of the East. The program includes, besides business sessions, luncheons, dinners, and a general tour of New York City. A luncheon was served in the University Commons, at which Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia School of Journalism, presided.

Edith Cavell Memorial Abandoned.

Lucien Henry, who arranged a benefit performance, which was to have been given last Sunday at Carnegie Hall, to raise funds for an American memorial to Edith Cavell, the nurse executed by the Germans, and who postponed the event until April 30, sent out a notice yesterday saying the projectors had been obliged to abandon the scheme, "owing to lack of interest."

IRVING HATS

$1.50

Merely forget that the price **"sounds too low"** and investigate them on their own merits.

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ARICHIELLO GUILTY OF BAFF'S MURDER

Jury Brings in a First Degree Verdict Against the Young Slayer for Hire.

TO TRY CHAUFFEUR MONDAY

Swann Hopes Others Indicted, Scared by Conviction of Gunman, Will Reveal Men Higher Up.

The first conviction of any person concerned in the murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, was obtained before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday when a jury, after six hours' deliberation, found Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the hired gunmen, guilty of murder in the first degree. Arichiello's eleventh hour attempt to save himself from the electric chair by recanting two confessions made by him before trial failed completely.

Owing to his youth—he is only 21—and the fact that the older members of the murder conspiracy might have coerced him into committing the crime, the jury was at first reluctant to return a verdict that would send him to the chair. After deliberating for five hours, the jury came into the courtroom for instructions and asked Justice Shearn whether it would not be possible to find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree with a recommendation for clemency. But Justice Shearn informed the jury that the court was bound by law to ignore such a recommendation, if the verdict was for murder in the first degree.

Arichiello took the verdict quietly. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Arichiello, who was in the courtroom, however, became hysterical, and hurled imprecations in Italian at Detectives Di Martini and Banana, who had obtained from the gunman the two confessions which helped to convict him. According to the defendant, he was bullied and beaten until he made admissions against himself, which were not true.

"You sent an innocent man to the electric chair," Mrs. Arichillo shouted as the accused man was led out of the courtroom to his cell in the Tombs, where he will remain until he is sentenced on April 14.

In his charge to the jury Justice Shearn spoke at length of Arichiello's confessions. He addressed himself principally to the question of whether the confessions were obtained from the gunman by force. If the jurymen were to believe Arichiello's story that the confessions were clubbed out of him, Justice Shearn said, they would have to believe that the interpreters and District Attorney Swann himself were implicated in the conspiracy. Justice Shearn warned the jurors that they were not trying the District Attorney or the Police Department for their methods. On the contrary, both the District Attorney and the police, Justice Shearn said, were worthy of high commendation for their work in the case. As to the Baff murder plot itself, Justice Shearn said:

"Such a crime strikes at the very heart of our civilization."

With Arichiello convicted of murder in the first degree, the District Attorney will endeavor to dispose of all the other men under arrest in connection with the Baff killing as quickly as possible. They are Frank Ferrara, driver of the automobile in which the Baff gunmen were conveyed to the West Washington Market on the day of the murder, and the brothers, Antonio and Joseph Zafarone, who, acting as "lookouts," waved the death signal to their fellow-conspirators. Ferrara will be put on trial before Justice Shearn on Monday.

As a result of Arichiello's conviction Assistant District Attorney O'Malley hopes to find the other defendants more willing to talk than heretofore. Until now, none has made any revelations as to the identity of the "men higher up," the men who contributed about $4,500 to procure the murder of Baff. Fear of the electric chair may cause them to tell all they know.

So far, the District Attorney has been unable to trace the murder fund to its origin. All he has learned was that Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper who has been killed by a gangster, and Antonio Cardinalle, a chicken merchant, who has fled to Italy and joined the army, handled the money. These two men, however, were believed to have been only the agents of a clique of chicken dealers who wanted to rid themselves of Baff's persistent competition in the live poultry business.

FREED IN ILLICIT STILL CASE.

Just After Franchesi Is Released Federal Grand Jury Indicts Him.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Joseph Franchesi of 18 Lincoln Place, Garfield, arrested there five days ago by Federal officers and Captain Boyle of the Garfield police, as an alleged operator of an illicit still, said to have been found in his home, was released today on the ground that there was no specific charge against him. He was being held awaiting word from Federal officers.

Shortly after the release of the prisoner, however, word was received that Franchesi had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Newark. A bench warrant will be issued for the man's arrest and a search made for him.

WILL WED A BARONESS.

Lieut. Theodore Marburg, Jr., Injured Aviator, to Marry a Belgian.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Lieutenant Theodore Marburg, Jr., of the Royal British Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Sr., of Baltimore, now on furlough and awaiting a ship to bring him home, is to wed the Baroness Gesselle de Vavario, a member of one of the oldest families in Belgium. This announcement was made today by Mrs. Marburg, following the receipt of a cablegram from her husband, the former United States Minister to Belgium. Mr. Marburg, his son and the Baroness are now in London.

The cablegram received by Mrs. Marburg read: "Ted now out of danger. Announce his engagement to the Baroness Gesselle de Vavario." It was signed by the father of the young aviator.

Mrs. Marburg said the ceremony would probably be performed in England, before her husband, son, and the Baroness sail for this country. They are now awaiting a ship to bring them to New York. It was originally planned that the party sail on the steamer Nordham of the Holland-America Line last Saturday, but the vessel did not sail. According to information from the State Department at Washington she will not sail before April 19.

Lieutenant Marburg is on his way here to recuperate from the injuries he suffered when his aeroplane fell in northern France. As a result of his injuries he lay in a hospital for months. To save his life it was necessary to amputate his leg.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR DOGS.

Protest Against Town Selling Strays for Use of Science.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 7.—Ridgefield Park is exercised because the Board of Commissioners has contracted to sell all stray dogs to a New York institute for $1 each. When it was reported that Dr. F. W. Langstroth had sent three crates of dogs to the laboratory in New York, Miss Helen I. James of the United Stataes Export Rubber Company of New York wrote a letter of protest to the Civic Club against the town gaining profit by subjecting animals to the "ghastly tortures of vivisection."

Dr. Langstroth admitted that he had suggested the sale of dogs for scientific purposes, but said he had nothing to do with the purchase or sale of the dogs, nor did he know where the crates of dogs had been sent.

"If I had a dog," said Mr. Langstroth, "I should rather have it treated in this humane manner than have it shot or put in the gas tank."

Mayor Ernest Webben said: "These dogs are being used to benefit mankind. If we can get a dollar for each stray dog that's better than killing it in a gas tank and then having to bury it."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. SUNDAY SERVICES APRIL 9, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.

9:45 A. M.. Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thurs. 8 p.m. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 48th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"LOVING GOD WITH THE MIND." 8—"OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE TRUE LORD'S PRAYER. AN EXPOSITION OF JOHN SEVENTEENTH. HAVE CHRISTIANS A RIGHT TO USE THE COMMONLY ACCEPTED LORD'S PRAYER, BEGINNING, 'OUR WILLING TO TALK THAN HERETOFORE. Until now, none has made any revelations as to the identity of the "men higher up," the men who contributed about $4,500 to procure the murder of Baff. Fear of the electric chair may cause them to tell all they know. FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN'?" 8 P. M.—"WAS THE LORD JESUS CHRIST THE ORIGINAL HELL FIRE PREACHER? DID HE MEAN WHAT HE SAID? HAS THE MODERN PREACHER A RIGHT TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE TERRIBLE WORDS HE USED ABOUT HELL?"

DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY, from last November.

The following is the list of Themes:
April 10—"THE MAN WHO MADE HIMSELF GOD." April 11—"THE TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST; OR, THE SURE WORD OF PROPHECY." April 12—"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS; OR, WHO WILL BE LEFT OUTSIDE THE DOOR?" April 13—"THE NOBLEMAN IN A FAR COUNTRY; THE QUESTION OF REWARDS." April 14—"THE BOOK OF EXODUS, THE BOOK OF KEYS."
All cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. REV. A. RAY PETTY. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "Inside Information." Evening, "Christ and the Canard." Second in series on the cities of the Christ.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Dir.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—GUTZON BORGLUM, M. A. 11 A. M.—"THE FREEDOM OF THE SPIRIT. 8 P. M.—THE AMERICAN ATROCITIES!

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CH. 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE TRANSFIGURATION." 8 P. M.—"WHAT IS TRUTH."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Church Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Sacrament of Baptism."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M.: "The Final Test." Wednesday Evening, 8:15, Free Lecture by Dr. Jefferson, "John Knox." Brief noonday services every day, except Saturday, at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. Services 11 and 8. 8—Speakers, Laymen's Missionary Convention.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, CHRISTIAN 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "At the Sign of Old Glory."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Prof. NATHANIEL SCHMIDT, Speaker. Subject: "Christianity in the Crucible."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 10:45. HON. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE "THE TRUTH ABOUT PRISONS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Mistakes of Mr. Masefield." A study in a new poem. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Opportunity for Young Men and Women." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in Human Conduct." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS April 8, 11.—Prize Fights vs. Civilization. Fri., April 14, 8:15—"Shylock."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH. Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN Speaks at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the New York City Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, April 13, at 8 P. M. Bishop Luther B. Wilson will preside. Addresses by Bishop W. F. McDowell of Chicago, Dr. Frank Mason North, and Dr. George Clarke Peck. Great Methodist Chorus, Led by Tali Esen Morgan. Local Foreign Work Demonstration. Tickets free, on application to Rev. Millard L. Robinson, 150 Fifth Avenue.

MADISON AV. CHURCH—60th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY. 8 P. M.—Francis Asbury Centennial. Address by Rev. EZRA S. TIPPLE, D. D., author. "The Heart of Asbury's Journal." Francis Asbury: "The Prophet of the Long Road," Pres. of Drew Seminary. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School. 10 A. M., Prof. Thompson's Bible Class for Men; Miss Douglass, for Women. 6 P. M., Young People's Fellowship—Tea. 7 P. M., Epworth League Service.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. 11 A. M.—Mr. Marshall. 8 P. M.—Alda Quartette. Sermon, "Sodom, or the Hill Country."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M., Sunday School. The new pastor, Rev. T. B. Young, will preach. 11 A. M.: "The Pattern of Service." 8 P. M.: "The Call of God."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—"Shakespeare the Man."

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

HARRY GAZE, 218 Madison Av., Sunday. 11:15 A. M.—"The Miracle Power of Imagination." 8:15 P. M.—"The Majesty of the Real Man." All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st, at 8 P. M. SHAKESPEARE'S "SHYLOCK": Parody on Justice. Novel and Original Interpretation. Did Shakespeare Mean to Malign the Jews? Did He Mean to Ridicule Popular Prejudice Against Jews? Has World Been Fooled by a Satire? ALL WELCOME.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS. Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, Broadway & 63d St., at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's topic, "Old Wine in New Bottles."

Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE in Music Room, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "THE NEW GRIP." Sunday evening, 8, at studio, 23 West 44th, "The Way to Win Out," followed by social and tea. All welcome. Interviews and classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams—Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "ABUNDANCE." All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Thing." Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Public Invited.

"The man with the 'iron will' should protect it from rust."—SEARS. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. No other Church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Have you a weak will? Did the "iron" in your will rust and become useless just when you needed to use it most? Did you mistake obstinacy and stubbornness for strength of will? Would you like to learn how to develop a strong, powerful will and know how to use it constructively? Then come tomorrow morning to the CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Subject: "The Will Power. Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are Welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THOUGHT PHOTOGRAPHY."

WALTER DE VOE of Cleveland, Ohio, AUTHOR of "Healing Currents," "Doors of Life," FOUNDER of Eloist Ministry, will lecture Sunday evening, 8. Subject: "VITAL PRINCIPLES." Mr. De Voe will meet his friends by appointment at above address until April 12. Telephone Columbus 3506.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE; 3 quartets and orchestra will render the "GALLIA" by Gounod.

DR. PARKHURST preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Evening: "The Holy City," (Gaul.) Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7.45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Lord's Day Alliance and New York Sabbath Committee. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The usual midweek service will not be held in consequence of the Laymen's Missionary Convention in the Church.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

PRESBYTERIAN.

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 185th St., East of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, A. M., Pastor. Opening Service Sunday, April 9. Graded Bible School 3 P. M., address by D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D. Mr. HARTLEY preaches at 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Dr. Work. 8—Rev. P. E. Erickson, Harpist 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "SUFFERED UNDER PONTIUS PILATE."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. L. MASON CLARKE will preach at 11 o'clock and DR. MERRILL at 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Chas. Trufant Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY. 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor JAMES EVERETT FRAME, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. George L. Gelwicks of Hengchow, China, will speak at 11 A. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian.) 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, N. B. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Dickinson S. Miller. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Address at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, (Rev. Dr. A. R. Gray,) and on Friday, (Dean Grosvenor.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. Delancy Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M. Cantata: "Man of Nazareth" ..... 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS', St. Nicholas Av., 115th St. Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector. Preaching Mission every night by the Rev. Clarence A. Bull from Sunday, April 9, to Palm Sunday.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 10:15, and 8. At 8 P. M., Gounod's "Gallia."

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, 11th St.; west of 7th Av. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., will speak on "Preparedness" at 8 P. M. Rev. John A. Wade, Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and BLESSING OF ROOSEVELT, JR., D. D.,) at 4. Noonday preaching daily except Saturday, 12:25 to 12:50, by Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany alternately.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M.—Musical Service—Dubois' "Seven Last Words."

8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc. Speaker, Hon. Lawson Purdy, "The Ethics of Taxation." TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 8:15 P. M. Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Seminary, "The Development of the Idea of God."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BEARD, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. William T. Walsh. Prelude—Andante in F .....H. Fliege Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Anthem—"As Pants the Hart" .....Spohr Postlude—Elegie .....Victor Helmisch 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. CANTATA—"GALLIA" .....GOUNOD FULL CHOIR AND INSTRUMENTS. Offertory—"God So Loved the World" ..... Stainer Postlude—"Andante" .....Oscar Fuchs 8 P. M., Closing Service of the Mission. Sermon by Rev. William T. Walsh, Missioner.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 9 M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," by Maunder. Wednesday, April 12, 8 P. M.—The Rev. Wm. H. Garth. Thursday, April 13, 12 M.—Professor Tyson. Friday, April 14, 5 P. M.—Organ music.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Ave. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 4:00 P. M.—Instruction on Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. L. Kinsolving

8:00 P. M.—Thursday, Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Annual Service, Loyal Legion. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Barbour. RUSSIAN MUSIC. Organ and 'cello playing begins at 3:45.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rector) ..... 11:00 A. M. Evening Prayer ..... 5:00 P. M. Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M. Mission Service, (Dr. Carstensen), 8:00 P. M. SPECIAL SERVICES for Churchgoers and Non-Churchgoers, Conducted by the Rev. G. A. CARSTENSEN, D. D., in the CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 335 West 57th St., Sunday, April 9, to Friday, April 14, at 8 o'clock each evening. All Seats Free. Everybody Welcome.

Two-O'clock

The Hat of the Hour

It's my latest Spring creation.
A range of Ten different shades to suit the young, old, smart or conservative dressers.
Every style up to the minute.
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